

## **Annex 8: Gender Assessment and Action Plan**

### **Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals**

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## Acronyms

APU	Agricultural Production Unit
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNA	National Agricultural Census, 2014 ( <i>Censo Nacional Agropecuario</i> )
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics ( <i>Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística</i> )
DCS	Soil Conservation District (Distrito de conservación de Suelos)
DMR	Directorate of Rural Women ( <i>Dirección de Mujer Rural</i> )
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ENDS	National Survey of Demography and Health ( <i>Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud</i> )
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEIH	Extensive Integrated Household Survey ( <i>Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares</i> )
GPR	Global Participation Rate
HECO	Heritage Colombia ( <i>Herencia Colombia</i> )
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ( <i>Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural</i> )
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ( <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i> )
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NFTP	Non-timber forest products
PDET	Development Project with territorial Approach ( <i>Proyecto de desarrollo con enfoque territorial</i> )
PNN	Natural National Parks ( <i>Parques Naturales Nacionales</i> )
PNR	Natural Regional Park ( <i>Parque Natural Regional</i> )
RFPR	Regional Protective Forest Reserve (Reserva forestal Protectora Regional)
RNPR	Nationally Protected Reserve ( <i>Reserva Nacional Protectora</i> )
RNSC	National Reserve for Civil Society ( <i>Reserva Nacional de la Sociedad Civil</i> )
SFF	Fauna and Flora Sanctuary ( <i>Santuario de Fauna y Flora</i> )
SINAP	National System of Protected Areas ( <i>Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas</i> )
SINES	National Higher Education Information System ( <i>Sistema Nacional de Información de la Educación Superior</i> )
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
UDCW	Unpaid and Domestic Care Work
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Introduction

In 2015, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN), in alliance with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society and Conservation International<sup>1</sup>, initiated the Financing Program for Permanence (PFP) called Heritage Colombia (Herencia Colombia in Spanish, and HeCo as its acronym), which seeks to support the management of protected areas by securing funds and other strategic territories of Colombia in the context of a long-term, landscape approach. In this context, the HECO Colombia program aims to achieve “the long-term conservation and financing of 20 million hectares, which represent 10% of the country's territory, through increased coverage, effective management and governance of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) and other conservation strategies in sustainable landscapes, as spaces for inclusion and peace building, generating opportunities for well-being and human development in the context of climate change”.

The HECO Program has identified nine strategic mosaic landscapes at the national level (Caribbean, Pacific-Caribbean Transition, Coastal- Marine Pacific, Central Cordillera, Eastern Cordillera, Heart of the Amazon, Amazon Piedmont, Orinoquia Transitional region, and Orinoquia) and has prioritized 28 national processes of strategic importance corresponding to the declaration of new protected areas (including extensions) and 16 relevant processes in already declared protected areas to improve their operation.

The HeCo program framework is to be designed to avoid, mitigate and/or decrease adverse impacts and improve the positive effects in project implementation. As part of its approach to social and environmental safeguards, it needs to include an intergenerational gender approach, built on respect for traditional knowledge and local visions and realities. Equally, HeCo initiatives will be guided by a landscape approach, with the aim of increasing climate resilience and transforming current paradigms for the management of protected areas, connectivity corridors and local level processes for decision-making. HeCo has established that substantive participation is the right of communities and a building block of local governance, required in order to implement adaptive management. Full and effective participation provides an opportunity to link various key stakeholders and to create broad representation which includes: men, women, youth, local communities, the private sector, academics, local leaders, institutions and authorities, among others.

This proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has as its main objective “To generate significant mitigation and adaptation benefits through a paradigm shift that promotes a landscape approach in Colombia, through a sustainable model to ensure long-term financing for effective management of the country's network of protected areas.” The intervention model is the result of inter-institutional design work in which WWF, National Natural Parks and the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) have been actively involved. The construction of the financing proposal for the HeCo Program for the GCF

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<sup>1</sup> To support these efforts and the management of protected areas, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed within the framework of COP 21 on Climate Change (Paris, December 2015), between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Natural Parks of Colombia, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society and International Conservation, with the partners committing to the establishment of a Financing Program for Permanence (PFP) called Heritage Colombia - HeCo

began with a feasibility analysis of the prioritized areas, taking into consideration variables for adaptation and mitigation (annual and interannual climate variability, climate change, water resource provision, constraints, among others).

From this analysis, four (4) mosaic landscapes are prioritized at the national level: the Caribbean Mosaic landscape, which includes the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park (PNN) and its potential expansion area, the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary (SFF) in Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, and the Sierra Nevada-Besotes-Perijá and Sierra Nevada-Ciénaga corridors; the Central Andes Mosaic landscape, which includes the Las Herosas PNN, the Los Nevados PNN and the Las Herosas-Genova and Los Nevados-Chec-Guacas-Rosario corridors; the Orinoquia Transitional Mosaic landscape, which includes the Chingaza PNN and the Chingaza 1, Chingaza 2 and Chingaza 3 corridors, the Sierra de la Macarena PNN and the Macarena-Chiribiquete corridor. Connecting with this last corridor and included in the Heart of the Amazon mosaic landscape, is the PNN Chiribiquete. One (1) area have also been prioritized for the declaration of new protected areas in: Serranía de San Lucas.

The project's goal is to reduce deforestation, forest degradation, land use changes and other threats to the paramos, montane, lowland, and gallery forests in the targeted geographies, thereby lowering GHG emissions and sustaining or increasing the climate resiliency benefits generated through ecosystems integrity and functionality.

Specifically aligned with the GCF Performance Framework, the Project will:

- Improve and implement governance structures for climate-responsive planning and development
- Support participatory monitoring systems to generate climate information used for improved decision-making in territorial planning
- Improve land and forest management and implement restoration to reduce carbon emissions and exposure of vulnerable communities to climate risks

The project will achieve these outcomes through improving institutional and community governance schemes to integrate climate change considerations into territorial management and planning, expanding and improving the collection of climate information, and improving management of conservation areas, buffer zones and connectivity corridors to reduce deforestation and enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits.

This document sets out the gender assessment developed in the context of both the national level and the specific intervention areas at the local level. The assessment is based on a two-fold analysis which evaluates how men and women's roles affect actions proposed to increase climate resilience and protect water resources, and also examines how the proposed actions may influence or impact these gender roles. The findings of this analysis are presented and integrated into the action plan. The gender assessment has highlighted gendered aspects of the socioeconomic vulnerabilities linked with the current land management and forces behind landscape transformation. Together with the Stakeholder strategy and engagement plan, these documents set the bases that informed and gendered the whole HeCo program.

The following assessment is divided into three parts. The first part identifies the main gender gaps at the national level, according to the scope recommended by the GCF. The second part provides a socio-demographic description of the project intervention areas, influenced by the contexts of the

regions in which they are located. In this part, the gender assessment identifies which elements of gender roles influence development of activities and equally, describes the way in which the proposed activities can affect gender relations in each context, and presents observations and recommendations to prevent these issues increasing existing gender gaps. The third part contains the gender action plan, linked to the core project activities, together with a proposed indicator plan.

## **Methodology**

This gender assessment was developed through combining different information-gathering techniques in the Colombian context. On the one hand, there was an extensive desk review conducted on gender and climate-smart planning in the Colombian context, which aimed at the identification of the main gender related issues with HeCo. This included a review of specialized reports, official data sources and project documents. The desk review allowed the establishment of the national scope of action and determined entry points for gender mainstreaming. Simultaneously, during the planning phase the active participation of the Gender lead consultant in the identification and definition of activities informed the team about the importance of gender mainstreaming while assuring that gender integration was taken into account. On the other hand, primary information was mainly gathered throughout several rounds of presentations and exchange of information with national and local authorities, partner institutions and key stakeholders during the planning phase. Finally, during the stakeholder consultations at local level, information was gathered taking into consideration gender responsive entry points. The results of these consultations revealed a 47.6% participation rate by women, where a total of 260 meetings/consultations were conducted.

The time allowed to present and share information about the project were also used to inquire about progress and policies on gender issues being implemented at both central and decentralized levels. These dialogues were the primary source of information used in the design and information-sharing stage of the proposal. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the stakeholder strategy greatly relied on virtual tools, while face-to-face meetings with local actors only happened when it was impossible not to hold them virtually. All the information helped to better determine the gender action plan, taking into consideration gaps identified and opportunities to pose gender responsive actions. It is worth noticing that gender mainstreaming has become a demand from both international donors and women's movements, while institutions and governmental actors are commonly behind on pushing the gender agenda.

Gender mainstreaming is broadly understood as a dual strategy aiming for women's empowerment and the achievement of gender equality. Hence, the identification of entry points was focused on:

- A) Identify local women's organizations at intervention areas
- B) Identify public policies bridging gender and climate change
- C) Identify gaps and opportunities to enhance gender equality throughout climate smart actions on selected ecosystems
- D) Identify gender responsive capacities allocated at institutional and local level.

All this key gender information is explored along this gender assessment and gender action plan as baseline and background information which supports the rationale of the project as well as its whole planning. On the one hand, gender inequality is considered at the center of the socioeconomic

vulnerabilities influencing land management. On the other hand, the Gender action plan establishes guidelines to promote gender responsive participation and enhances women's empowerment. The main content is shaped by guiding questions on the presentation of gender assessment provided by GCF and WWF-US.

This gender assessment uses an intersectional perspective, which is based on the understanding that both men and women are heterogeneous groups, and that notions of masculinity and femininity are contextual and vary according to geographical area, class, ethnic-racial situation, age, educational level and disability, among others. In this project in particular, intersectionality addresses the different positions and roles played by women and men within communities, their working environments, their position in households and society in general either at personal or collective level. Thus, considering the socio-cultural diversity of the intervention areas together with the specific gender patterns present in rural, indigenous, afro-colombian communities, the project will highlight their differential knowledge, experiences and environmental needs. In turn, it also aims to promote an intergenerational communication approach which can enhance sustainability of actions along time, preservation of traditional knowledge and greater impacts at community level. At a practical level it also translates into specific logistical arrangements for guaranteeing diverse viewpoints to be included in decision making spaces. The description of local intervention scenarios and procedural guidelines follow the principles of WWF and GCF's gender policies, which place specific emphasis on advancing gender equality, while minimizing gender-specific climatic and social risks.

Although this assessment report is based primarily on document analysis, which has supplied the data and information to better understand the context of intervention, it also provides specific advice/recommendations on key gender mainstreaming methodology to implement gender-specific actions within the project. The conclusions of this report shall guide the dialogue with local contacts and environmental authorities. The gender action plan, the proposed sub-activities and the possible synergies with existing partners and programs in the intervention areas will take this into account.

## **National Context**

At the international level, Colombia is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which was adopted in 1979 and ratified in 1981. As a result, Colombia has gradually adapted its constitutional and regulatory framework to comply with the commitments of the Convention. A myriad of laws and legislations have been set as a legal framework for gender equality<sup>2</sup>. Since the 20th century, the feminists' movements have contested traditional gender patterns in order to achieve equality for women both at private and public level. In turn, all executive, legislative and justice institutions have reacted by designing and promoting gender responsive policies and laws. In 2019 the country presented its ninth report to the CEDAW commission.

The country has, therefore, committed to "carry out a process of awareness- raising which aims for national and territorial authorities to assimilate the content of the Convention (...) to provide institutional

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<sup>2</sup> Extensive legal status is discussed on page 16. See also Annex 8b on National Gender normative framework and justice decisions.

capacity-building and the provision of the appropriate tools so that actions may be taken to effectively guarantee women's rights in Colombia"<sup>3</sup>. In the last decade, there have been significant socio-legal developments to adjust regulations so that they effectively comply with principles of equality and non-discrimination. However, "in the midst of a legal system that guarantees women's rights, high rates of violence against women persist and there are serious obstacles to overcome in order to access justice and achieve reparation, which exposes the gap between how things should be, and how things currently are."<sup>4</sup> It is, therefore, important to point out the large gap between the writing of laws and regulations, their application, and everyday cultural practices that reproduce gender roles and relations. Consequently, gender assessment as a methodological tool, identifies specific key actions on issues concerning women, and makes visible the role of women in multiple settings where there are assumptions of no gender bias.

The gender assessment aims to understand how gender roles- that is, the cultural and social norms that determine what are considered typical female and male domains in each context- determine power, inequalities, access to resources, involvement in decision-making processes and opportunities for development. Gender assessment is a tool that aims to identify not only the existing differences in a specific socio-cultural setting, based on the differentiation between women and men, boys and girls, but also to distinguish opportunities to influence the reduction of inequities.

The Government is carrying out awareness-raising and aims to incorporate the content of the Convention in national and territorial authorities, while creating spaces for dialogue for institutional capacity-building and the provision of the appropriate tools for actions to guarantee women's rights in Colombia. The support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) has been invaluable in this, as has that of Ms. Line Bareiro, a gender expert and former member of the Committee. Equally, the contribution of civil society, especially those women's organizations driving the development and monitoring of the women's rights agenda, has been significant.

Regarding environmental and climate change related policies and laws, the National Gender Strategy (2012), mentioned that climate change and environmental threats should be approached with a gender lens. Gender aspects were fully included in the National Policy for Forests<sup>5</sup>. In 2021 the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development launched a toolkit for gender mainstreaming of the NDC, which included guidelines for sectorial inclusion of gender in transportation, industry, housing, mining/energy, agriculture as well as adaptation and mitigation initiatives<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Ninth regular report presented by Colombia in 2017 , according to article 18 of the Convention. CEDAW/C/COL/9. 20/11/2017. Page 2 Paragraph 3.

<sup>4</sup> CARDONA CUERVO, Jimena; CARRILO CRUZ, Yudy Andrea; CAYCEDO GUIO, Rosa María. "La garantía de los derechos de la mujer en el ordenamiento jurídico colombiano. Hallazgos, Bogotá , v. 16, n. 32, p. 83-106, Dic. 2019.

<sup>5</sup> CAMACHO Andrea, LOPEZ Diana, OME Ernesto, YEPES Adriana, GARCIA Paola, LEGUIA Daniel & RODRIGUEZ Marcela "Bosques y Género en la preparación para REDD, un insumo para la incorporación del enfoque de género en la Estrategia Integral de Control de la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques". MINAMBIENTE, ONU REDD, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> See: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/cambio-climatico-y-gestion-del-riesgo/herramientas-de-genero-y-cambio-climatico/>

## Intersectional perspective

The underlying principle of an approach to gender inequalities in Colombia requires recognizing that the largest social inequalities are a product of processes of economic differentiation, interacting with other social issues, such as: ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation; significant life stages; educational level; rural / urban background. Together with gender, they delineate highly unequal scenarios in terms of opportunities, experiences and opportunities for action at the individual and community level. As a response, this analysis takes an intersectional approach, which considers that women and men constitute highly heterogeneous groups, where social characteristics interact with each other, generating complex scenarios of inequality. The identification of gender gaps through an intersectional perspective helps to explain how gender inequalities deepen in different conditions.<sup>7</sup> National indicators for gender are included below in table 1.

*Table 1 National gender indicators from GCF guidance. Source: elaboration based on public data.*

Data	Indicator	Source
Population by gender	51.2% Women (22.6 million) 48.8% Men (21.6 million)	National Census (DANE) 2019.
Maternal mortality	83 deaths / 100,000 live births (2017) Births attended by specialized health personnel 99.1% (2019)	Observatory of Gender Equality , Latin America and the Caribbean -ECLAC
Infant mortality	14.8 / 1 000 deaths under one year of age of live births (2019)	National Institute of Health. Epidemiological bulletin, week 52
Educational status of boys and girls	Average years of schooling: Men 8.2 Women: 8.5 Expectation of years of schooling: Men: 14.3 Women 14.9	United Nations Development Program. Human development reports 2019.
Poverty rate	25.7% of the urban population without income are women 36.1% of the rural population without income are women 40.5% of female- headed rural households are in situations of multidimensional poverty	ECLAC  Situation of rural women in Colombia 2010-2018
Rates of Political participation	18.7% members of parliament are women 12.1% mayors are women 17.6% councilors are women	ECLAC, 2018
National life expectancy (2019)	Men: 73.3 Women 79.8	DANE

<sup>7</sup> Brechas de género y desigualdad: de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. ONU mujeres, USAID, UNFPA y UNDP, 2017. Page. 280. 0

As it has previously stated, adopting an intersectional approach requires the conscious effort to involve and include not only women but to address the diversity among women, which entails indigenous, professionals, afro-colombian, technical support, people with disabilities, LGBT+ people, *campesinas*, young and elderly. The Project will also consider the importance of guaranteeing that governance structures will provide safe spaces where different perspectives, experiences and knowledge are welcome and integrated. Adopting such an approach also contributes to a better understanding of how climate change affects differentially women and men within the same communities and landscapes.

## Education gaps

Colombia, like other Latin American countries, is in the paradoxical situation of the traditional educational gap having been reversed<sup>8</sup>. Women have managed to access and mostly remain in the educational system; however, this does not translate into better conditions of employability and remuneration. Official reports indicate that “School attendance tends to decrease as educational level increases, (...) transition levels between primary education and middle school have the lowest percentages for both men and women, with the average percentage of women being higher compared to men. The percentage for 2017 was 86.4% for women compared to that of men, which was 74.1%<sup>9</sup>.” Disaggregation by grade shows that there is some parity in enrollment and attendance in pre-school grades; a slight increase in boys in primary school, with a greater number of girls in basic secondary and secondary education, where women predominate. According to data from the National Higher Education Information System (SINES) there is a high dropout rate in higher education, calculated at 41.6%, which is higher among men than women<sup>10</sup>. This national data shows that in general, women tend to persist with their educational journey. However, there are marked gaps in terms of professionalization and job performance areas, which tend to reproduce traditional gender structures. For example:

*“In 2018, approximately 7 out of 10 professionals who graduated in education sciences, health sciences, economics, administration and related disciplines, were women. In social and human sciences, they represented 6 out of 10 graduates, and in agronomy, veterinary medicine, fine arts, mathematics and natural sciences, women made up half of the graduates. These differences exist throughout the world, to a greater or lesser extent. Women as students and as professionals are underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). On average, around 30% of those engaged worldwide in research are women, 40% in Latin America and the Caribbean (LA&C) and 38.1% in Colombia. Women who work in these fields tend to publish less and receive lower payments than men”<sup>11</sup>*

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<sup>8</sup> <https://data.unicef.org/topic/gender/gender-disparities-in-education/>

<sup>9</sup> SANCHEZ Lara M. Empoderamiento Educativo de las mujeres; situación actual y líneas de política” Alta Consejería para la equidad de la mujer 2018. Page 10

<sup>10</sup> Ibid p22. “The drop-out rate for men is higher, with 50.36% in the tenth semester compared to 42.04% for women for the same semester.”

<sup>11</sup> Information from the Women Economic Forum 2020, cited by DANE / CPEM / UN Women “DANE/CPEM/ONU Mujeres “Mujeres y Hombres: brechas de género en Colombia” 2020. Page. 28

According to UNDP data, women represent 34.1% of all STEM students and the same percentage of all those who complete these studies. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of graduates in each study area in 2018.

*Table 2. Percentage distribution of graduates according to study area and gender. 2018.  
Source: Own construction based on data from the Ministry of Education, Colombia.*

Study area	% Women	% Men
Agronomy, veterinary medicine and similar	1.5	2.2
Fine arts	3.1	3.9
Educational sciences	8.3	4.9
Health sciences	8.4	4.3
Social and human sciences	16.6	13.7
Economics, administration, accounting and similar	45.1	29.5
Engineering, architecture, urban planning and similar	15.7	39.7
Mathematics and natural sciences	1.5	1.7

During the planning process women actively participated in stakeholder consultations, accounting for 47.6% of the participants in 260 meetings. As a matter of fact, women represent a large part of the technical personnel working on environmental organizations and institutions. Nevertheless, the access to those decision-making spheres is not equal at local level, or among rural and indigenous communities. Hence, the project will embrace an intersectional perspective that addresses education and cultural gaps, promoting gender equality in terms of representation and access to governance instances.

### Labor gaps

Access into and retention in the formal educational system is considered a key element in the development of personal and professional skills, which facilitate entry into employment, and with it, economic empowerment. However, this "virtuous circle" has cross-cutting impacts from changes in life trajectory, opportunities of labor markets, family responsibilities and periods of economic downturns (e.g., pandemic, recession, etc.) The Global Participation Rate (GPR) which represents the percentage relationship between the economically active population and the population of working age, quantifies the relative size of the workforce. In the last 10 years, Colombia has seen an increase in GPR in both men and women (1 and 3 percentage points respectively). National Statistics<sup>12</sup> show that women always have lower levels of employability than their male counterparts, whether compared by educational level or by age group.

<sup>12</sup> DANE "Fuerza laboral y educación" Boletín técnico Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) 2019..

Figure 1 shows the national level unemployment rate, disaggregated by gender, according to educational level achieved. It shows that unemployment affects women more than men, regardless of educational level. Other indicators show that the employability gap is higher in the 18-28 year-old age group, which corresponds to the period in which motherhood tends to occur.

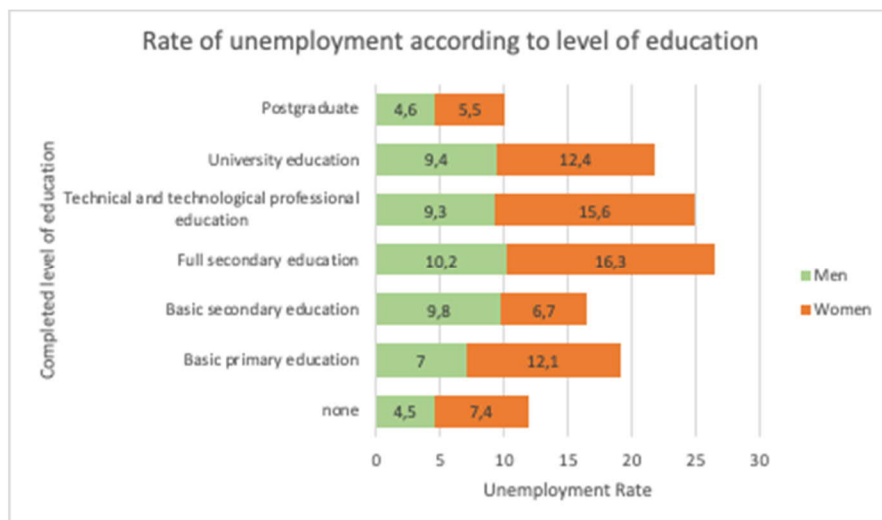


Figure 1: unemployment rate according to educational level, disaggregated by gender. Source: DANE 2018

Figure 1 demonstrates the differences between educational levels, showing that the smallest gap occurs in the highest educational level - Postgraduate 0.8%; while the highest occurs among those who have basic secondary education 6.9%. Statistical analysis<sup>13</sup> shows that maternity and early years care and other care responsibilities are two of the elements that strongly influence the work trajectory and the participation of women in the GPR. The UN Women report notes: “Job opportunities for women are severely limited by societal expectations that make them disproportionately responsible for unpaid care and domestic work. By not receiving support, they may “choose” a part-time or informal job that can be combined with that responsibility.”<sup>14</sup> The demands of care work affect not only the amount of time available for employment, but also the quality of employment. Figure 2 helps visualize the differences between men and women concerning the number of remunerated hours worked per week.

<sup>13</sup> DANE/UNWomen/CPem “Mujeres y Hombres: Brechas de género en Colombia” 2020.

<sup>14</sup> UN Women. Progress of women in the world, 2015–2016: Transforming Economies to achieve their Rights.

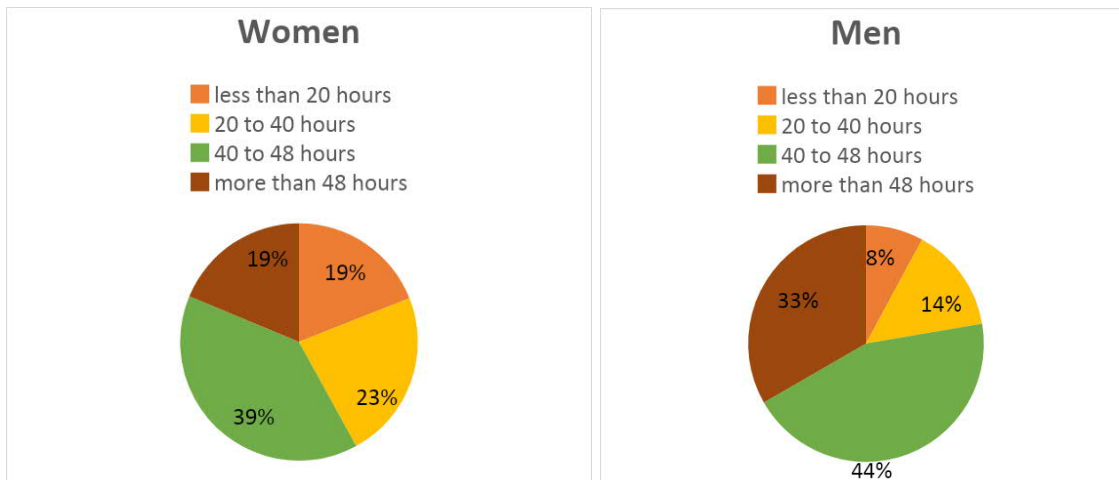


Figure 2: Comparative amount of remunerated work hours, by gender. Source: DANE GEIH, 2018

According to GEIH data, 10.4% of women that work under 48 hours per week say that they would like to work more, compared to 7.5% of men. However, the responsibility of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work represents an extra burden of time that could be used in some type of employment or income-generating activity. As well as evidenced higher unemployment and fewer hours of paid work, women also experience segregated inclusion within the labor market, concentrated in areas of greater flexibility, informality and in the less valued part of the labor market. For example, “Women make up 94.1% of the total number of people employed as domestic workers/workers. They represent 63.3% of unpaid workers and less than a third (27.1%) of the employers.”<sup>15</sup>

Table 3 (below) shows the percentage distribution of the employed population according to occupational category and gender. It should be noted that self-employment represents the largest source of employment, followed by private work, and that there are no large gender gaps in either category.

Table 3: Type of paid employment, disaggregated by gender. Source: DANE GEIH , 2019.

Occupation category	% Women	% Men
Laborer, private employee	39.4	40.1
Laborer, public employee	4.3	3.3
Domestic worker	7	0,3
Self-employed worker	40.5	43.7
Employer or employer	2.4	4.5
Unpaid home/care worker	5.7	2.3
Day laborer or laborer	0.5	5.6

<sup>15</sup> Ibid p 35.

Table 3 (above) shows small but significant differences linked to characteristics of employment partially determined by gender roles. However, this is even more noticeable when analyzing disaggregation by economic sector and type of activity, which reflects the persistence of traditional gender roles and assumptions.

Table 4 (below) shows the greater concentration of men’s work in areas that require greater physical effort (highlighted in green); while women are mostly occupied with jobs that represent an “extension” of caregiving roles, those that demand high emotional availability or soft skills (highlighted in orange).

*Table 4: Employed population by work type, according to gender, in rural areas. Source: DANE GEIH, 2019*

<b>Economic Sector</b>	<b>% Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	36.2%	71%
Mining and quarrying	0.9%	2.2%
Manufacturing industry	4.1%	13.1%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2%	0.3%
Construction	0.3%	5.4%
Commerce, hotels and restaurants	27.3%	7.3%
Transportation, storage and communications	1.2%	4.7%
Financial sector	0.2%	0.1%
Real estate, business and rental activities	3.7%	0.9%
Community, social and personal services	18.6%	4 %

Finally, according to type of employment in relation to geographical location, the difference between cities and the countryside is very noticeable; whilst the gaps are not very large between men and women, they are between the urban and rural populations. The percentage of the national population employed in the informal sector is 59.7% (women 60% and men 59.3%). The average urban population employed in this is: 53.4% (52.4% women and 54.7% men), but in both urban centers and rural areas with low population this percentage reaches 82.4% (81.9% women and 83.6% men). This is one of the indicators that shows that gender inequality should be understood in conjunction with other socio-economic variables and shows that it also depends on place of residence and access to economic opportunities. In order to avoid pay gaps the project will adopt the principle “equal pay for equal job”.

## Legal status of women in Colombia

Colombia's latest report to CEDAW shows that the constitutional framework has adopted the principles of the Convention<sup>16</sup> and through this, has made significant legal, programmatic and policy advances. The past development plan (2014-2018), and the present one (2018-2022), reiterate the importance of comprehensively promoting women's rights and gender equality in an intersectional way. The National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) has a guiding document on economic and social development with a key focus on gender equity for women (CONPES 161<sup>17</sup>). The same body has influenced the cross-cutting inclusion of gender in other important guiding development frameworks development, such as CONPES 3784 on the protection and guarantee of the rights of women victims of the armed conflict.

In its review of the ninth periodic report<sup>18</sup>, the CEDAW Committee highlights the persistence of entrenched gender stereotypes and roles in the public and private spheres. It urges the state to develop comprehensive strategies to combat this, both in society and in private spaces, such as within the family. Although women and men are formally equal in law, there are various specific influences that impede access to full human rights, including equality, such as:

- Gender-based violence against women
- Trafficking and sexual exploitation
- The gap in political and public participation
- Access to rights such as health, education, citizenship, employment, etc.

Particular and separate mention is made of the restriction of legal capacity of women with disabilities, as well as the de facto inequality experienced by women and those considered feminine in the LGBTI community. As previously stated the project will adopt an intersectional approach that will assure the wide participation of diverse agents at community level taking into consideration the most appropriate and context-specific ways to reach out to and communicate with the most vulnerable groups and to address the social disparities encountered in the project areas.

At the institutional level, Colombia does not have a national mechanism with operational, financial and logistical capacity to promote gender equality. In response to the ninth report (as above,) the CEDAW Committee reiterates their 2013 recommendation to raise the national mechanism for the advancement of women to ministerial rank. The fact that it is a presidential council under the vice presidency prevents it from expanding and decentralizing its impact at local level. Equally, the limited budget is an obstacle to the effective development of gender policy. For this reason, the Committee highlights the urgent need to increase the office's institutional status, with a view: "*...to enhancing its capacity to influence the formulation, design, implementation and monitoring of policies concerning gender equality and the advancement of women and strengthening its coordination role at all levels of Government, in particular at the ministerial level*"<sup>19</sup>. " However, some ministries -such as Agriculture, Defense, Work, Health etc-

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/documents/professionalinterest/cedaw.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Conpes Social Document 161, National Council for Economic and Social Policy, National Planning Directorate. [https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/colombia\\_2013-2016.pdf](https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/colombia_2013-2016.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. List of issues and questions on the ninth periodic report from Colombia. CEDAW/C/COL/Q/9/add.1 <https://undocs.org/sp/CEDAW/C/COL/Q/9/Add.1>

<sup>19</sup> UN: Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Colombia: Final observations on the ninth periodic report from Colombia, March 14, 2019, available at this address: <https://www.refworld.org/es/docid/5ce587b24.html> [Accessed on 4 December 2020]

have created special offices where women's issues are dealt with. At a decentralized level, some municipal and departmental governments have created special offices for women, which attend the local agenda but are not yet well coordinated among them.

## Rural women

### Characterization

In Colombia, the rural population makes up 22.8% of the total population. However, the data from the Rural Mission of Colombia indicate that the rural population is actually 31.3% of the population of Colombia, a figure that coincides with the subjective identification as "*campesinos*" and "*campesinas*".<sup>20</sup>

The proportion of rural women is lower than that of men: there are 91.7 women to every 100 men. The distribution of women in different departments is strongly linked to development indicators, reported by DANE.<sup>21</sup> The statistics on occupations in rural populations show a GPR of 75% for men and 39.1% for women; which constitutes a gap of 35.8%. In rural areas, high percentages of the population are in informal employment (81.9% of women and 83.6% of men) and there are relatively low levels of unemployment (3% of men and 9.6% of women). The data therefore shows that rural women have high levels of "occupation" but this does not necessarily mean employment, nor the possibility of income. Therefore, 35.9% of rural women and 7.8% of rural men over 15 years old in rural areas do not have their own income. The same data from DANE shows that about 19.8% of female-headed rural households suffer from extreme monetary poverty.

A partial explanation of the gaps (income, GPR, unemployment) is mostly linked to the burden of UDCW in terms of hourly intensity and distribution of roles. In rural areas, 92.5% of women perform these roles over a daily average of 7.52 hours; however, only 60.5% of men perform them, over an average of 3.06 hours. It is worth noting that voluntary work is included within the UDCW category, which also covers various activities that support care for the environment (Such as: maintenance of water sources, community monitoring, training for forest management, etc.). Oxfam research outlined in the *shadow report*<sup>22</sup> shows that part of this rural female population that is outside the GPR dedicates part of its UDCW of collecting water and firewood for household purposes. This category of work also includes the production of food for household consumption, which is a key activity among small producers in all project areas.

There are also gender inequalities in access to credit and financial inclusion. For example, of a total of 992,211 loans, women benefited from 35% of them, but with amounts equal to only 25.9% of the total

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<sup>20</sup> Throughout the text, the concept of *campesino/campesina* is used to ascribe an identity that goes beyond merely inhabiting a rural area. The concept of *campesino* is central to Latin American sociology and refers to a group of agricultural producers who work autonomously in nuclear or extended family units, without labor contracts and focused on production that generates supply for their own consumption and surpluses for sale. Campesinos also have agro-productive practices and traditions that differ from "rural workers / entrepreneurs" in terms of their close link with capitalism and modernity and a more individual vision of identity. The definition of "campesino" is therefore a social and political category that is also related to traditional, limited-scale productive practices with different environmental impacts.

<sup>21</sup> DANE / ONU Op cit. page 17. The explanatory hypotheses on this issue do not have empirical support.

<sup>22</sup> The shadow reports are documents produced by civil society, which offer comparison on specific or general situations included in the government report to CEDAW." Primer Informe sombra específico de Mujeres Rurales y Campesinas en Colombia; presentado a la 72ª sesión del Comité de la Convención para la Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer- CEDAW" ". Consortium of organizations: FIAN Colombia, COLEMAD, CINEP, OXFAM-COLOMBIA, Platform for Political Advocacy of Colombian Rural Women, ATI, Yira Castro, Grupo Semillas and Laura Rangel, independent expert. In <https://www.ati.org.co/index.php/informe-cedaw-2019> retrieved [11/20/2020]

value of the loans, as reported by the DMR in a public audience on: “rural women, care, territories and peace”<sup>23</sup>. This shows that not only that women have less access to credit, but that amounts are significantly lower.

The rural population in Colombia is heterogeneous and varies between regions and departments. Statistical information<sup>24</sup> shows a consistent disparity in housing conditions between rural and urban areas. Therefore, the public policy recommendation is: “...the fight against inequality should focus on the provision of services in regions of the country that have levels of deprivation in the majority of multidimensional poverty indicators (which means that ) priority cases are: Orinoquia, Amazonía and the Atlantic coastal region.”<sup>25</sup>. This prioritization partially coincides with this project’s intervention areas; thus, integration of gender perspectives means questioning different axes of inequality. This requires consolidating primary information on gender and the impacts of climate change for specific prioritized cases, and emphasizing symbolic, material and environmental elements that affect climate resilience and the protection of water sources.

### Regulatory sphere

In terms of policies and regulations, Law 731 of 2002 established a legal framework to promote, finance and improve the situation of rural women in Colombia. Within the framework of article 2 of this law, the target population is defined as: “the rural woman, without distinguishing type of role, or geographical location, has a productive activity directly related to rural areas, even if that activity is not recognized by state information and measurement systems or is not remunerated”.<sup>26</sup> Despite having been enacted in 2002, the implementation has not been as effective as expected, as alongside the legal declaration, the regulation requires affirmative action by the state, such as budget availability and public policy guidelines. The law does not have a regulatory decree that implements it in its entirety, so it is applied incidentally and in an isolated way, without comprehensive planning, through national and decentralized government public policies. The entity in charge of the implementation and monitoring of initiatives framed in this law is the Directorate of Rural Women (DMR) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR).<sup>27</sup>

In its ninth report to CEDAW<sup>28</sup>, the Colombian government reported recent achievements, including the creation of the DMR and the formulation of a *Comprehensive Public Policy for Rural Women*, with a focus on ethnic, age and territory. They also reported sectoral advances in: Allocation of subsidies for family households with rural social interests and the prioritization of female heads of household and *campesino* women in property allocation.

A separate chapter in this report looks at all of the considerations relating to commitments emerging from the Peace Agreement, which included a comprehensive gender approach. The first point,

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<sup>23</sup> Robledo A [Ángela María] (25.10.2020) “Public audience on Rural Women, Care, Territories and Peace” [https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2551362331828395&ref=watch\\_permalink](https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2551362331828395&ref=watch_permalink) Time 2:15:02

<sup>24</sup> GWIH 2019 y ENDS 2015

<sup>25</sup> ENDS 2015, vol 2 page 589

<sup>26</sup> Decree 2298 of 2003 regulates articles 24 and 26 related to the ownership of lands granted within the framework of agrarian reform

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/ministerio/direcciones/Paginas/Direccion-Mujer-Rural.aspx>

<sup>28</sup> <https://undocs.org/en/CEDAW/C/COL/9>

*Comprehensive Rural Reform*, includes a series of considerations that have been included in the specific regulations referred to in table 5.

**Table 5: Regulations emerging from the Peace Agreement that affect rural women's lives.**

Regulation	Scope
Decree-law 902/2017, "which provides for concrete measures for recognition of the care economy and rural women as beneficiaries of priority programs of access and formalization of land tenure"	Inclusion of the differential and gender focus on reducing the gap in rural land ownership
Decree-law 893/2017, which creates development programs with a territorial approach; (PDETs) as reconciliation instruments in which all actors work in the construction of the supreme good of peace, right and duty of obligatory fulfillment.	The objective of the PDETs is "to achieve structural transformation of the countryside and rural areas, and an equitable relationship between the countryside and the city, to ensure "...the well-being and good living of the population in rural areas - children, girls, women and men - ensuring their political, economic, social and cultural rights and reversing the effects of poverty and conflict "and" the recognition and promotion of community organizations, including rural women's organizations, to be front-line players in the structural transformation of the countryside " It includes the incorporation of an ethnic focus in participatory planning, which includes guidelines on: "woman, family and generation" <sup>29</sup>
Decree-law 890/2017, which contains provisions for the formulation of the national plan for the construction and improvement of rural social housing.	This regulation describes "the provision of subsidies for construction and housing improvement, prioritizing populations in extreme poverty, victims (of conflict), the beneficiaries of the Plan for land distribution and female heads of household." Along with "the active participation of men and women from communities in defining property solutions and project implementation".
Decree-law 895/2017, "which creates a high-level comprehensive security system for political activity."	Public authorities must guarantee the safety of those in roles of leadership, representation and political participation, with a focus on land tenure and gender. The Comprehensive Program for communities and local organizations was formed "for communities, leaders, officials, representatives and activists from social, public, ethnic, women's and gender organizations under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior at local level, including guarantees of security for human rights defenders. "
Decree-law 885/2017, "which amends Act No. 434/1998 and establishes a National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence."	This incorporates a differential and gender approach into the guiding principles of the Women's Council, and explicitly includes women among the council members. Among its functions is: "the promotion of reconciliation, coexistence and tolerance, especially in the populations most affected by the conflict, taking into account the disproportionate impact of conflict on women"
Decree 896/2017, "establishing the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops. (PNJS)"	Point 4 proposes solutions for issues concerning illicit drug use. There was strong urging to incorporate women as active subjects in the processes of dialogue around voluntary substitution. It also aims to promote and strengthen research projects, reflection and analysis of women's involvement in illicit crops, to address the issue with a differential focus.

<sup>29</sup> This project will be developed in Intervention areas where there are locally validated PDETs , some of which are already being executed. Some of the projects and procedures included in these documents are compatible with sub-activities aimed at addressing the climate issues included in the proposal. The PDETs in the municipalities of Valledupar, Pueblo Viejo, Fundación, Cienaga and San José del Guaviare are important places for engagement in planning of climate actions.

## Central issues

Although the report to CEDAW does not provide an in-depth analysis of the underlying problems in public policy, the information does help identify where gender inequality issues most impact rural women:

- Difficulties in accessing land tenure.<sup>30</sup>
- Difficulties in having an effective land restitution process.<sup>31</sup>
- Lack of social security guarantees for rural work.
- Burden of TDCNR.
- Impact of violence and conflict on the lives of rural women.

### *Difficulties of access to land*

Access to land is the foundation stone of inequity in Colombia and gender inequality in rural areas. Figures from the CNA, presented in the second part of this document, show the gender gaps around ownership / titling of land and the sizes of properties. As the shadow report indicates, "...the inequality gap persists for Colombian rural women within a population that does not have access to land or that has informal land tenure". The scenario of inequalities of origin, class, power, gender and generation, place rural women in a social, economic, family and ecological situation in which their individual possibilities of accessing ownership of land are significantly lower.

A recent report on accountability, presented by the Directorate for Rural Women showed that since 2005, different models and promotional programs for rural women have been operating with a limited scope (of about 17 thousand beneficiaries in 15 years). Currently, this Fund for the Promotion of Rural Women (FOMMUR) is not in operation.

In terms of the processes of formalizing access to rural lands through the National Land Agency (ATN), programs for women have been prioritized, such as the access to land project, the process of formalizing private property, the comprehensive land subsidy program (SIT) and the illicit crop substitution program<sup>32</sup>. Official figures show that 60% of hectares delivered through the land fund have been allocated to women, that the comprehensive subsidy has been delivered with strict parity and that 42% of the formalized hectares have been titled to women.<sup>33</sup>

Another series of actions led by the DMR show that progress has been made in integrating gender approaches into issues of poverty and rural marginalization, as well as the inclusion of the care economy into production accounts of the Family Agricultural Unit. These actions form a procedural guide to advance a gender perspective on rural policy. However, it is clear that there are structural

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<sup>30</sup> One of the main problems linked to armed conflict is the concentration of land in Colombia. An analysis of CNA data shows that for a total of 1'409.193 Agricultural Productive Units (APU) the Gini index is 0.9 (0.0 being absolute equality and 1. Absolute inequality) <https://razonpublica.com/la-escandalosa-desigualdad-de-la-propiedad-rural-en-colombia/>

<sup>31</sup> Ley 1448 of 2011, known as the Victims and Land Restitution Law, set out the measures for the care, assistance and comprehensive reparation of the victims of internal armed conflict in Colombia. Within the framework of this law, the Single Registry of Victims was created, in which almost 8 million displaced persons were registered from 1985 to December 31, 2019.

<sup>32</sup> DMR, report presented in the public audience on "Rural Women, Care, Territories and Peace" Op cit.

<sup>33</sup> These data correspond to 3 of the 130 gender indicators emerging from the 2016 Peace Agreement.

inequalities, with a negligible number of women having access to the information and extension policies needed to benefit from any land access program.

#### *Land restitution processes*

In 2019, the first shadow report on Rural and Campesino Women in Colombia<sup>34</sup> was produced. This report details a significant gender assessment of the issues and institutional responses. In this analysis, there are key observations on the land restitution process, showing that 41% of requests (32,796) were put forwards by women. Of the total applications by January 2019, only 55.15% had been administratively processed, and around 20% were in legal process. The percentage of rejections in the registration process was 64.12% of all applications. The report highlights that "only 6.9% of the total applications submitted on land restitution judgments are resolved, but the figure corresponding to percentages of women and men is unknown."<sup>35</sup> However, according to information from the DMR, there is a joint program with the National Land Agency (ANT) aimed at women and the inclusion of the care economy within productive projects developed on restored land. It is also reported that 50.9% of those who have received a positive ruling in their land restitution process are women (4,132). This number, however, is far lower than the total number of claimants (99,198 holders).<sup>36</sup>

#### *The Burden of UDCW*

As previously referred to, there are serious problems related to the economic and social life of women, especially in relation to: integration in the labor market, income-generating activities, the burden of UDCW, and the directionality of incentives for the development of sustainable and agricultural production. Research and technical documents agree on the importance of the influence of historical state debt on the recognition and macroeconomic valuation of the UDCW, especially in "the agricultural environment, where inequality and inequity are exacerbated in relation to women."<sup>37</sup> Following this, we briefly explore the way in which land tenure structures determine access to decision-making scenarios that can facilitate empowerment and economic autonomy, which in turn, can support the reduction of structural gender inequality.

Graph 3, below, shows the gender gaps in the development of activities for rural men and women, according to a report by the DMR, based on the National Survey of Time Use (ENUT) 2016-2017.

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<sup>34</sup> Shadow Report Op. cit.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid page. 16.

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.restituciondetierras.gov.co/estadisticas-de-restitucion-de-tierras>

<sup>37</sup> Op Cit. Shadow report, page 11.

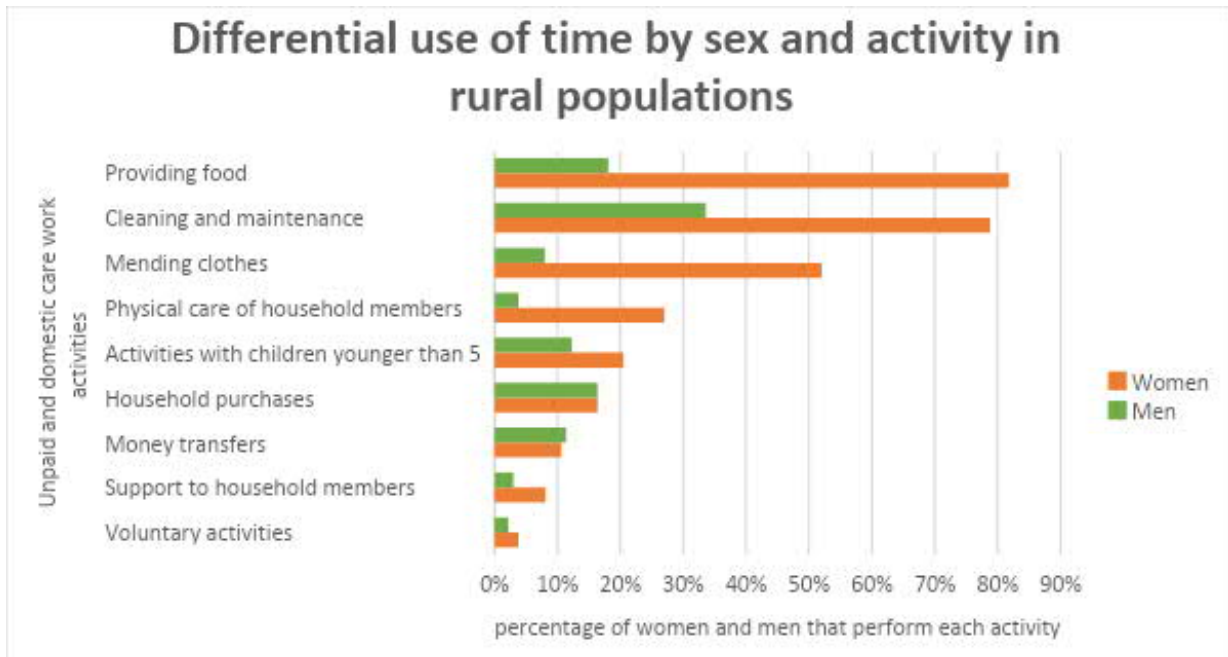


Figure 3: Differential use of time in unpaid work activities among the rural population. Source: ENUT 2016-2017. (DANE)

Analysis from the National Time Use Survey (TUS) shows that, for activities within the UDCW category, rural women dedicate about 2.26 hours a day to providing food. This includes both supply and production, whether for market or home consumption. This figure, related to the means and purpose of rural production in Colombia, is one of the main points to consider in planning solutions to climate problems. It was included as an agenda item in the construction of the peace agreement (point 1 of the agreement). From a gender perspective, rural unpaid domestic care work encompasses the bulk of activities that involve women in climate governance, including everything related to caring for nature, community work and attending training sessions.

#### *Lack of social security for rural work*

According to CNA data, only 26% of rural women make decisions about their Agricultural Production Units (APU), while men make decisions in 62% of cases, and 12% of the cases have joint decision-making processes. As previously mentioned, inequality in access to land is reduced due to lack of soft loans to acquire land, speculation and land grabs by armed groups, the high cost of land and low supply versus demand<sup>38</sup>. In addition, the difficult legacy of traditional gender roles mean that women are either frequently excluded or marginalized in the inheritance process for rural properties, given that work in the fields -which is seen as a masculine role- excludes women outright<sup>39</sup>. Thus, there are many social and economic barriers that women are obliged to navigate to become landowners and to ensure work

<sup>38</sup> Reyes A" El problema de la tierra en Colombia, abril 2010. En <https://alejandroreyesposada.wordpress.com/2012/10/31/el-problema-de-la-tierra-en-colombia/>

<sup>39</sup> FAO - Colombia. Gender and Land Rights Database. Country profile: [http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/listcountries/general-introduction/es/?country\\_iso3=COL](http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/listcountries/general-introduction/es/?country_iso3=COL)

and production. Illustrative data shows that in 2018, while the average income of urban men was \$ 1,293,009, the average income of rural women was \$ 433,833 pesos.<sup>40</sup>

As shown in the evidence in the section on labor gaps, rural women have very high levels of informal employment and unemployment, which result in particular social, health and economic vulnerability for older women in Colombia : "In populated and dispersed rural centers, the proportion of women without their own income is almost five times higher than the proportion of men in the same circumstances."<sup>41</sup> Because of this, entities such as UN Women and CEDAW have reinforced the recommendation that any proposal to transform rural environments emphasizes the promotion of measures for social security and protection of older people in the most vulnerable populations, especially rural women who do not have income to support themselves.

#### *Women's human security, Impacts of violence and conflict on the lives of women*

The concept of human security includes the protection of three central human freedoms: Freedom from fear (direct threats to security of physical integrity), freedom from need (meeting basic needs, access to livelihoods and ability to move out of poverty) and the freedom of access to dignity (or the ability to empower oneself and fight against discrimination and exclusion)<sup>42</sup>. Human security recognizes the inter-relationship of peace, development and human rights, and also takes into account civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The application of this concept in the gender assessment of this project includes social mobilization that guarantees the three freedoms in rural areas, and accounts for the differential impact on men and women.

Traditionally, threats to life and safety of women tend to be separated into two macro- categories: the effects within private environments, framed as "intra-family violence" and public attacks against socio-political leaders, environmental and political representatives because of their work and their public role in communities. However, both categories can be understood within the concept of a *continuum of violence*<sup>43</sup>, a term that refers to the inter-causality of violence, especially against women, which occurs on a recurring and daily basis in private, and which is, through repetition and inertia, normalized or incorporated into the societal relations and escalated to public, community and political levels. Thus, the concept of the *continuum of violence* is key to understanding both gender-based violence (GBV) and structural violence against women leaders. This last category also includes threats to the safety of women working as staff of National Parks.

According to data from Indepaz from 2020, 36 women leaders and human rights defenders were murdered in Colombia; most of them in rural settings and identified as *campesinas*, indigenous or Afro-Colombian<sup>44</sup>. As shown in different sections of this report, in Colombia, there are large numbers of socio-environmental and economic needs strongly influenced by gender, that have yet to be resolved.

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<sup>40</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. " Situación de las mujeres rurales en Colombia 2010-2018. Page 67.

<sup>41</sup> Boletín Estadístico Empoderamiento Económico de las mujeres en Colombia, March 2020: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/publicaciones/Boletin-Estadistico-ONU-Mujeres-DANE-marzo-2020.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Human Security Unit: Application of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations

<sup>43</sup> See López y Myrtinnen " Re-examining Identities and Power; gender and peacebuilding in Colombia" International Alert 2014.pag 25

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.indepaz.org.co/lideres/>

The number of women's movements in Colombia show the diversity of representations and realities that make up the population. However, the vast majority of rural women's associations and organizations are mobilized by demands around human rights. Therefore, environmental governance has been a privileged space for the political participation of women and a means to share differential impacts of climate change on their lives.

Over the last 10 years, since the creation of the Observatory on Violence against Women, there have been periodic reports on gender-based violence and some progress has been made in the design, implementation and monitoring of measurement tools that examine the web-like complexity of gender-based violence. This has meant overturning the original definition of these actions as "intra-family violence", and taking into account the structural factors of discrimination against women as the common thread that links different types of violence against women because of their gender, and not exclusively because they are a family member. This said, data from the Colombian Women's Observatory<sup>45</sup> show that in 2018 women made up 73.6% of the victims of "intrafamily violence", 85.7% of the victims of sexual violence and 34.8% of the victims of interpersonal violence. The homicide rate for women per 100,000 inhabitants was 4.8 among those over 18 years of age and 1.7 among minors. In 2019, 226 alleged femicides were reported, mostly in groups of adult women (29-59 years) and young women (18-28 years).

In its review of the ninth periodic report<sup>46</sup>, the CEDAW Committee highlights the persistence of entrenched gender stereotypes and roles in the public and private spheres. It urges the state to develop comprehensive strategies to combat this, both in society and in private spaces, such as within the family, since despite the laws in place, the state remains largely inefficient in addressing these issues. Although women and men are formally equal in law, there are various specific influences that impede access to full human rights, including equality, such as: gender-based violence; trafficking and sexual exploitation; the gap in political and public participation; the access to rights such as health, education, citizenship, employment, etc.

In terms of public order and its effects on women's security, it is important to note that in the last twenty years, Colombia has undergone two demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) processes, both within a specific transitional justice framework. The "Justice and Peace" process<sup>47</sup> did not have a formal gender component, although gender specialists were eventually able to develop approaches that included a masculinities approach and reflections on the need for a gendered approach.<sup>48</sup> The peace process with the FARC was initially criticized for the absence of women on the negotiating teams (there was only one on each side, as technical support). In June 2014, two years after the negotiations formally began, the gender subcommittee was created.<sup>49</sup> This was in response to political pressure from women's groups to integrate a gender perspective into the agreement and strengthen victim care.

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<sup>45</sup> <http://www.observatoriomujeres.gov.co/es/Violence>

<sup>46</sup> Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. List of issues and questions on the ninth periodic report from Colombia. CEDAW/C/COL/Q/9/add.1 <https://undocs.org/sp/CEDAW/C/COL/Q/9/Add.1>

<sup>47</sup> Framework for Transitional justice for the negotiation and disarmament of paramilitary groups between 2003-2010

<sup>48</sup> See López y Myrntinen (2014) Re-examining identities and Power; Gender in Peacebuilding in Colombia. [https://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender\\_RethinkingGenderPeacebuildingColombia\\_EN\\_2014.pdf](https://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender_RethinkingGenderPeacebuildingColombia_EN_2014.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Joint Statement #40, Havana peace negotiations [http://static.iris.net.co/semana/upload/documents/Documento\\_398100\\_20140805.pdf](http://static.iris.net.co/semana/upload/documents/Documento_398100_20140805.pdf) for more information. CORREAL, D. M. G. (2017). Mujeres, género y el Acuerdo de la Habana. Lasa Fórum, 48(1).

The active incorporation of women and the gender approach included in the Final Agreement have positioned Colombia as a global-level example; a result of work by women's organizations rather than one imposed by the international community. This illustrates that analysis of the impacts of violence on women's lives should consider them not solely as victims, but also as agents to construct and transform practices and ways of thinking that perpetuate *continuum of violence*. However, this empowerment, visibility and leadership has led to violations of their security, threats to their physical or sexual integrity which are sometimes extended to their families, public attacks for their actions and many cases of murder.<sup>50</sup>

After the agreement was signed, rural areas have experienced a gradual escalation of violence directed mainly at social, environmental and cultural leaders.<sup>51</sup> In 2020, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) launched the results of their research "Gender-based violence and environmental linkages: the violence of inequity."<sup>52</sup> The document focuses on analysis that: "...reveals the complex and interrelated nature of gender-based violence (GBV here encompasses many different expressions of violence, including: physical, sexual and emotional abuse; sexual harassment; stalking; etc.) including in three main contexts (explored in this document): access to and control over natural resources, environmental pressures and threats, and environmental action to defend and conserve ecosystems and resources". This report specifically shows the impacts on the life and safety of women in Colombia who fight against mining exploitation, industrial oil palm plantations or deforestation.

In addition, the *shadow report* highlights the enormous difficulty for rural populations to retain the sovereignty and integrity of their territories, due to the militarized push for territorial control, the expansion of economic and development processes (agroindustry, mining exploration, infrastructure megaprojects) or a combination of both: "it should be noted that attacks and territorial control are strongly related to the continuation of the extractive model, mining, agribusiness and land grabbing."<sup>53</sup> It is worth highlighting the difficulty of sustaining sustainable development programs and policies, given the extent of poor populations who are frequently at risk from different agents of the conflict, and the negligible incentives to deal with economic and armed forces that place pressure on strategic areas and ecosystems. In its report on the assassinations of leaders in social sectors, the National Ombudsman identifies systematic practices against leaders - men and women - focused on "...defense of territory and natural resources, (leaders involved) in conflicts over opposition to changes in land use, promoting initiatives for the protection of the environment around exploitation of non-renewable natural resources (mining)..."<sup>54</sup>. All of the above has an important gender dimension, and needs to take into account the interaction of power inequalities and the capacity of rural women to resist the impacts of

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<sup>50</sup> <https://comisiondelaverdad.co/actualidad/comunicados-y-declaraciones/alto-riesgo-integrantes-instancia-especial-implementacion-enfoque-genero-acuerdo-paz>

<sup>51</sup> Pérez, C. E. (2018). Los enemigos del Desarrollo. Sobre los asesinatos de líderes sociales en Colombia. Iberoamérica Social: Revista-Red De Estudios Sociales, (XI), 84-103. Recuperado a partir de //iberoamericasocial.com/ojs/index.php/IS/article/view/354; Merizalde T y Ucrós C "Asesinato de líderes sociales en Colombia: una consecuencia del conflicto armado, incentivos económicos perversos y la falta de garantías estatales". 2018. UNIANDES; Rueda V "Persecución, represión y asesinato de líderes sociales en Colombia: las voces silenciadas de las mujeres", V congreso Internacional de Estudios del Desarrollo. Bilbao 2020.

<sup>52</sup> Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. y Boyer, A.E. (2020). *The links between gender violence and environment: the violence of inequality*. Wen, J. (Ed.). Gland, Suiza: IUCN. 298pp.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid page. 14.

<sup>54</sup> Heinrich Böll Stiftung. Informe especial de Derechos Humanos. Situación de lideresas y líderes sociales, de defensoras y defensores de derechos humanos y de excombatientes de las FARC- EP y sus familias"" in *Ideas Verdes*, No: 8, June 2018

conflict, climate change, or territorial pressures in their own territories. In order to better integrate the environmental, gender and security dimensions into climate action, Colombia urgently needs to implement and enforce the commitments contemplated on the Escazu agreement<sup>55</sup>.

Main gender issues at the national level:

- In Colombia, structural gender inequalities are a historical legacy, reflected in the unequal distribution of power, capital, work and livelihoods.

Gender responsive initiatives must acknowledge root causes of inequality in order not to reproduce or expand them, establishing principles and practices that aim for the reduction of inequalities.

- Men and women constitute highly diverse groups in which the difference in sex is a constituent part of a network of axes of inequality, which includes race, ethnicity, religion, class, educational level, territory and disability, among others.

Therefore, an intersectional gender approach has to address the existing differences both at logistical and programmatic levels, to better grasp the different causes and impacts of climate change among groups of men and women.

- In Colombia, there is weak coordination between the national gender mechanism (Council for Women's Equity) and the institutions in charge of environmental issues. The strongest links are at the local level, between social organizations and civil society.

Capacity building activities will widely cover government officials, field personnel, heads of institutions as well as interested members of communities in order to install the necessary capacities to better mainstream gender in their working environments and climate actions. • Although there have been significant advances in access to education for women, gender gaps- in terms of wages and access to work- in labor recruitment practices and unpaid work are particularly high among rural women.

- There are multiple institutional initiatives for the advancement of rural women, as well as national and international commitments to their promotion. However, sectoral initiatives fail to reverse inequality and only benefit a small number of women in a way that is not sustained over time.

Project will bring together existing initiatives to enforce its application and harmonization.

## **Heritage Colombia- A proposal to strengthen climate resilience**

As mentioned above, the Project, *Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for the achievement of Climate Goals*, aims to realize a new paradigm of sustainable landscape finance that combines climate-resilient management practices in and adjacent to protected areas, one that sequesters and stores carbon and generates water regulation and provisioning in a changing climate, while improving the resilience of local livelihoods. Thus, pressures on natural ecosystems will be reduced and protected areas will be

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<sup>55</sup> <https://www.cepal.org/en/escazuagreement>

strengthened through the protection and restoration of ecosystems and the provision of ecosystem services. The premise is based on the understanding that deforestation, forest degradation, changes in land use and other anthropic threats to ecosystems affect strategic sites that contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and ensure connectivity and associated functionality through the provision and regulation of water and carbon capture. Based on this, Protected Areas and connectivity corridors were prioritized to be included in the HeCo initiative.

This section will present the gender assessment for HeCo's proposal, focused on the contextual problems for each area, providing information on the processes, looking at specific gender considerations in terms of the climate issues in each area and providing insights on how to mainstream gender along the process. It should be noted that due to the public health crisis unleashed by the COVID 19 pandemic, part of the information comes from secondary sources, later supported by evidence and inquiries made by project representatives in the territories, who despite not having expertise or training to carry out gender assessment, were able to collect primary data and identify relevant stakeholders.

## HeCo Theory of Change

The proposed theory of change for this project states that “if: (i) the governance of targeted landscapes is strengthened financially and technically; (ii) climate information is accessible and effectively integrated into territorial planning; and (iii) the existing SINAP in targeted landscapes is more effectively managed, THEN sustainable landscapes that combine protected areas and productive uses in adjacent lands will continue to sequester and store carbon and generate water regulation and provisioning in a changing climate, while improving the resilience of local livelihoods, BECAUSE deforestation, forest degradation, land use changes and other threats to the paramos, montane, lowland, and gallery forests in the targeted landscapes will be reduced, thereby lowering GHG emissions and sustaining or increasing the climate resiliency benefits generated through ecosystems integrity and functionality”. In accordance with this statement there are 3 major outcomes

1. Governance structures for climate-responsive planning and development improved and implemented
2. Participatory monitoring systems generate climate information used for improved decision-making in territorial planning (A6.0; A6.1)
3. Land and forest management improved and restoration implemented to reduce carbon emissions (M9.0; M9.1) and strengthen adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities

The project focus is the implementation of combined adaptation and mitigation strategies in protected areas and conservation corridors to ensure ecosystem connectivity in four priority areas. These are: Caribbean, Central Andes, Orinoquia Transitional landscape and Heart of the Amazon. It also includes advancing the process of declaration of one new protected area in the Serranía de San Lucas. The natural ecosystems in intervention areas face pressures of anthropogenic origin and are highly vulnerable to climate change, including increase in temperature, changes in rainfall regime and intensity and frequency of droughts. As a result, these conditions will negatively affect the ability of ecosystems to capture and store carbon, and affect water supply systems and other nature-based solutions in prioritized areas.

The Theory of Change is based on creating a paradigm shift in protected area management, where currently, continuous transformation of ecosystems by production models and human-nature relationships have significant medium and long-term consequences that negatively affect sustainability of life.<sup>56</sup> Therefore, adaptation and mitigation strategies require an integrated approach to link interventions at landscape scale with management of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP).<sup>57</sup> It includes strengthening the governance bodies by enhancing participation of key stakeholders- women included both as individuals and collectives-, financial sustainability and technical skills, particularly regarding the flow of information from local to national monitoring systems. This approach shows that local populations are key to the success of mitigation strategies, by reducing pressures on protected areas and providing long-term nature-based solutions for climate adaptation. A gender and inclusive perspective in climate interventions helps reflect on the differential conditions of men and women, indigenous peoples and other social groups in implementation areas, guides actions for gender equality and ensures greater participation of women and recognition of their everyday contributions. However, it is clear that gender equality is considered a guiding principle that itself cannot modify structural inequalities. Instead, it aims to support existing integrated initiatives through programs, management instruments and regional agreements, with special emphasis on preferential processes for organizations and representatives of women's groups, as well as indigenous leaders, Afro and *campesina* women.

The gender assessment takes into account basic contextual considerations as well as the transformative potential of combined efforts to reduce gender inequalities and its interaction with the environment and climate change in general. Therefore, the gender assessment shows the interrelation between climate change and gender inequality in work contexts, and how the project's logic and activities can promote gender equality and empowerment of women. The project intervention links the effective management of protected areas with the country's capacity to face climate change threats and respond to international environmental commitments. Climate governance is included as an objective and a guiding principle for standards of dialogue between civil society, institutions and stakeholders involved in climate-smart management.

Scientific evidence<sup>58</sup> shows that Colombia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in terms of impacts of temperature variation on the provision of essential water resources. Also, the current model of expansion of the agricultural frontier and illegal activities (mining, crops for illicit use, land grabbing, etc.) are drivers of deforestation and degradation that increase the pressure on protected

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<sup>56</sup> The *sustainability of life* is a central concept in the dialogue between gender perspectives and political ecology: "... both ideas are raised as a basic and first objective, towards which both reflection and action should be oriented: so-called human sustainability- both social and ecological- is understood to be the process that refers to the real possibility of continuing life, and also means developing acceptable levels of life or quality of life for the entire population. It is, therefore, sustainability that supposes a harmonious relationship between humanity and nature, and between humans and humans. Consequently, it is impossible to speak of sustainability without it being accompanied by equity ", from Bosch, A., Carrasco, C. and Grau, E. (2005). *Verde que te quiero violeta. Encuentros y desencuentros entre feminismo y ecologismo*. In E. Tello, *La Historia Cuenta*, (pp. 321-346). Barcelona: El Viejo Topo Editions. P. 322.

<sup>57</sup> This means establishing a framework for intervention based on the context in the territory, from an integrated vision. For more information, see : Ospina Moreno, M., Chamorro Ruiz, S., Anaya García, C., Echeverri Ramírez, P., Atuesta, C., Zambrano, H., Abud, M., Herrera, C., Ciontescu, N., Guevara, O., Zarrate, D. and Barrero, A. (2020). *Guía para la planificación del manejo en las áreas protegidas del Sinap Colombia*. 159 pp. Cali - Colombia..

<sup>58</sup> IDEAM Tercera comunicación de Cambio Climático 2019: Evaluación Nacional del Agua 2018. [<https://cta.org.co/descargables-biblionet/agua-y-medio-ambiente/Estudio-Nacional-del-Agua-2018.pdf?>]

areas and reduce landscape connectivity<sup>59</sup>. An analysis with an integrated gender perspective for the solution of climate problems goes beyond developing sectoral activities aimed exclusively at women. Instead, it points to the need for a better and deeper understanding of care work for sustainability of life and the need to understand the disproportionate impact of climate change on the lives of women and most vulnerable groups: “It is not enough to inquire what roles women and men have in a given society, it is necessary to delve into the access and control of material and symbolic resources ”.<sup>60</sup>

The HeCo GCF project is proposed as a *cross-cutting* strategy to highlight mitigation needs linked to deforestation in protected areas and conservation corridors. Adaptation needs are affected by climate change impacts on the provision of ecosystem services, especially water regulation, coastal protection, biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

As part of the stakeholder engagement plan, local consultants identified women’s organizations or women’s led conservation initiatives already created within the selected landscapes. As a result, only one organization was identified, but interest in participation was sought by indigenous women (from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta) as well as individual women in charge of production and sustainable livelihoods in different areas of intervention. It is important to note that the dialogue with the women’s association currently working in the project intervention area did not establish a commitment regarding project’s future activities, due to a practical and strategic need to limit local expectations on the scope of the project. Given that Colombia has high levels of international cooperation and research interventions, there is local awareness of the advantages and effects of public policies and development programs, as well as the need for accountability mechanisms for implementers, authorities and stakeholders. Hence, the less expectations are created, the more efficient outcome when projects are fully in place. Nevertheless, this initial dialogue was fruitful and they have been included as important partners for restoration initiatives.

This gender assessment uses an intersectional perspective, which is based on the understanding that both men and women are heterogeneous groups, hence, special arrangements (logistical and programmatic) will be done in order to guarantee the participation of women from indigenous, afrocolombian, rural communities, and other vulnerable groups of different ages. The description of local intervention scenarios and procedural guidelines follow the principles of WWF and GCF’s gender policies, which place specific emphasis on advancing gender equality, while minimizing gender-specific climatic and social risks. Finally it is important to highlight that all the socio-demographic information, as well as the data produced and managed by the project will be sex disaggregated and also will address issues regarding representation of different social groups.

## Intervention contexts: socio-demographic information of the intervention areas

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<sup>59</sup> GIZ/UNODC “comunidad bosque y coca, un camino para la acción (s.f.); González, J. Cubillos, A., Chadid, M., Cubillos, A., Arias, M., Zúñiga, E., Joubert, F. Pérez, I, Berrío, V. Caracterización de las principales causas y agentes de la deforestación a nivel nacional periodo 2005-2015. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales – IDEAM-. Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. Programa ONU-REDD Colombia. Bogotá, 2018

<sup>60</sup> Gender in the management of protected natural areas. GIZ (2016) P 39.

In order to provide a socio-demographic characterization of the four geographic intervention landscapes, this section presents a quantitative analysis with a gender perspective at municipal level, the results of the CNA 2014. The information does not exactly overlap with the intervention area, but it does give us a quantitative indication of the contextual situations. This information below provides context for the areas of activities under results two and three. The following tables, presented by area, show:

- Approximate number of men and women beneficiaries in each area
- Data disaggregated by sex in the areas where the UPA makes decision about production
- Data on different forms of land tenure disaggregated by sex
- Data on access to technical assistance for production disaggregated by sex
- Data on production for self-consumption disaggregated by sex

### Caribbean Landscape

*Table 6. Socio-demographic information from the Caribbean ( Source: Module 7 CNA 2014- DANE)*

<b>Caribbean</b>				
Corridor				
Corridor	Implementation area	Direct beneficiaries	Women-beneficiaries	Men-beneficiaries
Sierra Nevada - Besotes - Perijá	River Seco Basin and Guacoche/Guacochito Corridor	3,982	1,840	2,142
Sierra Nevada - Besotes - Perijá	Los Besotes	-	-	-
Sierra Nevada - Ciénaga	Expansion of South Sierra Nevada	19,655	9081	1,0574
Sierra Nevada - Ciénaga	Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta	127	59	68
Sierra Nevada - Ciénaga	Middle and lower watersheds of Fundación River	83,828	38,729	45,099
Sierra Nevada - Ciénaga y Sierra Nevada - Besotes*	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	22,064	10,194	11,870
	Expansion of North Sierra Nevada	4,516	2,086	2,430
Total		134,273	62,034	72,239
%			46.2%	53.8%
Information by municipality				
<b>Sierra-Besotes- Perijá Corridor</b>				

Valledupar				
Distribution of UPA size based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	42%	4%	16.7%	21.3%
Women	6.5%	1.1%	3.3%	2,1%
Both	51.5%	1%	2.6%	47.8% <sup>61</sup>
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	39.1 %	2%	5.8%	15.7%
Women	7.4%	0.3%	1.5%	5.6%
Both	3.1%	0.2%	3.1%	4.4%
Access to technical assistance and advice on agriculture in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	18.4%	45.6%		
Women	4.7%	16.2%		
Both				
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	64%	13.9%	44.4%	5.7%
Women	20.9%	5.1%	14.1%	1.6%
<b>Middle and lower watersheds of Fundación River</b>				
Aracataca				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	68.2%	5.7%	13.9%	48.6%
Women	24.5%	1%	1.8%	21.7%

<sup>61</sup> 44% of the decisions involving both members of a couple is taken where there is collective ownership of ethnic territory of more than 1000 Has

Both	7.3%	2%	4.4%	0.9%
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	27.5 %	17.5%	0.4%	32.8%
Women	0.2%	0	4.9%	13%
Both	0	1.6%	0	4.8%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	18.4%	45.6%		
Women	4.7%	16.2%		
Both				
Production for self-consumption and sex of production decision maker				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	63%	5.1%	51.7%	6.2%
Women	11.7%	0.8%	9.4%	1.5%
Fundación				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	52.7%	6.2%	37.5%	9.1%
Women	17.3%	2%	11%	4.3%
Both	29.9%	1%	19.7%	9.2%
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	32.7 %	1.2%	23.1%	0.9%
Women	7.4%	0.2%	6.7%	0.7%
Both	6.1%	0.1%	11.8%	0.7%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				

	Yes	No		
Men	18.4%	45.6%		
Women	4.7%	16.2%		
Both				
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	63.4%	6.9%	39.3%	17.2%
Women	19.2%	1.5%	12.1%	5.6%
<b>Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta</b>				
Ciénaga				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	From 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	80.7%	4.6%	30%	46.1%
Women	8.2%	1.1%	6.6%	0
Both	11.1%	0.4%	7.6%	3.1%
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker no production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	42.2 %	3%	0.3%	17.5%
Women	13.4%	1.1%	0.1%	4.8%
Both	2.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	18.4%	45.6%		
Women	4.7%	16.2%		
Both				
Production for self-consumption and sex decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	70.3%	7.9%	40.0%	22.3%

Women	21.2%	2.2%	13.5%	5.5%
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## Andes Landscape

*Table 7. Socio-demographic information from the Andes (Source: Module 7 CNA 2014- DANE.)*

<b>Central Andes</b>				
Population				
Corridor	Implementation area	Direct beneficiaries	Women beneficiaries	Men-beneficiaries
Las Hermosas - Génova	River basin of Amaime Cerritos	2,930	1,418	1,512
Las Hermosas - Génova	Las Hermosas	907	488	439
Nevados - Chec - Guacas Rosario	Chinchiná River basin	174,803	84,605	90,198
Nevados - Chec - Guacas Rosario	Los Nevados	32	15	17
Total		178,672	86,477	92,215
%			48.4%	51.6%
Information by municipality				
<b>Chinchiná River Basin Corridor</b>				
Manizales				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	85.7%	18.7%	48%	19%
Women	12.0%	5.4%	1.8%	4.8%
Both	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	49.8%	5.0%	0.1%	7.9%
Women	13.3%	1.6%	0.1%	2.2%
Both	6.0%	0.4%	0	4.8%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				

	Yes	No		
Men	18.4%	45.6%		
Women	4.7%	16.2%		
Both	4.6%	10.5%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	69.1%	23.4%	17.7%	28.1%
Women	22.5%	9.8%	5.0%	7.7%
Both	8.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.7%
Villamaría				
Distribution of UPA size based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	43.0%	3.9%	28.6%	10.4%
Women	54.2%	0.7%	5.9%	47.6%
Both	2.8%	0.2%	0.6%	2%
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	54.8%	6.5%	0.1%	5.5%
Women	10.8%	0.7%	0%	0.6%
Both	3.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	8.4%	45.3%		
Women	4.7%	15.3%		
Both	9.8%	16.5%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption

Men	76.1%	27.3%	22.4%	26.3%
Women	20%	5.4%	5.4%	9.3%
Both	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
<b>Amaima and Cerrito river basins</b>				
El Cerrito				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	77.2%	21.5%	38%	17.6%
Women	13.8%	3.9%	9.9%	0
Both	9.0%	3.4%	5.7%	0
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	49.1%	7.7%	0.4%	15.7%
Women	11.1%	2.0%	0.1%	3.2%
Both	0.1%	0.1%	0	0
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	11.2%	51.8%		
Women	1.5%	10.2%		
Both	9.5%	15.8%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA farming without	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	70.8%	25.6%	37.5%	7.7%
Women	18.5%	8.8%	8.5%	1.1%
Both	10.7%	4.1%	4.1%	2.5%
Buga				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				

Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	82.0%	20.6%	41.6%	29.8%
Women	16.3%	5.1%	8.5%	2.6%
Both	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0

Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	16.9%	0.6%	17.1%	1.7%
Women	13.1%	0.4%	13.5%	1.1%
Both	19.1%	0.5%	13.3%	1.5%

Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013

	Yes	No		
Men	16.2%	54.1%		
Women	3.0%	18.3%		
Both	1.1%	7.4%		

Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production

	% of UPA where decision is taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	68.7%	52.4%	5.4%	10.9%
Women	25.6%	20.4%	1.3%	3.8%
Both	5.8%	3.8%	0	1.9%

Palmira

Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	80.4%	14.7%	38.7%	27%
Women	14.7%	5.6%	4.7%	4.4%
Both	4.9%	2.3%	2.6%	0

Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	43.1%	6.4%	0.5%	6.9%
Women	15.3%	2.3%	0.1%	3.3%
Both	5.6%	0.7%	0	0
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	12%	51.4%		
Women	3.5%	15.6%		
Both	1.7%	15.7%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of production decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	57.7%	39.3%	12.7%	5.7%
Women	32.2%	25.2%	5.2%	1.8%
Both	10.1%	25.2%	5.2%	1.8%

## Orinoquia Transitional Landscape

*Table 8. Socio-demographic information from the Orinoquia Transitional region (Source: Module 7 CNA 2014- DANE.)*

Orinoquia Transitional region				
Population				
Corridor	Implementation area	Direct beneficiaries	Women beneficiaries -	Men beneficiaries -
Chingaza 1	Chingaza Corridor 1	8	4	4
Chingaza 1 and 2	PNN Chingaza	-	-	-
Chingaza 2	Guatiquía Basin	2,870	1,375	1,495
Chingaza 2	Guayuriba Basin	380	182	198
Total		3,258	1,561	1,697
%			47.9%	52.1%
Municipality information				

**Chingaza Corridor 1**

Gachalá

Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	more than 100 Ha
Men	55.1%	19.5%	35.6%	0
Women	32%	10.7%	21.3%	0
Both	12.9%	6.9%	6%	0

Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	40.2%	7.4%	1.7%	14.7%
Women	16.3%	2.1%	0.7%	5.6%
Both	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%

Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013

	Yes	No		
Men	4.0%	49.0%		
Women	4.5%	25.7%		
Both	2.5%	14.4%		

Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production

	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	53%	20.3%	10.4%	22.3%
Women	30.2%	9.9%	6.4%	13.9%
Both	16.8%	3.0%	2.5%	11.4%

**Guatiquía Basin**

El Calvario

Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production

Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	66.5%	8.3%	42.4%	15.9%
Women	13.0%	3.2%	9.7%	0

Both	20.5%	3.3%	17.2%	0
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	46.2%	4.2%	0.9%	7.7%
Women	10.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.4%
Both	21.2%	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	3.3%	54.5%		
Women	1.2%	17.4%		
Both	2.9%	20.7%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are made	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	57.9%	24.8%	14.5%	18.6%
Women	18.6%	9.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Both	23.6%	7.9%	7.0%	8.7%
San Juanito				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	67.9%	27.5%	40.4%	0
Women	17.2%	7.1%	10.1%	0
Both	14.9%	12.9%	2%	0
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	48.8%	4.8%	5.1%	2.5%
Women	13.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.6%
Both	19.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%

Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	4.8%	45.2%		
Women	1.4%	21.9%		
Both	4.8%	21.9%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	50%	2.1%	30.8%	17.1%
Women	23.3%	2.1%	8.9%	12.3%
Both	26.7%	2.1%	20.5%	4.1%
Guayuriba Basin				
Fómeque				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	from 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	69.4%	21.1%	29.2%	19%
Women	14.6%	6.4%	8.2%	0
Both	16.0%	5.9%	10.1%	0
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	42.2%	9.3%	0.1%	5.6%
Women	20.8%	3.4%	0.1%	2.7%
Both	2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	5.8%	52.4%		
Women	0.6%	29.1%		
Both	1.9%	10.0%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				

	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA farming without	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	58.3%	36.2%	20.1%	1.9%
Women	29.8%	23.6%	5.8%	0.3%
Both	12%	8.1%	3.9%	0%

## Amazonian Landscape

*Table 9. Socio-demographic information from the Heart of the Amazon (Source: Module 7 CNA 2014- DANE.)*

Heart of the Amazon				
Population				
Corridor	Implementation area	Direct beneficiaries	Women beneficiaries	Men-beneficiaries
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Serranía de Chiribiquete	445	214	231
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Core 1 Puerto nuevo	210	101	109
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Core 2 Picalojo	894	429	465
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Ronda Caño Dorado	217	104	113
Macarena Chiribiquete -	RPN Capricho and Mirolindo	627	301	326
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Serranía La Lindosa - Angosturas II	1,914	919	995
Macarena Chiribiquete -	Sierra de la Macarena	2,214	1,063	1,151
Total		6,521	3,130	3,391
%			48%	52%
Information by municipality				
Intervention Area				
San José del Guaviare				
Distribution of UPA sizes based on sex of main decision maker on production				

Who takes the decision	Total UPA	<10 Ha	From 10 to <100 Ha	More than 100 Ha
Men	70.8%	0.9%	19.1%	50.8%
Women	12.5%	0.2%	5.2%	7.1%
Both	16.7%	0.3%	6.9%	9.5%
Land tenure figures and sex of main decision maker on production				
Who takes the decision	Own	Rented	Collective	Other
Men	43.5%	3.3%	8.9%	4.5%
Women	8.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1%
Both	24.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Access to technical assistance and advice in 2013				
	Yes	No		
Men	4.0%	60.0%		
Women	2.0%	14.3%		
Both	2.3%	17.4%		
Production for self-consumption and sex of decision maker on production				
	% of UPA where decisions are taken	UPA without farming	Partial production for self-consumption	Without production for self-consumption
Men	64%	12.3%	47.4%	4.2%
Women	16.3%	4.0%	11.3%	1.0%
Both	19.7%	3.9%	14.7%	1.1%

## Gender assessment by project components

A gender assessment according to project components is presented below, using contextual information from each of the geographic intervention areas. It should be noted that due to the COVID 19 pandemic, there were only one face-to-face meeting with one organization of women already working with a forest nursery in Transición Orinoquía. However, the action plan includes sectoral activities that complement a gender mainstreaming approach.

### **Component 1. Governance structures for climate-responsive planning and development improved and implemented**

Within the framework of component 1, there are a series of activities aimed at strengthening governance and multi-stakeholder processes. These are mechanisms for dialogue and compliance with agreements, and strategies for the recognition and appreciation of communities for their potential role in changing paradigms and meeting the challenge of integrated landscape management and increase of climate resilience. At the same time, it looks for the integration of traditional knowledge and gender responsiveness, as key elements of landscape management. Therefore, governance represents an opportunity to strengthen organizational processes, recognize authorities and diverse voices in the decision-making process, and improve capacities to enforce agreements at different scales and with different stakeholders.

On tables 6-9 there has been show that women are less than 50% of the inhabitants of the rural areas where the project will be implemented, who also face great challenges in terms of access to land, key assets and technical assistance. At technical level during the stakeholder engagement plan it was observed that women are almost the majority or half the participants in technical spaces and governance structures. Taking into consideration these observations, women will be 30% of the participants on those activities at rural/regional level, where women's empowerment will be promoted. Regarding women's participation on technical spaces and governance structures, 40% of the participants will be women, and their participation will be enhanced from a gender perspective, not only to demonstrate their individual capacity, but rather promote environmental leadership with gender perspective. Thus, all capacity building activities will consider the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women as key objectives for gender transformative planning.

*Output 1.1 Inter-institutional governance strengthened in targeted landscapes for improved climate-informed and integrated land and water planning*

Strengthened governance by relevant actors within a landscape will lead to better management decisions for that mosaic. This output seeks to strengthen institutional governance, contributing to improved territorial planning, reduced pressures on ecosystems, and generating the enabling conditions to address the drivers of deforestation and specific climate hazards and long-term risks of each landscape (see Section B.1 Full proposal). Improved governance is critical for conflict resolution related to use of land and resources, e.g., over water scarcity in Caribbean and Andes mosaics and change in land use (deforestation) in the Amazon and Orinoco Transition Mosaics. The methodology proposed by the project addresses the participatory planning of protected areas, in which local social stakeholders -including women from local communities- define information based on their appreciation and perception of nature. It should be noted that this includes men and women and LGBTQ who, based on gender, have differential relationships related to territory and elements of the landscape.

This output also includes the incorporation of environmental determinants in territorial planning tools (POMCAS, PORH, POT<sup>62</sup>) to harmonize the various tools and to identify the gaps between them. Also, the validation processes for the territorial planning tools should have consent of local actors, and include the differential vision of women. It is complemented by strengthening capacities of environmental authorities and territorial entities in the implementation of water resource planning tools, highlights the

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<sup>62</sup> Specific territorial planning tools include: Planes de Ordenamiento y manejo de cuenca hidrográfica (POMCAS); Planes de ordenamiento del recurso hídrico (PORH); Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial (POT)

importance of environmental management for the provision of water for human consumption, domestic uses and the sustenance of life.

Activities under this output:

- Activity 1.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of Regional Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAP) and a Departmental System of Protected Areas (SIDAP) to include a climate change focus within their management.
  - Subactivity 1.1.c Support the definition of conservation priorities at the regional level with a climate focus (construction / updating of portfolios) (including benefits of nature, species and cultural values related with climate information) to establish new protected areas or manage existing ones, and land use plans for each region in the face of changes due to climate change. The process of definition of conservation priorities shall take into consideration cultural and social values that women, men, and other social groups from neighboring communities have regarding climate information.
  - Subactivity 1.1.1d. Improve the participation and qualification of at least 60 leaders of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society (disaggregated by sex) in the SIRAPs / SIDAP of four mosaics for the generation of agreements associated with water management and forest management. At least 18 women will be part of the activity, especially those from communities i.e. indigenous, afrocolombian and rural population from 5 landscape. The specific percentage of women from each group will be determined by an inclusive representation selection, based on sociocultural diversity of such landscapes. Women will be invited and special arrangements<sup>63</sup> will be set up in place to guarantee their participation
  - Subactivity 1.1.1e. Participatory and inclusive mapping to enhance connectivity for climate adaptation and mitigation- relates to Activity 3.2.2.- to identify priorities and opportunities to address specific climate hazards and risks in each corridor for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). This participatory **and inclusive** mapping exercise will include diverse groups of women and men from the territories involved, where their particular knowledge and practices will be integrated.
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- Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of the Climate Nodes within each landscape in order to assess the climate adaptation and mitigation dimensions of landscape management.
  - Subactivity 1.1.2.b Improve the participation and qualification of at least 60 representative leaders of organizations of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society (disaggregated by sex) in the 4 NRCCs / 1 sub node. At least 18 women will be part of the activity, especially those from communities i.e. indigenous, afrocolombian and rural population from 5 landscapes. The specific percentage of women from each group will be determined by an inclusive representation selection, based on sociocultural

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<sup>63</sup> Enabling conditions for rural women's participation may include but not restricted to: 1. small allowance to pay for care of the people under their responsibility; 2. Organize a day care unit for children during the encounters, 3. Set up gender responsive daily working schedules, 4. organize specific training meetings only for women to better inform them on the issues to be discussed, 5. Guarantee their safety as key stakeholders, etc.

diversity of such landscapes. Women will be invited and special arrangements will be set up in place to guarantee their participation, as previously described.

- Activity 1.1.3 Facilitate incorporation of climate considerations into regional and territorial land use planning [to achieve a common vision with climate resilience goals and deforestation targets]
  - Subactivity 1.1.3.b Design and implement a training program for community and institutional delegates (environmental authorities, municipalities, governorates) for each landscape on how to incorporate variables and elements in the instruments of territorial zoning and basin management of 30 municipalities with jurisdiction of landscapes, 9 departments, 6 river basins. to generate climate models in the prioritized basins. Special attention to women's contributions and roles will be documented.
  - Subactivity 1.1.3.c Facilitate 4 annual intersectoral roundtables ((i) cattle ranching, (ii) agriculture, (iii) water services, (iv) forest management) within the framework of the climate change nodes of 4 landscapes, with private actors, unions, associations, community delegates and delegates from territorial institutions and national / presidential agencies (National Land Agency, Office of the Presidential Councilor for Stabilization and Consolidation) of land for the identification of pressures, threats and land use change and climatic vulnerability for the generation of criteria and variables to be adopted in the instruments of land use planning. The Presidential Council for Women, will be invited to these annual meetings as well as the Director of Rural Women from the MADR.
  - Subactivity 1.1.3.e Design and implement a training program on the implementation of water resource planning instruments for environmental authorities and territorial entities. Environmental authorities and territorial entities training should include gender responsive information about the linkages between water provision /quality and their impacts on women's lives.

From the review of the baseline and the participation spaces carried out in the proposal formulation stage, it was evident that in the SIRAPs and Regional Climate Change Nodes there are not enough analysis and lines of action specific for the gender approach in the adoption of measures in the matter of adaptation and mitigation to climate change at the landscape level. The importance of their inclusion is recognized, but it is not developed, as well there is no differential budget for specific actions that involve women in decision-making for water and forest management. Therefore, special efforts will be carried out in order to guarantee gender responsive actions and participatory deliberation within SIRAPs/SIDAP and Regional Climate change nodes.

It is also evident that in these scenarios, there is an important participation of women representatives of public institutions and mainly of managerial positions, but very little participation of women leaders of civil society and ethnic groups. This situation directly affects the lack of opportunities for women who live from and make direct use of nature, to express their opinion and make decisions. In order to solve this imbalance, women will be included into the group of local and regional leaders to be trained along capacity building activities under component 1.1.1. The aim is to reach parity on the representation but due to structural inequality project will incorporate 30% of women on rural/regional spaces to enhance their participation without compromising the efficiency of results and impacts.

In turn, it is important to specifically integrate climate change with a gender approach into the implementation of territorial planning mechanisms at different levels, to achieve policy coherence at a local level. The Integrated Regional Climate Change Management Plans (PRICC) are important for the integration of climate change into specific regional processes. The national environmental system, SINA, includes various key stakeholders in its social component. Among these are the Presidential Council for Women, and several ministries that have sectoral areas focused on gender issues (for example, defense, environment and agriculture). Therefore, it is recommended to involve the presidential council more actively as the national level body responsible for public policy on gender equality and processes such as the DMR of the MADR and the gender focal point and CC of the MADS.

Activity 1.1.3 steps in a participatory planning process around properties, which combines strengthening capacities, the improvement of supply chains and strengthening of livelihoods. The recommendation is to implement the actions from the “practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) and improvement of the participation of women”, which provides a flexible methodology to horizontally link women and men in processes of adaptive landscape management.<sup>64</sup>

The activities designed to achieve this output are mainly focused on management and handling of water resources to reduce vulnerability to climate change. Although many of these activities are part of institutional actions that already have established methodologies, changes and reflections are recommended to ensure the integration of gender; for instance, specific capacity building activities for environmental and governmental authorities must ensure the inclusion of gender related matters.

Environmental authorities and territorial organizations are key stakeholders in the decentralized leadership of water governance, and they require better understanding of the links between access to water and gender equity. Therefore, it is recommended to include all gender elements present in specialized guidelines on gender and watershed management. It is imperative to create awareness about the differential impacts of water supply and water quality on women and men. In the same way, it is important to adapt language and communication channels to different realities and capacities of social stakeholders.

*Output 1.2 Community governance with SINAP and within connectivity corridors strengthened to improve climate-informed land and water use*

**This activity, focused on enhancing community governance, is where most of the activities, specifically designed to include women take place.** Strengthened governance by relevant actors<sup>65</sup> within territories will lead to better management decisions for the landscape. This output seeks to strengthen community governance within landscapes to contribute to reducing pressures on ecosystems and generating the enabling conditions to address the specific drivers of deforestation and

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<sup>64</sup> Translation from: Evans K, Larson AM, Mwangi E, Cronkleton P, Maravanyika T, Hernandez X, Müller P, Pikitle A, Marchena R, Mukasa C, Tibazalika A and Banana A. 2014. Field guide to Adaptive Collaborative Management and improving women's participation. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

<sup>65</sup> All this information is widely explained in the Stake holder engagement plan. The National system of protected Areas is formally formed by National Natural Parks together with WWF, TNC, CI, Fundación Natura, ASOCARS, INVEMAR, Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt, UICN, WCS, Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil, Fondo Patrimonio Natural and the National Planning Department.

priority climate hazards and longer term risks in each mosaic, including increasing drought and aridity affecting water supplies, landslides and erosion from extreme rainfall, increasing seasonal variability, and flood risk. The strengthening of community governance includes activities that will improve the organizational structures of the communities, their organizations, their coordination, their capacities and participation in the decision-making bodies described in Annex 7 of this proposal through support for internal decision-making spaces such as assemblies, meetings, workshops, exchanges, and improved organizational structures.

When referring to governance schemes, it means the set, interactions, relationships and dynamics of people, institutions (such as governmental bodies at different levels) and organizations (such as local communities, civil society organizations, academia and productive sectors). All these agents have influences and make decisions about landscape management, land use and natural resources. In turn they have impacts on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including priorities for ecosystem management to deliver services that support resilience (ecosystem-based adaptation). Thus, a governance scheme is a multi-stakeholder and multilevel structure which is constituted by all above mentioned bodies and spaces aiming for coordination of stakeholders in the landscape. This includes roundtables for coordination and dialogue, as well as the agreements emanating from these spaces for landscape management and decision-making regarding mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The agreements can include Indigenous lifeplans, forest management plans and farm plans among others.

Eight climate governance schemes will be strengthened in the intervention landscapes as follows: **Caribbean Mosaic:** 1) Ciénaga Corridor, 2) Besotes Perijá Corridor, 3) PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; **Andes Mosaic:** 4) Corredor las Hermosas, 5) Corredor los Nevados; **Orinoco Transition Mosaic:** 6) Chingaza Corridor; **Amazon Mosaic:** 7) Macarena-Chiribiquete Corridor; and 8) **Serranía de San Lucas.**

In each of the geographical areas, key gender issues regarding environmental education initiatives focused on production and reproduction of knowledge located in each context, have been identified.

#### Activities under this output

- Activity 1.2.1 Promote the adoption and implement 8 governance schemes within 4 mosaics with the participation of local communities, public institutions, and sectors with a gender and intergenerational focus to improve dialogue and define targets to reduce deforestation and vulnerability to climate change.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.a Define a roadmap for each (10) community organizations from each landscape to develop a specific organizational development plan to enhance social and gender inclusion, enhance participation skills and operations systems to implement NbS measures in their territories. Roadmap will include ASOMUPROCAL -an association of women working on agri-environmental and social development in the municipality of El Calvario. Eventually some newly identified organizations will be included too.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.b Strengthen at least 7 environmental management and planning tools for indigenous, Afro-descendant and peasant communities with an inclusive climate approach. Management and planning tools have to include gender and culturally responsive material adapted to each context.

- Subactivity 1.2.1.c. Strengthen at least 1 space for inter-ethnic dialogue to resolve conflicts in the use and management of forests and water management. Such space should develop a mediation protocol for conflict resolution where gender and culturally responsive tools are implemented in order to strengthen communal agreements.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.d. Generate a baseline and an action plan of actors in year one who interact and make decisions in land use planning, water resource management, forest management in each of the prioritized landscapes and basins. Baseline has to include sex disaggregated data and include information regarding water scarcity impacts on women's everyday life.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.e Strengthen or create multi-stakeholder roundtables for private sector, civil society, institutions in each mosaic so that agreements are generated for climate-smart solutions associated with the management of water resources and forest management in the prioritized areas and implementation of good practices, reconversion and productive alternatives in each landscape. Gender assessment will be brought up as a relevant input for such roundtables, regarding gender responsive forest management and water provision. These scenarios will also help to collect different forms of knowledge to be integrated on gender responsive climate smart solutions.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.f Create or strengthen at least 5 committees in 5 targeted geographies with the participation of delegates from the CARS, territorial entities, local communities and civil society for the monitoring and follow-up of conservation agreements and strengthening local governance of the conservation agreements and the strengthening of local governance. Gender training on conservation shall be provided at institutional level to better monitoring gendered conservation agreements.
  - Subactivity 1.2.1.g Facilitate the adoption of right-to-use contracts between National Land Agency, Office of the Presidential Councilor for Stabilization and Consolidation and farmers in unprocured vacant lots of Caribbean, Amazon, and Orinoco Transition mosaics. Designated right-to-use contracts have to address gender inequality in the access to land expressed on tables 6-9.,
- Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of local communities and their understanding of climate change, incorporating indigenous knowledge and gender responsiveness and gender transformation.
    - Subactivity 1.2.2 a In the first year, a baseline of groups of women and young people<sup>66</sup> existing in each landscape oriented to environmental issues and of public institutions that have this issue involved in their actions will be built.
    - Subactivity 1.2.2.b In year 2, multi-stakeholder instances will convene and strengthen at least 2 groups of young people and women in the prioritized landscapes so that they actively participate in landscape decisions. In year 5, at least 3 (total) groups of women and young people and by year 7, at least 6 (total) groups of women and youth strengthened at organizational and thematic level. Process will start with the support of the Guaviare Departmental Government, which is currently interested in supporting

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<sup>66</sup> It is key to highlight that youth organizations or youngsters involved at different stages of the project will grow along the time of the intervention. Therefore, when referring to the youth it would be understood that those early engaged will be adults at the end of the process, but actions aim to continuously engage youth to ensure sustainability and ownership of processes.

women and youth involvement in climate planning. In case none women's or youth organizations have been identified at landscape level, the implementation partner will support organizational processes among those women and youth attending the governance spaces.

- Subactivity 1.2.2.c.i By year 1, a training program on organizational strengthening and water management and forest management is developed for 400 women and youth leaders (180 women, 66 young women) and to be implemented until year 10 in four landscapes. Technical capacity building adapts their methodology not only to instruct women and youth, but also to gather and systematize local key knowledge on water and forest management. Targeted women will be defined along the inception phase.
- Subactivity 1.2.2.c.ii By year 10, at least 60 women leaders and 80 young people belonging to organized groups will be strengthened in four landscapes for making decisions associated with water management and forest management. Technical capacity building adapts their methodology not only to instruct women and youth organizations. Training also includes public speaking techniques and leadership skills.
- Subactivity 1.2.2.d Strategy designed and implemented starting in year 2 to make visible the groups of young people and women in each landscape is implemented to the communication strategy. Communication strategy will be made gender and culturally responsive.
- Subactivity 1.2.2 e.i By year 2, a training program is developed on gender responsive and socially inclusive climate actions for departmental and municipal institutions and implemented through year 5. The development of a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach on environmental management is one of the main specific gender strategies proposed by the project. As part of the continuous training on gender as a cross-cutting issue, all project actors, partners and relevant stakeholders will be trained on gender concepts and issues in their respective contexts, gender mainstreaming methods and in the implementation and monitoring of the gender action plan (for relevant project staff and partners)
- Subactivity 1.2.2.e.ii In year 6, at least three (3) departmental and municipal institutions in charge of gender have linked the groups of women and youth identified in each landscape to their landscape management. Departmental and municipal institutions should aim for the creation of gender responsive action plans that include specific issues on landscape management and environmental matters.
- Subactivity 1.2.2.f 4 traditional indigenous authorities of the SNSM and at least 3 Afro and campesino community organizations strengthen their own traditional knowledge systems associated with land management through support for the creation of spaces for the transmission of traditional knowledge. A specialized consultancy should be contracted in order to design and carry out the knowledge management strategy to better systematize and gather traditional knowledge and information from indigenous and afro communities with gender perspective, as this to be integrated on their own organizational processes. Special attention will be posted on women's traditional knowledge and their transmission strategies.
- Subactivity 1.2.2.g 4 annual spaces for the exchange of knowledge and know-how, between the different campesino, Afro-descendant and local communities and

institutions, in relation to the themes associated with the integral management of water resources, forest ecosystems and their relationship with connectivity beginning in year 2 for 6 years. Specific traditional and gender specific knowledge gathered along the process of capacity building and participation would be showcase on those spaces for exchange. lessons learned and good practices will be systematized.

- Subactivity 1.2.2.h. Design and implement a training module (theoretical-practical) to strengthen the capacities of CARs, National Parks and community organizations to address land conflicts associated with water management and forest management. Special attention has to be posted on the intersection between gender and ethnic inequality and environmental conflicts. Ensure that gender responsive information is included among the inputs for the training. Integrate Loayza 2016 work on Gender and protected areas

There is a lack of information on the incidence of women and their role in the governance of the landscape. It is also evident that there are incipient groups of women and youth organizations that address environmental issues in a general way but that have not involved or developed the issues of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in their internal agendas, which is necessary to strengthen throughout activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2

It was identified by the actors in the proposal formulation stage, the need to strengthen the technical capacities of women and young people in relation to adaptation and mitigation in order to improve decision-making on the landscape. Also strengthen the organizational processes of groups of women and young people around the management of water and forests and educational institutions that have a fundamental role in the transmission of knowledge and technical training to improve local and community actions towards adaptation and mitigation.

In terms of the process, the project will first seek to influence organizational processes and subsequently, facilitate their coordination through local processes to bring together the various key stakeholders. For the integration of gender perspective into the management of water resources, there are clear recommendations on the integration of gender into watershed management plans. To complement this, it is recommended to draw on gender mainstreaming methods from the Forest Territories for Life Strategy - *Estrategia Integral de control de la deforestación y gestión de los Bosques.*- , which includes methodological, thematic and technical guidelines to facilitate substantive participation of women in the processes of forest management, good practices and lessons learned in a framework of participatory processes to control deforestation.

Regarding the promotion and strengthening of practices and traditional knowledge relevant to management of water resources and forests, as part of nature-based solutions, has a dual purpose of identifying practices and knowledge on management of nature that can guide appropriate management of the territory, and also reveal which practices affect the quality of ecosystems and need transformation. This applies to soil adaptation practices such as the traditional slashing and burning of land which can cause the dangerous spread of forest fires and the deterioration of trophic chains.

Another point to highlight is the aesthetic ideas about landscape that have traditionally validated transformation of forests into pastures, through man's (male) control over nature. These are some of the ideas, practices and traditional knowledge that are worth re-evaluating in order to promote sustainability actions on ecosystems.

Capacity building is considered key to achieve this output, this identifies the need for ongoing training and appropriate communication mechanisms for training and information on climate change causes, effects and related actions in the geographic intervention areas. The promotion of these training spaces must have a differential gender and generational approach that promotes awareness of the micro-implications of human action in the macro-aggregate of climate change.

A general recommendation is that training and environmental education initiatives be directed to local populations, and to authorities, unions, local political representatives and other power-holders, who tend to feel exempt from climate change responsibilities.

It is essential to make visible the differential and gender impacts of climate change, and prevent adaptation actions from restricting development possibilities of the most vulnerable communities. The development of these activities should also offer women with an UDCW burden, the possibility to access knowledge and enabling conditions should be offered to ensure their participation.

It is recommended to follow Loayza's recommendations on the incorporation of gender into construction of agreements, mentioned above. Also, it is recommended that the executing agencies and implementing institutions honor the commitments on compliance included in the agreements. Therefore, the agreements must have a budget available to ensure compliance. As shown in the first part of this text, there are countless initiatives to promote rural work that formally exist, but have failed to be effective or efficient because their implementation is occasional, sporadic or fragmented.

In the Orinoquia Transitional region, the project will aim to support the signing of conservation agreements on sustainable use systems within the PNN to mitigate pressures, and strengthen governance and environmental regulation of the territory. In addition some initiatives in the area have already supported women's initiatives in sustainable horticulture. The recommendation is to follow IUCN guidelines to effectively mainstream gender in those PAs linked to the green list,<sup>67</sup> in order to hold an appropriate process of gender integration into the implementation of the agreements. The following guidelines are particularly important in terms of the traceability of the outcomes against the indicators: "GLS-V1.1-1.1.5, in the Good Governance component and criterion 1.1, that relates to legitimacy and voice:" The governance agreements help to promote gender equity in relation to area management. GLS-V1.1-3.1.5, in the Effective Management component and criterion 3.1 that aims for the implementation of a long-term management strategy: "Management efforts support equity, including gender equity, related to area management." There are also methodological recommendations on the justification of the site in terms of: a) Adherence to and follow-up of state regulations; b) statistical

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<sup>67</sup> <https://www.iucn.org/news/protected-areas/202012/gender-key-effective-gender-mainstreaming-unlocks-green-list-success-protected-and-conserved-areas-worldwide>

information on the active population, c) non-discrimination in employment, d) equal pay for equal work and employment guarantees, e) active effort ”<sup>68</sup>.

*Output 1.3. Increased investment of revenues from royalties in targeted landscapes for improved and sustainable climate-informed land and water use*

In order to ensure the financial sustainability of protected areas, there is a need to shift the destination of government funds and resources to support a climate responsive planning and development, enhancing the participation of territorial entities and IPLC in the project design establishing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Based on analysis of 11 instruments selected from a range of economic instruments with potential to contribute to the program objectives, expanded access to royalties was selected considering cost/effectiveness, impact, and stability, among other issues. Investment projects financed by the General System of Royalties (SGR) will distribute resources toward actions that support effective landscape management, improve livelihoods and reduce deforestation and impact on freshwater resources contributing to climate resilience.

Activity under this output

- Activity 1.3.1 Improve access and revenue generation of royalties (*regalías*) to climate responsive planning and development within the project landscapes

Gender related issues

At a general level, gender integration in this specific activity includes development of gender-responsive budgeting, within a framework where each project action should be able to measure its differential impact in terms of gender inequality.

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<sup>68</sup> Ibid

## Strengthening governance and gender

Gender awareness is currently an asset when developing any kind of conservation/social project. It requires developing specific sensibility to identify inequalities and determination to transform them.

The models of communication and environmental education should contain measures that ensure access to information through different means and forms of communication to all people involved on the project.

For all sub-activities involving conservation agreements, contracts for use and sectoral agreements in protected areas and surrounding areas in order to protect forest and water resources, Loayza raises the following starting points:

“Ensure that there is participatory construction of the agreements, which clearly establish differential benefits, and includes women and men.

Identify strategies so that both men and women who carry out activities are represented in the agreements, and sign agreements with the appropriate body.

For management measures, disaggregate the role played by women and men in preventive actions.

Include women in work teams of the system of protected areas and identify personnel who have a vocation to work with communities, to incorporate the gender perspective.

Promote processes that elevate the teaching, in the mother tongue, by women in indigenous communities, in a way that recognizes their knowledge and empowers them”.

### **Component 2: Participatory monitoring systems generate climate information used for improved decision-making in territorial planning**

The HeCo GCF project will generate large amounts of information that, properly managed, can significantly contribute to decision-making processes at the central and local levels. In turn, this information can improve perceptions of the reduction (or increase) of pressures, help understand the complex way the inter-causality between actions in the territory and how different institutions and stakeholders use knowledge as a tool for empowerment.

This component includes a series of actions to coordinate and improve monitoring systems, as a reliable source of information to support local and regional management of climate change. Information on gender will support broader understanding of how daily activities affect climate resilience and improve contextual detail to support monitoring.

*Output 2.1. Participatory monitoring systems established by national and regional environmental authorities to generate climate-relevant data needed for improved decision-making*

A solidly designed network of data collection stations will be established to expand the collection of locally relevant climate data that are at the same time complementary to national data networks.

One of the challenges for monitoring climate change and its impacts is the absence or poor coverage of weather stations. Based on the official stations network that is currently managed by IDEAM and overlap with the implementation places that were identified for the installation of new stations, this activity will provide the equipment that will generate information complementary to the existing one at the regional and local levels.

In addition, six new water gauge stations will be installed related to early warning monitoring initiatives in six hydrographic river basins: Chinchiná, Amaime, upper Guatiquia, upper Guayuriba, Fundación, and Seco.

Activities under this output are designed to generate relevant information for the protected area system and corridors on forest ecosystems, paramos and mangroves related to carbon sequestration, as well as monitoring carbon stocks and carbon sequestered through restoration and rehabilitation activities, including through productive systems. These activities will be closely coordinated with the national forest inventory led by IDEAM and will follow all of the protocols as defined by IDEAM for carbon monitoring. This activity will also integrate monitoring activities in protected areas related to the effects of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services provision.

#### Activities under this output

- Activity 2.1.1 Expand the coverage of hydro-meteorological data collection for improved management of targeted landscapes and affected vulnerable populations.
  - Subactivity 2.1.1.f. Train 6 local community teams and 30 staff of public institutions (Corpomag, Corpocesar, Corpocaldas, CVC, Corpoguvio, PNN) in the measurement of bioclimatic variables and participatory monitoring. This activity will provide sex-disaggregated information and usage of the same to inform landscapes management.
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- Activity 2.1.2 Collect climate-relevant parameters from the interaction between remote sensing data and field work in high elevation wetlands (paramos) and forests and integration into monitoring and evaluation systems from local to national scales
  - Subactivity 2.1.2.a. Establish partnerships with existing local monitoring initiatives to form community-based monitoring teams (including protected areas)
  - Subactivity 2.1.2.b. Establish new initiatives with local organizations to form community-based monitoring teams (including protected areas)
  - Subactivity 2.1.2.c. Train local teams in climate and biodiversity data collection and interpretation
  - Subactivity 2.1.2.d Train local teams in data collection station management and maintenance
  - Subactivity 2.1.2.k Generate agroclimatic calendars by productive activities in implementation sites to identify and take autonomous and planned adaptation measures. (Aligned with integration under 1.1.3a). The information generated will improve the adaptive capacity of local communities that are vulnerable to climate change. Women, since they carry out the majority of work on the farms, will be integrally involved in the development of the agroclimatic calendars. They will also be important beneficiaries to the extent that the adaptation measures undertaken improve food security for their families.

The Implementation of participatory monitoring in prioritized areas highly vulnerable to climate change in the corridors (includes protected areas) offers great possibilities to include differential knowledge in participatory monitoring actions. Therefore, it is important to actively link men, women and young people in these processes and break with gender stereotypes that separate them from these tasks. This linking can identify women's territorial knowledge, the resources, their use and the ways of preserving them. Promoting community dialogue and discussion can identify barriers to participation and representation that women face in decision-making spaces. Participation of women in participatory monitoring work can also help recognize alternative territorial mapping, which helps expand and detail conservation focus.

The development of capacities of territorial entities and local communities to use climatic and hydrological data and other information to prevent risks and improve water management can lead to a double effect in terms of gender equity. It helps to make visible the differential effects of climate risks and lack of water provision at local community and territorial entity level, and to facilitate understanding of the importance of water in the sustainability of life and effects on the lives of women.

Strengthening local and regional early warning systems for deforestation, forest fires and other climatic risks (landslides) and other necessary tools for risk prevention and decision-making processes is a key action to anticipate damages and impacts on communities and ecosystems. It is recommended that early warning systems are coordinated with other alert systems in the territory, and link to pressures on ecosystems that especially affect women, such as land grabs, changes in land use and the presence of armed actors. This entails preventive actions for the health of ecosystems and risk reduction on environmental conflicts and GBV.

*Output 2.2 Improved application and use of climate information in territorial planning and local decision-making to reduce carbon emissions and strengthen adaptive capacity*

To achieve this output it is key to establish formal communication channels between IDEAM, National Park System, UNGPD, and CARs. The strengthening of the national forest and carbon monitoring system (SMBByC) has to do with technical skills but mainly with the establishment of those collaborative links with the regional and local entities and authorities.

Activities under this output will improve the existing platforms for the dissemination of information for monitoring protected areas, including the monitoring of key ecosystems for carbon storage such as forests, paramos and mangroves.

Activities under this output

- Activity 2.2.1 Incorporate landscape- and local-level data into national systems for climate monitoring and evaluation (e.g., SMBByC, SIM-SINAP, SIIVRA)
- Activity 2.2.2 Introduce improved systems for dissemination of usable climate information to climate vulnerable populations for improved decision-making [e.g., on precipitation or temperature patterns]

- 2.2.2.a Consultation and information dissemination platforms in operation, integrating reports derived from monitoring and early warning systems. Disseminate valuable information using diverse channels of communication accessible for the whole population affected.
- 2.2.2.b Design and develop didactic materials for training and education in climate issues, good practices. Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for the didactic materials to be produced and for the knowledge sharing strategy
- 2.2.2.c Generate and exchange stories that show the importance and urgency of taking actions that reduce climate vulnerability. Gather human interest stories with gender and culturally responsive approaches to illustrate impacts of climate vulnerability and resilience
- 2.2.2.d Design and implement a knowledge management strategy and share similar lessons from the use of information generated through monitoring

During the last five years IDEAM collaborated with WWF-Colombia and other NGOs and international cooperation agencies to link the national forest and carbon monitoring system (SMBByC) with local monitoring initiatives in all the country. One of the outcomes of these collaborative efforts has been the establishment of the National Community Monitoring Network that gathers nearly 100 diverse initiatives from indigenous, afro-Colombian and peasant communities and groups. All of these initiatives are collecting interesting data on different topics from landscape and local level. Since no gender or generational approaches have been included in this process to date, the added value of the different visions and knowledge involved has not been taken into account. This project is an opportunity to improve the quality of the data that should flow from local to national levels in order to generate the early alert, by incorporating the gender and generational perspective in the monitoring, reporting and verification processes.

The development of deforestation alerts at the local and regional level, degradation monitoring and participatory restoration, should consider the differential effects and impacts of deforestation and degradation on men, women and by age groups. And those differences should be reflected in the type and quality of the communication channels and materials to be developed in order to facilitate the exchange of information between institutions (IDEAM, National Park System, UNGPD, CAR), and civil society and community organizations.

The assessment of current platforms and channels established to share information among the different levels of monitoring, should include the barriers (technical, logistics, cultural) and capacity gaps that could prevent women and other marginalized sectors of the rural areas from accessing and sharing the monitoring information.

The didactic materials, training sessions on climate change issues, exchanges, knowledge sharing strategy and stories and lessons collection can't ignore the different roles, capacities, and effects, originated in gender and generational factors; if the project does so, it will not only be losing valuable opportunities to improve its impacts, but will also deepen the traditional gaps.

## Territorial monitoring and Gender

Identify mechanisms that ensure and promote equitable and substantive participation in consultation, analysis processes, activities at all levels of women and men;

Develop institutional capacity-building for the integration of gender dimensions in environmental management, protected areas and climate policy and actions;

Develop a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach in all aspects of Protected Areas management as part of a specific gender strategy;

Ensure authorities, technical experts and representatives of government and civil society institutions recognize and validate the action and knowledge of women and women-led organizations, promote and support their empowerment and agency;

Ensure accountability and transparency in the management of climate governance agreements and measures that do no harm and take gender dimensions into account;

Gender mainstreaming processes actively involve men and women at different levels of management, who are trained in the subject and recognize that gender structures are also present in relationship norms in professional environments.

### **Component 3. Land and forest management improved and restoration implemented to reduce carbon emissions and increase adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities**

Colombia's National System of Protected Areas (SINAP after its Spanish name) covers 31,157,886 hectares (15% of the Nation's territory) and includes community owned, private, and public protected areas, local, regional, and national areas. As discussed in Section B.1, the protected areas within SINAP conserve vast stocks of carbon and also serve as important carbon sinks. Only those protected areas under management of National Parks (PNN) conserve 12 million hectares of forests, which correspond to a carbon reservoir of 6,343 million tCO<sub>2e</sub><sup>69</sup> representing up to 24.2% of national carbon stocks. In addition to their importance for carbon, SINAP areas provide critical water regulation and provisioning services for urban populations in Colombia providing drinking water for more than 25 million people, for cities such as Bogotá, Cali, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia, Ibagué, Neiva, Santa Marta, and Valledupar. Despite the current geographic and ecological coverage of the SINAP, the proportion of the natural and cultural patrimony it protects is still insufficient, and a number of significant threats loom. The connectivity of the system is limited, the effectiveness of current management is low, and the impacts of future climate change and variability have not been adequately integrated into protected area planning to minimize the impacts on ecosystem service provision.

In addition to the National Parks managed by PNN, there are also National Protective Forest Reserves and the National Integrated Management Districts that are part of the national system. Although they are formally under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, their management is delegated to the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs). There are also regional protected areas (e.g., Regional Park, Regional Integrated Management District, Regional Protective

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<sup>69</sup> Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales 2020. Atlas de Carbono en áreas protegidas del sistema de parques nacionales naturales – SPNN. Subdirección de sostenibilidad y negocios ambientales. Bogotá.

Forest Reserve, Soil Conservation District) that are under the jurisdiction of the CARs. Finally, there are a large number of private reserves within SINAP in Colombia, especially in the Andes. These are known as Civil Society Nature Reserves and can be all or part of a private property that conserves a natural ecosystem and is voluntarily managed by the owner for purposes of conservation and sustainable use. These reserves are mostly small in size but can protect important ecological features such as endemic species, wetlands, or springs. As regards gender and protected areas in 2016, the GIZ launched a complete study on how to integrate gender in the planning and management of Protected areas that contains strategic information to be integrated into this component.

*Output 3.1 Management of protected areas improved to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits*

Under this output the project will contribute to finalizing the declaration of 484,270 hectares of the Serranía de San Lucas as a SINAP protected area, following the procedures described in Colombian legislation (Resolution 1125 of 2015). The declaration of this area is projected to avoid emissions from deforestation of 9.0 M TCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the next 30 years. The declaration of Serrania San Lucas will also protect ecosystems that generate valuable ecosystem services for local communities.

The proposed expansion of the Sierra Nevada Santa Marta by approximately [181,753] hectares will increase representation of sub-Andean moist forests and tropical dry forests within SINAP and protect headwaters and hydrological services that contribute to agricultural production downstream. There is as yet no definitive proposal of the geographical limits of the expansion, since the proposal is being built jointly with the Arhuaco and Kogui Peoples, based on the Specific Agreements signed between these peoples and PNN within the framework of the implementation of the route for the declaration of the expansion. Dialogues established with Arhuaco communities highlighted their need for support and guidance on enhancing women's involvement in sustainable livelihoods, as stated in Annex 7. A special work plan with indigenous women in the Caribbean landscape is recommended.

Under this output there will be an important effort towards adopting and improving the implementation of climate-responsive management measures for the targeted landscapes, it includes: updating and formulating management plans, restoration, rehabilitation, and control and surveillance activities. This will be supported in strong capacity building and training actions, effective participation of civil society, ethnic and gender-related organizations, and collaborative work with local, regional and national authorities and entities.

Activities under this output

- Activity 3.1.1 Complete, in a socially and gender-responsible manner, the designation and gazettelement of 1 new protected area covering [470,856] hectares to reduce deforestation trends and improve forest connectivity. All these activities will take into consideration the recommended gender approach developed by Loayza (2016) as regards the gender mainstreaming of natural protected areas. - as per tables 10 and 12
- Activity 3.1.2. Expand Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park by an additional 181,753 hectares to reduce deforestation trends, preserve forest connectivity and protect source waters

- Activity 3.1.3 Support the design and adoption of inclusive climate-responsive management measures for the targeted landscapes
  - Subactivity 3.1.3.a Build capacities in protected area administrators, work teams and communities in management planning based on the implementation of the SINAP education and training plan created for this purpose.
  - Subactivity 3.1.3.b Develop and implement a comprehensive control and surveillance training program through participatory design with delegates from environmental authorities and community actors (including indigenous communities) from each mosaic including the 31 public protected areas to reduce deforestation trends and monitor restoration, ecological integrity, and impacts of climate change
  - Subactivity 3.1.3.n Identify a group of young people, a group of women, community groups, knowledgeable people in each landscape to be trained and facilitators of restoration actions
  - Subactivity 3.1.3.o Capacity building mainly in women and young people who are part of community networks, by training 2,620 people (840 / 30% women) in 8 protected areas over years 2-7
  - Subactivity 3.1.3.p Establish 8 nurseries in 8 protected areas
  - 3.1.3.s Facilitate the participatory rehabilitation of 3,121 ha for connectivity/mitigation and 2,791 ha for EbA/reduce risk over 10 years in 9 protected areas with climate-resilient productive systems from a differential gender and intergenerational approach for the sustainable use and management of forests and watersheds in prioritized intervention sites
  - 3.2.1.t Develop and implement a training-action program with community and institutional leaders, youth groups, women's groups within PAs for the implementation of the climate-resilient rehabilitation strategy within the framework of agreements with communities / producers to be carried out permanently and will be operated by the environmental authorities

The declaration of one the Dry Forest of Patía and the Serranía de San Lucas Protected Areas will be achieved through the application of Resolution No. 1125 of May 11, 2015, (R-1125) passed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which determines the process for the declaration of SINAP protected areas. Although the resolution does not specify gender issues to be included, it is clear that the three implementation processes will directly and indirectly involve men and women, either as beneficiaries of ecosystem services or as key stakeholders with their own ethnic groups and cultures, dependent on territory. The gender approach will provide a differential analysis of socio-cultural populations, based not only on gender but mostly on ethnic / racial belonging. This identity relationship is strongly rooted in the territory and is recognized under the legal structures on collective property. At landscape scale, there is evidence of a link between ethnic communities and intervention areas, either because the area to be protected overlaps with indigenous reservations or with the ancestral territories of Afro-Colombian communities. In addition to these overlaps, the declaration and expansion processes also take place in territories where there are *campesino* communities, and a variety of tenure systems.

In terms of the way this project includes the opportunity to transform territorial dynamics and provide opportunities for women and men instead of deepening existing inequalities, the different activities of the declaration process will actively incorporate 1. An awareness of the inter-relation between gender relations and relations in the territories, and 2. Women and women's groups are considered "key stakeholders" within the declaration process. If the process is developed without taking the gender perspective into account, it can ignore specific effects in relation to access and use of the territory's natural resources.

Prior to this project, institutional initiatives have produced technical literature on gender and conservation of protected areas. An extensive analysis on how participation of women and men can be promoted to respond to gender inequalities in the management of protected areas can be found in module 2.2 "Gender mainstreaming in the Planning process for National Natural Parks in Colombia".<sup>70</sup> It is important to highlight three key elements, described by Loayza in this text:

- "It may be that social roles assigned to each gender largely determine the preferences and vocations of human beings. In this sense, the search for equal opportunities comes from opening spaces that are customarily forbidden to a certain sex, and allowing everyone to have the freedom to choose.
- "We must not lose sight of the fact that when it comes to aiming for gender equality in ethnic groups or communities with ancestral traditions and cultures, respect for human rights cannot be ignored with the justification that nothing can be done, due to respect for traditions"<sup>71</sup>. In meetings with park personnel, there was occasional resistance to opening discussion around participation of indigenous women, with the excuse of respecting ethnic-cultural diversity. However, in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, there are important women indigenous leaders who are widely recognized.
- "Measures in favor of gender equality should not be imposed either at the level of the organizations or at the level of the communities. Measures imposed from above or from outside are usually rejected. Where there has been acceptance of applying measures in favor of women, it is because processes have been conducted from within organizations, ethnic groups or communities, based on their own interests and issues;"<sup>72</sup> so, it is essential to convene not only women's groups, but also women activists or those involved in organizational processes.

Table 10 shows the components of the three implementation phases of R-1125 with a column on gender assessment. It links the sub-activities of the HeCo GCF logical framework with R-1125 that refers to the declaration and expansion processes for PAs. This column includes all suggestions and considerations to be included in the work plan that will guide the processes in the Serranía de San Lucas and the expansion of the PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

**Table 10** Gender perspective in the PA declaration process within the activity framework for Output 3.1 of HeCo GCF. (Source: own, based on R-1125, the HeCo GCF logical framework, and Loayza P. 2016.)

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<sup>70</sup> Loayza Op Cit. page.40

<sup>71</sup> Ibid. page.27

<sup>72</sup> Ibíd. page. 2

R-1125	Implementation Process		
	Description	HeCo GCF sub-activities	Gender aspects
<b>Phase 1: Preparation</b>			
Assessment of the initiative	Analysis of the considerations included in the process preamble, the criteria for the biophysical, social, economic, political and cultural approaches as well as the scope of the declaration or expansion	3.1.1.a and 3.1.2.a Review proposed designation of PAs (completion of proposed boundaries and associated resource use rights and access rights)  3.1.1.b and 3.1.2.b Conduct consultations with affected stakeholders (based on proposal) at community level (FPIC if needed) and government/interagency <sup>73</sup>	Base the assessment of use on a clear understanding of the division of labor by sex, gender roles and spatial-temporal issues of the analysis. Carry out a sociocultural interpretation of the values of the conservation objectives.
Communication channels	Design communication strategies with the strategic stakeholders involved in the proposal.	3.1.1.c and 3.1.2 c Formal legal gazettelement	Establish wide-reaching communication channels to access minorities, groups without internet access, different linguistic groups and different generations.
Description of current social and economic information	In this component, basic information must be collected on strategic stakeholders, productive cultural and symbolic systems that reflect the relationship of communities with the area to be declared or expanded. There should be a first analysis of the conservation proposal in relation to the communities, productive sectors, territorial entities, which are located or have influence in the area.	3.1.1.d and 3.1.2 e Monitoring and evaluation of designation process; including safeguards monitoring  3.1.2.d Socialization of new plan of expansion	Carry out gender analysis within each specific area. Design a description of the population of productive agricultural units, # households, household composition, land area, tenure structures and other questions, disaggregated by sex, with specific emphasis on the links between sustainability, care demands, specific knowledge of ecosystem issues, unmet needs, and unpaid work.
<b>Phase 2: Preparation</b>			
Identification and description of stakeholders	Characterization of stakeholders to build knowledge of the social network that includes inhabitants, users, public, private, national and international institutions, the scientific community and the productive sector		This identification process must include women's organizations in the territory. Bring together women who are defined as key stakeholders. Also, make visible the power gaps between the different actors.
Active stakeholder participation	Prepare a "Joint Work Agenda", which integrates stakeholders in the project areas, to establish agreements and coordination processes to respond to conservation aims		All participation processes must work to empower and promote the active participation of women at different levels (users, beneficiaries, representatives of organizations, professionals, etc. ). The differential vision brought to

<sup>73</sup> All sociodemographic data, mapping of actors and stakeholders, as well as final number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) should be corroborated during this process. A Gender assessment of this information needs to be carried out.

			the approach by their participation should be made clear.
Technical basis for the analysis of sectoral and legal properties	Collect and analyze the primary and secondary information of the arguments to support biophysical, socioeconomic <sup>74</sup> and cultural criteria of the process.  Definition of objectives for delimitation and categorization		R-1125 shows that the primary collection process should be participatory, providing the most detailed information possible. The recommendation is that the gender assessment provide key information on different socio-economic interactions with the territory to characterize the existing inequalities in terms of socioeconomic, cultural and access to and control of resources.
<b>Phase 3: Declaration or expansion</b>			
Support of the declaration process	Definition of objectives, delimitation and categorization		The document must develop a full gender assessment in the socio-economic and cultural characterization, provide information on the effects of the declaration on unpaid and care work that includes care of nature.
Final declaration or expansion documents			All population information must be disaggregated by sex.
Prior consultation	This should be carried out in cases where the Interior Ministry certifies presence or use of the territory by ethnic communities.		Implementation of social mapping with a gender perspective makes visible the detailed effects and impacts of declaration and expansion processes at the community level.  Control and oversight tasks are within the powers of the PNN authority. Although community stakeholders are central in the development of preventative actions, to hand them the responsibility for control and oversight could expose them to various forms of violence in the territory, including Gender-based violence. This is particularly important in areas of expansion of deforestation by groups with interests in territorial control.

<sup>74</sup> "To support these socio-economic and cultural criteria, it is possible to include in the analysis: the presence of sites with scenic or landscape value, archaeological relics and other sites of historical, cultural or archaeological value, identification of various traditional knowledge systems, use and traditional management of species and spaces, forms of land tenure, an inventory of properties and mapping - which includes the tenure structure- type of owner (private, public, community) and distribution (by village or municipality), presence of ethnic groups and territories with collective titles, presence or initiatives for the formation of *campesino* reserves and instruments for environmental planning and regional development that have been identified in the area ". R- 1125, page 12

			All PNN personnel must attend training on gender and PA management. (See Loayza, 2016.)
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Taking into consideration the climate problem, the HeCo GCF project shows that it is necessary to modify the Protected Area management plans in selected areas to increase management effectiveness and increase climate resilience. Sub-activity 3.1.3.c. refers to the update of management plans to incorporate the context of transformation of changing climate; it will take place in the PNNs of the 4 intervention areas, as well as in the PAs in the corridors shown in **table 11**.

*Table 11. Geographical areas of intervention of HeCo GCF.*

Implementation area	Connectivity Corridor	Geographic area of implementation of GCF
Caribbean	Sierra Nevada - Cienaga Sierra Nevada - Besotes- Perijá	PNR Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, FFS Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, PNR Los Besotes, RFPR Los Ceibotes, PNR Cerro Pintao - Serranía del Perijá, RNSC Paraver, RNSC Las Nubes, RNSC Los Tananeos, RNSC La Helenita
Andes	Los Nevados. Chec-Guacas- Rosario	NNP Los Nevados, RFPR Torre Cuatro, RFPN Rio Blanco y Quebrada Olivares, RFPR La Marina, RFPR Los Bosques de la Chec, RFPR Sabinas, RFPR Planalto, DCS Guacas Rosario, DCS Campoalegre, RNSC Fabrica de Atardeceres, RNSC Tandem
Orinoquía transitional region	Chingaza 1 and Chingaza 2	NNP Chingaza PNR Quebrada Honda
Heart of Amazon	Macarena Chiribiquete Corridor	PNN Macarena, PNN Chiribiquete

The updating of protected areas management plans to include a gender perspective must follow the guidelines recommended by Loayza on the collection of information and analysis in relation to use, occupation and tenure and incorporating gender into climate change guidelines. This means:

- “Deepening analysis of climate change information to determine the risks for Protected Areas and how they affect women and men differently, and how it influences their activities over time.
- Identifying adaptation and mitigation measures with a gender perspective.
- Incorporating traditional knowledge of the communities on local climate and its changes, incorporating the differentiated knowledge of men and women.
- Sharing information with indigenous, Afro-Colombian and peasant communities about the information gathered on climate change, taking into account the different ways that men and women access information.”<sup>75</sup>

Non-compliance or lack of awareness about the importance of integrating gender perspective into analysis leads to an incomplete and not very detailed vision of relationships between and effects on humans and ecosystems. Visions without gender perspective do not present the complexity of reality,

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. Page 43

which includes networks of different interests, gender relations, power and the patterns of use and occupation in territories.

The Loayza document provides recommendations on how to carry out analysis with a differential approach, including a gender perspective for each of the identified population groups. Those recommendations are summarized in Table 12. For indigenous populations, there are specific recommendations that refer to zoning processes where there is an overlap between “Resguardos” (territories legally recognized as collective properties) and PNN, while the recommendations for Afro-Colombian and *campesino* communities include the characterization of the use and exploitation by adjacent or neighboring territories, or areas directly located within a protected area.

**Table 12** Specific ways to incorporate gender into analysis of management plans. Source: Own elaboration, based on text from Loayza, 2016, pages 40-43.

<b>Indigenous communities</b>
Specific ways to incorporate gender into the analysis of PA Management Plans with overlapping territory with reservations
Collection of information to determine occupation in a participatory way with local National Park employees personnel and women and men from indigenous communities
Identification by mapping, of sites or zones for traditional use. Preparation of an inventory of the activities carried out in these sites, defining places usually used by women and those usually used by men. Characterization of symbolic and sacred geographies.
Carry out an analysis of the tenure situation through dialogue, taking into account the interests of the community, avoiding the use of pre-prepared tools.
Specific aspects of gender to be incorporated in analysis areas with overlapping land use with reserves
Definition of compatible uses within the PA and analysis of how they benefit or affect women and men differently <sup>76</sup>
Incorporation in the stakeholder characterization of what type of resources men and women use and for what. How do they transmit their knowledge?
Analysis and systematization of results to nurture decision-making in the management of the area
<b>Afro-descendant Communities</b>
Specific gender aspects to be incorporated into analysis of PA with overlap with community use
Identification of the type of activities that men and women carry out in the PA
Description of land use and resources by age group
Identification of expectations related to occupation and possible conflicts in the area, with a gender and generational lens
Carrying out a legal analysis of tenure, aiming to understand traditional values and different ways of life
<b>Campesino communities and advances/frontiers of colonization</b>
Specific gender aspects to be incorporated in analyses of areas under use, occupation and tenure of <i>campesino</i> communities

<sup>76</sup> In terms of ethnic zoning and ordering of the area, participatory processes are key for the characterization of landscapes and ecosystems differentiated for men and women. Loayza p. 43.

A stakeholder characterization should incorporate the types and reasons for resource use by men and women. The units of analysis should be: family, type and size of household.
Construct a baseline of unsatisfied basic needs (UBN), access to the social security system, income level, ownership of properties (a key issue for relocated people), and the distribution of benefits of use and productive activities by sex.
Identification of intervention projects / policies around resource management that include a gender perspective.
Carry out a comprehensive analysis of how the planned and adopted measures could have a positive or negative impact on equity.
Analyze the concentration of land tenure, with a gender lens.

If these guidelines are followed, and developed by personnel with established gender capacities, it will allow an appropriate characterization of gender differences for consideration in the planning and development of PA management plans.

One of the climate-responsive management measures (mentioned in activity 3.1.3) looks at the involvement of “community stakeholders in the implementation of prevention, control and oversight.” While the role of civil society is considered key in activities to decrease pressure, it is not advisable to extend its responsibility to control and oversight, which should come under the authority of the national park authorities. Colombia has the highest number globally of assassinations of social and / or environmental leaders<sup>77</sup>, local social stakeholders must be exempted from control and oversight work, when the pressures come from groups with varying degrees of power.

*Output 3.2 Management practices improved in protected area buffer zones and connectivity corridors to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits*

The rehabilitation actions seek to address, among others, the problems associated with issues such as the expansion of agriculture, the gain of pastures and the overuse of soils; which for this project translates into the intervention of the main production systems, especially those with greater distribution in the implementation sites and that generate more notable impacts on the natural environment. Work with communities to address livelihoods/practices to reduce deforestation and rehabilitate 3,254 ha of degraded lands and 12,000 ha of sustainable forest management. Rehabilitation processes will be developed jointly with communities, highlighting the participation of women and youth, in the priority intervention sites, and involving actions to create, strengthen and materialize local capacities.

According to the National Restoration Plan: Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation and Recovery of Disturbed Areas; MADS 2015, the restoration aims to repair productivity and / or ecosystem services in relation to functional or structural attributes, that is, to bring the degraded system to a system similar or not to the pre-disturbance system, it must be self-sustaining, preserve some species and provide

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<sup>77</sup> <https://www.vox.com/22174691/colombia-environment-defenders-killed>; <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-55803205>; <https://www.ecowatch.com/colombia-environmental-activists-2645312137.html>

some ecosystem services. The project will contribute to the active restoration of 2,750 ha of forests through enrichment planting, together with communities within the buffer zones and connectivity corridors, highlighting the participation of women and young people, in the prioritized intervention sites, and involving actions of creation, strengthening and materialization of local capacities, production. This is based on the improvement of the information associated with the degraded areas and its use for making the right decisions that respond to the current state of the territory by integrating the production systems present there.

Since HECO is a public-private initiative, the platform will provide a transparent mechanism for the Colombian government, HECO partners, donors and investors and funding sources together with public and private conservation, mitigation and adaptation management to generate efficiencies, create investment portfolios, open new finance markets to enhance sustainability of the project investments. Entrepreneurial community business models will benefit from the linkages with investors, markets and financial mechanisms to develop sustainable products and reduce deforestation pressures.

#### Activities under this output

- Activity 3.2.1 Support rehabilitation 3,255 ha of degraded lands to increase ecological integrity of targeted landscapes and reduce protected areas encroachment
  - Subactivity 3.2.1.a Through a participatory stakeholder process, jointly design climate resilient farm management processes and production systems to address prioritized climate risks for each mosaic and improve agricultural and production practices for landscape rehabilitation and connectivity.
  - Subactivity 3.2.1.b Facilitate the participatory rehabilitation of 3,254 ha (2,518 ha focus on increase connectivity/mitigation and 737 ha for EbA and reduce risk) with climate-resilient productive systems from a differential gender and intergenerational approach for the sustainable use and management of forests and watersheds in prioritized intervention sites
  - Subactivity 3.2.1.c Train 3,176 people (1,551 men, 1,625 women) to apply good production practices that build on-farm resilience to increasing extremes and reduce pressures on surrounding ecosystems, and use of appropriate equipment and technologies for each landscape, in 8 places (Cuenca media y baja río Fundación, Zona río Seco Guacoche y Guacochito, Cuenca Río Amaime y Cerritos, Cuenca Río Chinchiná, Cuenca Río Guatiquía, Núcleo 1 Pto Nuevo, Núcleo 2 Picalojo) - annually, from year 2 to 8, to get to total 9 for implementation period.
  - Subactivity 3.2.1.d Assessment of ecological integrity and independent evaluation of training delivery in each 4 years
  - Subactivity 3.2.1.e Implementation and monitoring of safeguards implementation measures
  
- Activity 3.2.2 Support the restoration 2,750 ha of forest ecosystems in targeted landscapes to improve ecosystem integrity and functions
  - Subactivity 3.2.2.a Establish 30 nurseries with 30 communities for 2,750 ha of restoration. Ensure women's groups and organizations are taken into account when establishing the nurseries

- Subactivity 3.2.2.b Restoration of 2,750 ha over 10 years in 4 mosaics to increase resilience for 2,579 people (1,259 men, 1,320 women), taking into account ancestral practices.
  - Subactivity 3.2.2.c Develop a participatory follow-up, evaluation and monitoring scheme for the different actions established based on the ecological restoration process and agreed indicators
  - Subactivity 3.2.2.d 2,579 people trained (1,259 men, 1,320 women) in 8 community groups (Cuenca media y baja río Fundación, Zona río Seco Guacochito y Guacochito, Cuenca Río Amaime y Cerritos, Cuenca Río Chinchiná, Cuenca Río Guatiquía, Núcleo 1 Pto Nuevo, Núcleo 2 Picalojo) as total in the four mosaics to be facilitators of restoration actions.
  - Subactivity 3.2.2.e Implementation and monitoring of safeguards implementation measure
- Activity 3.2.3 Augment available information on the market readiness of investments supporting sustainable management of targeted landscapes in conjunction with the HeCo Investment Platform with IADB and the Ministry of Environment
    - Subactivity 3.2.3.a Conduct sector assessments for forestry, tourism and agriculture to characterize 1) the sector contribution to localized forest/ecosystem service degradation and 2) size and potential of the sustainable segment of each sector
    - Subactivity 3.2.3.b Conduct a broad scan of community enterprises and SMEs operating in each sector in each mosaic

The project will support the establishment of participatory restoration processes. These processes are usually understood as “gender neutral” insofar as they are technical actions. Gender inclusion has been treated- mistakenly- as an “externality” in that is limited merely to adaptations in terms of activities or mentions in results tables. This logic is not “neutral”, but instead, frequently reinforces gender inequalities by not considering them a central element in the social and territorial structures. Any action that involves activities within the territory should be treated as intervention with elements of hierarchy, power, control and management of natural, physical, symbolic and social resources, with cross-cutting gender differences. Thus, participatory restoration processes are an opportunity to actively link men and women of different ages in income-generating activities, which also generate ecological returns in terms of ecosystem resilience.

In 2014, IUCN developed the Methodology for the Evaluation of Restoration Opportunities,<sup>78</sup> a tool to maximize the effects of national and sub-national forest landscape restoration processes. Subsequently, in 2018, a new tool was created which focused exclusively on planning gender-sensitive processes.<sup>79</sup> From this document the following recommendations are to be taken into account in the planning and development exercise of activity 3.2.2:

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<sup>78</sup> IUCN and WRI (2014). A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level. Working Paper (Road-test edition). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 125pp.

<sup>79</sup> IUCN (2018). Guidelines for the restoration of a Gender Perspective: A Deeper Analysis of Gender in the Methodology for Assessment of Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. P. 8.  
<https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-responsive-restoration-guidelines-a-closer-look-at-gender-in-the-restoration-opportunities-assessment-methodology/>

- Ensure that at least one person from the restoration methodology planning or evaluation team has the necessary training to carry out a gender assessment or give ongoing advice on gender issues
- Develop a study of secondary sources to understand gender relations in each context and how participatory restoration initiatives can influence the institutional, social, cultural and economic factors that affect men and women. This study should be complemented by a review of pertinent policies, norms and laws.
- Develop an in-situ analysis to compile reference information on livelihoods, forest use and management, as well as land rights and legal security.
- Identify needs of stakeholders, knowledge and use of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems, forests and non-timber forest products, as well as their interests, priorities, roles and responsibilities concerning possible landscape restoration alternatives.

These recommendations aim to build a solid basis for how social and productive contextual relationships affect knowledge, use of, and relationship to forests, to identify entry points and social ownership of ecological restoration processes. Therefore, men and women must be equally invited to engage in processes and, if necessary, special facilities must be provided for women to participate in training and implementation processes of the initiatives without increasing their unpaid workload<sup>80</sup>. Gender responsive budgeting requires the allocation of resources to guarantee enabling conditions for women's participation that do not create extra unpaid work for other women or add an extra burden to their daily activities.

Under this output we should also consider the aim of actively linking the experience, interest and differential knowledge of various stakeholders in the territory, to improve production and sustainable livelihoods. It is important, within the framework of this initiative, that value is enhanced in situ, through transformational initiatives that involve production of raw materials and development of products with added value. This process requires the development of specialized training to create value chains, market studies, promotion of direct marketing and reducing intermediary costs, among other complementary actions to strengthen enterprises.<sup>81</sup> It is key to avoid the sectoral fragmentation of women's groups initiatives caused by promoting piecemeal initiatives, instead of them forming an integral part of public policies for sustainable development. Promotion of entrepreneurship by women's organizations must go hand in hand with a full recognition of the social, economic and political guarantees of their agency and contributions to sustainable development. It must strive to guarantee food security and sovereignty in the households and communities involved. All proposed activities need to consider existing gender inequalities within production systems, the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, and the need to create quality jobs for women, men and the youth in rural areas.

In the HeCo GCF project Heart of the Amazon area, there is a collaboration between departmental authorities that aim to promote the transformation of agricultural production units, with a family approach focused on training and involvement of women and youth in community forestry work.

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<sup>80</sup> It is recommended to follow the guidelines in the appendix "Excellent procedures from a gender perspective" Ibid. P. 14. See also chapter. 3.5 "Gender, forest tenure and restoration of multifunctional forest landscapes", p. 115 in Jhaveri NJ. 2020. Forest tenure pathways to gender equality: A practitioner's guide. Editors: I Monterroso and AM Larson. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

<sup>81</sup> For more information, see "Close the gap! program from the FAO

This framework aims to promote participatory planning processes for properties, income generation and sustainable livelihoods with the support of the government.

In other areas of intervention, it is expected that regional grounding and validation will involve other local entities such as departmental or municipal secretariats for women, and other local programs by other development entities.

Finally, under activity 3.2.3 (“Augment available information on the market readiness of investments supporting sustainable management of targeted landscapes in conjunction with the HeCo Investment Platform with IADB and the Ministry of Environment”) the project should promote products with added social and ecological value, encouraging the companies in the territory to enforce corporate social responsibility approaches. According to the FAO report “Close the Gap”, women's access to means that allow them to increase production to the market is minimal, however: “Although commercial systems dominated by men generally involve conventional varieties of a single species, women manage complex productive systems with more than one species, in an attempt to achieve general stability<sup>82</sup>”. Therefore, their knowledge is central to the improvement of productive systems and their business transformation.

It is important to develop tools to measure, in a disaggregated manner, the economic change created by changes in production chains, to verify if production transformation goes hand in hand with a reduction in economic inequalities and gender gaps. It is recommended to apply methodologies on aid efficiency with a gender perspective.

In the Heart of the Amazon, PNN Macarena encourages the commercialization of NTFPs, including condiments, fruits, honey production from Meliponas (bees) by women’s enterprises. It is therefore recommended to find similar local initiatives and promote the formalization of isolated enterprises with the possibility of microenterprise development. It is also recommended to link high-profile women, who can use their positions in unions (such as logging, dairy or the food industry) to promote positive actions for female work in sustainable production. In addition, influential men who champion gender equality and women’s empowerment in the project areas could be approached to use their influence to promote this cause in the framework of the Project. This would help others, including men and women, to see this issue in a more positive light and help create an enabling environment for gender mainstreaming.

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<sup>82</sup> FAO “Close the gap” FAO's program for gender equality in agriculture and rural development ” 2009. Page 14.

## Land and Forest Management and Gender

Gather gender-specific information and perspectives of local communities and authorities through analysis, to apply in the review, modification and elaboration of management planning processes and climate change resilience building;

Ensure gender-responsive approaches, inclusive and participatory processes in the review and proposed designation of new PAs;

Develop a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach in all aspects of Protected Areas planning and management as part of a specific gender strategy;

Ensure equal access to capacity and skills building opportunities of all vulnerable groups in the formulation and development of land and forest management planning processes;

Include explicit considerations of gender and intergenerational approaches in all processes of building communities' resilience to climate change, including in mechanisms of control and surveillance, restoration and rehabilitation activities.

## Conclusions and main recommendations

In general, the inclusion of a gender perspective in climate projects is a technical challenge as developments seem to run on parallel paths, with few bridges to link them. For the productive and environmental sectors, gender issues are still treated as an externality that can be integrated through specific activities or as the specific result of an initiative. At the same time, the issues of climate change, although present, are not at the center of the discussions on empowering women and reducing inequalities, despite mass mobilization in recent years, especially among younger activists, to understand the web of interrelations between the effects of climate change and gender inequalities. Therefore, GCF projects represent an opportunity to create bridges that comprehensively combine transformations in the relationship between humans and nature and the multiple inequalities between humans. The gender assessment developed within the framework of the HeCo GCF initiative presents us with five major challenges, which in themselves represent simultaneous opportunities to reduce gender inequalities and improve climate resilience.

### Programmatically linking gender and climate change agendas

As mentioned above, at the national level, there is a weak, highly centralized gender institutional framework. It operates as an office under the supervision of the Vice-presidency, with a minimal budget, poorly integrated with ministries and sectoral actions. Its action plan does not include any actions around environmental issues, focusing almost exclusively on the fight against gender violence, without considering the impact of extractivism as its cause. At the level of environmental authorities, there is little reflection evident on gender issues. Although there is a gender and environment focal point in MADS, no other authorities or research centers have the capacities in place to respond to gender challenges in environmental work. While gender equality and environmental care are integrated into the Sustainable Development Goals, there is still an imperative need to promote actions that positively affect the interrelation between gender equality and environmental deterioration caused by climate change. This, then, is the first and most important step in terms of gender in the HeCo GCF initiative:

develop an institutional capacity-building program for the integration of gender dimensions in environmental management, protected areas and climate policy.

In the past, some institutions have designed consultancies for the development of specific gender mainstreaming tools or activities. However, isolated efforts have not been implemented as policies or institutional strategies. It is important to highlight that international organizations (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-REDD), specialized institutes (IUCN, CIFOR) and international cooperation agents (GIZ, USAID) have developed an important body of freely accessible resources to incorporate a gender perspective in climate and environmental actions. Many of the recommendations, considerations, and approaches have been outlined in this document. The Gender specialist of the project will be the person who coordinates, monitors and guarantees the gender mainstreaming. In order to guarantee that all implementing partners will perform their activities in accordance with the Gender Action Plan, each partner will appoint a gender focal point within the institution. This informal structure will serve as the preferred mechanism that will connect all parties involved in the project around gender integration. Under the supervision of the gender specialist and the senior consultant in charge of capacity building, a comprehensive capacity building program on gender and climate resilience - using the available resources to mobilize transformative actions - will be carried out throughout the life of the project. Likewise, it is necessary that managerial staff, decentralized technical staff, both men and women, actively participate in these training initiatives, to be able to make significant contributions to the incorporation of gender in management and closing thematic-operational gaps.

### Addressing structural inequalities

This gender assessment provides information and entry points for understanding how women's empowerment can be enhanced, where it is understood that gender gaps are the result of socio-economic and power structures. This report reveals how the disproportionate weight of UDCW affects the economic situation of rural women, who have few opportunities to overcome subordination both at domestic and social levels. However, in Colombian rural areas there are multiple grassroots and local initiatives aimed at resisting violence, demanding actions for equity and making the struggles and hopes for transformation visible. Therefore, in grassroots communities and territories there is a social fabric of diverse women who have been trained and come together to strengthen collective action. Recommendations for adequate gender mainstreaming usually refer to the importance of training or linking women in the territory in development initiatives. However, in many rural settings in Colombia, what is most required is that authorities, technical experts and representatives of institutions recognize and validate the action and knowledge of women's organizations. Hence, the capacity development program will be brought not only to individuals in key positions, but rather as installed institutional capacities. It requires the creation of training material, proper handover or introduction when personnel change, continuous updating on strategic knowledge and actions, as well as a tailored designed monitoring system to follow up advancements on project's objectives and gender responsive institutional execution.

### Women in climate governance

To promote active involvement of rural women requires consideration of how the structures of inequality are reinforced and perpetuated through situations that disrupt daily life, such as armed incursions, price crises of agricultural products or the current COVID 19 pandemic. There are public policies aimed

exclusively at rural women (Law 731 of 2002) and in recent years they have been included in the broad framework of initiatives emerging from the Peace Agreement. However, a review of the results in recent years shows that access to credit, opportunities for modernization and training, access to land and quality rural employment are accessible (and only rarely) to only a minority of women. Therefore, actions for the transformation of production framed within the HeCo GCF sustainability strategy will consider the constant support that the production projects of rural women require in order to be able to competitively insert themselves in the markets.

For the purposes of the HeCo GCF initiative, it is essential to consider that substantive participation of women in project sub-activities and initiatives will only be possible if there is a plan that guarantees the enabling conditions for their incorporation into the governance, training and/or monitoring. This means that there will be budget available to ensure that the participation and presence of women does not reinforce their unpaid workload. The planning of activities will consider the times and processes that care work demands, as well as the need for specific support in terms of caring for minors and other people who require assistance. All of this will be done in accordance with the uses and customs of the communities with which it works, with a differential approach, meaning that it will be designed with gender and cultural responsiveness.

### Gender and water management

Governance processes can help break gender stereotypes linked to social roles of men and women, and can aim for an approach which flattens the hierarchy between the productive sector and sustaining life. The breakdown of this false dichotomy brings with it an understanding of the need to ensure water for life and its use for sustainable production. An example of horizontal intermediation is the promotion of women and men's participation in territorial and climate management decision-making processes, in which agreements are made and taken up by communities. These constitute commitments that the State and its representatives in the territory must honor. Therefore, the voices of men and women in the territory are only effective to the extent that governance bodies guarantee fulfillment of territorial agreements and act to compensate for the historical debts of inequality. Therefore, the HeCo GCF project will ensure accountability and transparency in the management of climate governance agreements, and measures that do no harm in the relevant sub-activities.

Water provision is an essential ecosystem service for life. The document, titled: "The force of the current, watershed management with gender equality"<sup>83</sup> offers a differential vision on the understanding and effects of water between men and women, and also between humans and nature.

General entry points for the link between water resources and gender issues need to "...simultaneously analyze the functioning of ecosystems at different hierarchical levels, both in space and time (...) and take into account four key factors:

- a) Women and men have unequal access and control over water and resources in general;

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<sup>83</sup> Siles C, J "La fuerza de la corriente: gestión de cuencas hidrográficas con equidad de género" / Jacqueline Siles Calvo y Denise Freitas de Soares. Con la colaboración de Estela C. Alemán. San José, C.R.: Editorial Absoluto

- b) Women and men use, manage and impact natural and water resources differently based on their roles in society
- c) The impact of degradation affects women and men differently
- d) The benefits derived from resource use are not distributed equitably between men and women"<sup>84</sup>

Based on the previous points, it is important to highlight the value of access and ensuring rights to water, for women and men, to ensure the sustainability of life and the guarantee of its survival. The false dichotomy between water for sustenance vs. water for production has served to legitimize processes of hoarding, privatization and restriction of water, as part of broad industrialization and production processes. Therefore, all actions within the framework of the HeCo GCF initiative will strive to guarantee access to water to sustain life and provide for households, while improving management for its productive use.

The projected scenarios for climate issues in the HeCo GCF framework of intervention areas show differential trends in terms of water stress, especially in cases of extreme climatic events such as droughts and floods. Specific sub-activities have been designed to aim to strengthen communities and producers in efforts to adapt to climate change.

Particular recommendation on this topic: It is important to ensure that implementation agreements in the municipalities of San José del Guaviare, Fundación, Aracataca and Valledupar are harmonized with the activities agreed with the civil population and the national and local authorities in the Development Projects with a Territorial Approach (PDETs)<sup>85</sup> framework. This observation is included in this section because the decentralized consensus-building processes actively involved women and men from the communities, leading to the inclusion of commitments to pro-equity measures with a differential approach.

### Inclusion of women is not equivalent to mainstreaming gender

Although this report describes in detail the situation of rural women and raises a series of considerations on how to include gender perspective in the project, it is clear that transformations require a process that includes stakeholders of all genders. Throughout the process of stakeholder involvement, as well as in the consultations with institutional partners and stakeholders, a majority of women participated in the processes, as professionals, experts, managers, consultants or representatives of the organizations. However, there was no evidence of a “women's position” in terms of the issues discussed or disseminated, given that gender inclusion is generally thought of as part of implementation of activities, and not as power structures that cut across human relationships and behaviors. Women constituted 56% of the total number of people participating in the meetings at the national level. At the

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<sup>84</sup> Ibid. page. 27.

<sup>85</sup> PDETs are instruments resulting from the Peace Agreement, Pillar 1 on Comprehensive Rural Reform, which defined the future visions and priority projects of 170 communities seriously affected by the armed conflict, through participatory planning. Its definition was developed through a decentralized process with the active participation of men and women from civil society, who were given the task of raising unresolved needs in the municipalities, to achieve minimum conditions to leverage development. Although this was at the national level, the responsibility for its implementation is led by the Agency for Territorial Renovation [https://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/especiales/especial\\_PDET/](https://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/especiales/especial_PDET/) shows that local mayors and governments are responsible for structuring local projects.

regional level in the Caribbean, it was 41%, in the Andes, 64%, in the Orinoquia transitional area, 40% and in Amazonian Core, it was 68%. Additionally, none of the partners, regional corporations, or research institutes have gender policies that guide their management. Therefore, it is recommended that gender mainstreaming processes actively involve men and women at different levels of management, who will be trained in the subject and are able to recognize that gender structures are also present in relationship norms in professional environments. In this way, it will be possible to more actively involve women who, through their work and experience, contribute to gender equality in the territories, whether as civil servants, business women, managers, professionals, etc.

## Entry points and ways forward

- The Project, because of its duration, scope and coverage, is a specific opportunity to establish a platform to integrate gender and conservation within the country's development agenda in the medium and long term. It requires a comprehensive program to strengthen institutional capacities at different levels (local, regional, departmental and national) that brings together different opportunities for transforming relationship paradigms with nature and equity; it does not require isolated and specific training. Thus, within the framework of activities 1.2.2 and 3.1.3 which establish the need to train officials responsible of developing climate actions and managing the new areas, the action plan proposes to develop a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach in Protected Area management. However, to be successful, the majority of components in the institutional framework is required to have these long-term capacities; a goal that goes significantly beyond the scope of HeCo. Therefore, it is recommended that all Terms of Reference for consulting positions, as well as decision-making positions, mention knowledge of gender integration as a desirable qualification for the job position. Equally, it is recommended that an inter-institutional group on women and the environment is established, to include entities such as the National Planning Directorate, MADR, MADS, the Council on Women's Equality, research institutes attached to the MADS, the DANE, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of National Education, and the Legal Commission for Women's Equity in Congress, to design roadmaps and ways to integrate gender and environment issues in their joint activities and in state policies. Another arrangement will be the implementation of a network of gender focal points, chaired by the Gender Specialist and supported by the gender focal points within each institution and implementing partners.
- To systematically address structures of inequality that underlie decision-making on the territory, this project can strengthen climate and territorial structures and governance through the implementation of activities in all three project components, to various extents. Thus, it is urgently required to make women and young populations visible as key local stakeholders, to ensure continuous participation. Decision-making processes can adopt mechanisms such as voting or consensus, in which majority decisions give priority to some agendas over others. Women and younger populations are often not considered within the agreements or commitments because they have minority representation, or the importance of their needs and observations is considered to be low. The approach to strengthening climate and territorial governance is an opportunity to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the socio-environmental

dynamics and their relationship with the ecosystems in intervention areas. Within the framework of the governance component, it is recommended that a dual strategy will be applied in which women and their associations are called specifically and directly (to promote the empowerment of women) invited to meetings and mixed dialogue scenarios (to promote gender equality).

- In terms of the Monitoring and Evaluation strategy, it is important to note that the design of gender-responsive indicators "...requires that activities are first designed to reflect understandings of inequalities and Gender roles, before it can measure equal and fair distribution of benefits"<sup>86</sup>. In order to address changes in gender relations, different sets of indicators should be used to describe or help analyze changes resulting from any given action or initiative. While quantitative indicators (percentages, numbers, averages, etc.) can contribute to an understanding of sex-disaggregated data and changes over time, qualitative indicators are based on descriptive information about opportunities, experiences and perceptions of men and women throughout an initiative, as well as the changes they experience. If a gender assessment only considers gender as one of several power dynamics, qualitative indicators are often too limited to track relational changes: "The interpretation of quantitative data requires a parallel understanding of qualitative data and vice versa"<sup>87</sup>. The techniques used to measure qualitative change are, therefore, qualitative research tools such as interviews, focus group discussions, and open question surveys. In this way, the inclusion of qualitative indicators in the Gender Action Plan aims to track the progressive advancement of processes that cannot be shown numerically. "Ideally, it also gives a more complex and detailed picture of what is occurring not only in and throughout the project but also around the project, and can be especially useful in trying to capture change that would not be immediately visible through quantitative data alone."<sup>88</sup>

One example is that of Activity 1.2.2 "Strengthen the capacity of local communities and their understanding of climate change, incorporating indigenous knowledge and gender responsiveness": The required integration of a gender perspective into educational and communication processes, would be judged successful if their implementation results in a better understanding of the connection between climate change and gender inequality. Therefore, a qualitative indicator using a Likert Scale that shows the level of integration between both categories of analysis (gender and climate change) which includes: Very low / Low / medium / high / very high, can show information about changes necessary to achieve full integration of gender-responsive action. The example below shows how qualitative levels of knowledge can be tracked alongside educational processes.

Level	Affirmation
Very Low	I have no knowledge about the relationship between gender roles and climate change

<sup>86</sup>Murray U (2019) Gender Responsive Indicators Gender and NDC planning for implementation. UNDP

<sup>87</sup> Myrtinnen H, Popovic N & Khattab L (2016) "Measuring Gender" in Peacebuilding Evaluating peacebuilding efforts from a gender relational perspective. International Alert. Page 10.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid 26

Low	I can identify examples where there is a relationship between gender and climate change issues
Medium	I can identify opportunities to develop actions that benefit women in terms of climate action
High	I know of methodologies and theoretical perspectives on the relationship between gender and climate change
Very high	I know of, and can explain to others different theoretical, methodological and practical approaches to develop gender-responsive actions on climate change.

### WWF's gender infrastructure

WWF's network established its gender policy in 2011, and it is in the process of being updated in 2022. Key commitments include respecting and promoting gender equality in all aspects of our work; enabling meaningful, equitable and inclusive participation by people of all genders; investing in understanding and adapting to local context; and taking measures to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence. supporting but is not limited to ensuring that activities do not increase the risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA). As an accredited entity, WWF-US requires gender mainstreaming in GEF and GCF projects. WWF-US has also recently put in place guidance on GBV/SEAH to assist project teams in identifying these risks in conservation projects and support decision-making, and to inform planning and implementation of possible mitigation measures to address GBV/SEAH risks in projects identified during project preparation and execution.

WWf-US' gender mainstreaming capacity sits within its Integration and Performance Department. This department is composed of nine people responsible for approaches to effective and inclusive conservation efforts, including environmental and social safeguards, gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, and conservation strategy and measures. Nathalie Simoneau, Director of Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards, is tasked with reviewing and approving changes to the Gender Action Plan during design, development and implementation phases of projects in close coordination with the project's technical and M&E staff.

## Gender Action Plan

**Overall key action:** There is a key action to guarantee sustainability to all the efforts in gender mainstreaming into the project spheres of influence, to integrate gender and conservation within the country's development agenda in the medium and long term. All gender mainstreaming activities will be implemented following the approaches recommended in the Gender Action Plan and in full alignment with the approaches and actions as described in the Indigenous Peoples Plan, when implementing gender-responsive activities with Indigenous Peoples, as well as with their organizations/groups/associations.

The recommended strategy to be successful in this integration is to establish a high level inter-institutional group to address the subject of “women and the environment”, to include entities such as the National Planning Directorate, MADR, MADS, the Council on Women's Equality, research institutes attached to the MADS, the DANE, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of National Education, and the Legal Commission for Women's Equity in Congress, to design roadmaps and ways to integrate gender and environment issues in their joint activities and in state policies.

**Continuous gender training:** A cross-cutting gender action for components 1 and 3 is recommended. The development of a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach in Protected Areas management is one of the main specific gender strategies proposed by the project. The set of gender-specific actions proposed under these two components should be part of the continuous training. As part of the continuous training on gender as a cross-cutting issue, all project actors, partners and relevant stakeholders will be trained on gender concepts and issues in their respective contexts, gender mainstreaming methods and in the implementation and monitoring of the gender action plan (for relevant project staff and partners). This will include knowledge and capacity building on how to recognize and address, within the boundaries of the project objectives, gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) issues that may arise during project implementation. All actors involved in the project will be trained (as needed) and required to follow WWF's policies and code of conduct, including the SEAH policy. WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) requires the development of a gender-responsive Grievance Mechanism. The WWF Guidance Note on GBV and SEAH, as part of the ESSF's Community Health, Safety and Security standard, will be applied if relevant complaints are filed through the Grievance Mechanism .

### **Current gender-related status for components 1 and 3:**

- Currently, there are very few gender-sensitive institutions working at the local level, and they have reduced capacity for action. At the National level, there is little inter-institutional coordination among relevant stakeholders on gender integration. The project will create a network of gender focal points - individuals at implementing partner institutions - who will collaborate with the Gender Specialist for successful gender mainstreaming. Although establishing a High-level “Gender and environment” working group would elevate the importance of this matter in public policy, the realization of that recommendation depends on the political will of the central government.

- Women account for a large proportion of workers and practitioners in the environmental sector. However, there is little knowledge about the relationship between gender and climate change. In general, men in Colombia tend not to attend gender-related activities. Therefore, continuous training targeting both men and women can support a significant transformation in knowledge, attitudes and skills required to better understand and apply a gender perspective.
- Communications activities are increasingly likely to represent the diversity of local actors and have become more gender- inclusive. Of course, this varies considerably, depending on political decisions. Rural communities do not have internet access, but people can be connected via instant messaging. Nevertheless, it is important to create alternative communicational pieces as part of a comprehensive knowledge management strategy that contemplates the diversity of the public, as well as the different communication purposes.
- PNN has supported the production of a publication that shows the close links between gender and protected areas<sup>89</sup>. Because PNN's recommendations are not yet fully implemented, the project embraces their application throughout the activities in national protected areas.
- Protected area managers, PNN and Environmental authorities need to address the risks of involving communities, women and local leaders in oversight and control. Women environmental leaders are targeted with threats against their lives and GBV. Hence, the project will fully implement a comprehensive plan based on WWF policies and code of conduct regarding SEAH, and prevention actions about VAW and GBV.
- Women's participation in environmental settings and decision-making spaces varies greatly depending on the context (e.g., urban/rural) and the scale at which the group operates. Therefore, although parity is the ultimate goal, pragmatic participation targets are 30% for those grassroot/local mechanisms, where women's participation must be explicitly requested and encouraged. Targets around 40% are set for those institutional mechanisms, where women in technical positions attend as part of their job.

#### Budget for GAP implementation

The GAP is not proposing additional activities; it is guiding on how to mainstream gender into the project activities. Considering this, the GAP will be implemented with the budget allocated for the activities of the project. The only additional funds are USD\$500.593 to hire the Gender Specialist as staff from year 1 to year 10. In the general budget these funds have been allocated under Component 2, Activity 2.1.1 (Expand the coverage of hydro-meteorological data collection for improved management of targeted landscapes (including protected areas) and affected vulnerable populations)

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<sup>89</sup> Loayza, P. (2016). Género en la gestión de áreas naturales protegidas. GIZ (2016)

## Gender Action plan (HeCo GCF)

Activity	Sub-Activities	Gender-specific action	Responsible	Current status	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
Component 1: Governance structures for climate responsive planning and development improved and implemented (A5.0; A5.2)							
Output 1.1: Inter-institutional governance strengthened in targeted landscapes for improved climate-informed and integrated land and water planning							
Activity 1.1.1  Strengthen the capacity of the Regional Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAP) and a Departmental System of Protected Areas (SIDAP) to include a climate change focus within their management	1.1.1.a Strengthen 4 SIRAPs and 1 SIDAP by supporting meetings at least twice a year and support the technical secretariats of these bodies to strengthen their climate agendas and priorities, mainly those associated to solve the climate problem identified in each landscape  1.1.1.b Support the incorporation of actors and strengthening of the participation scheme of the SIRAPs / SIDAP to increase the adaptive management of the	a) Develop an inter-institutional consultation by the governing group, led by the implementing agency to share information on the gender action plan, its scope, and identify challenges and opportunities, including capacity building needs with government institutions.  b) Gather information regarding key actors that will participate on those schemes, and inform them about gender key issues, promote the inclusion of women from the communities	Gender Specialist .	In the SIRAPs and Regional Climate Change Nodes there are not enough analysis and lines of action specific for the gender approach in the adoption of measures in the matter of adaptation and mitigation to climate change at the landscape level. The importance of their inclusion is recognized, but it is not developed, as well there is no differential budget for specific actions that involve women in decision-making for water and forest management.  It is also evident that in these scenarios, there is an important participation of women representatives of public institutions and mainly of managerial positions, but very little participation of women leaders of civil society and ethnic groups. This situation directly	a) <u>Indicator:</u> Inter-institutional consultation group is formed and is functional. Provide sex-disaggregated information related with the composition of the consultation group  b) <u>indicator:</u> % of women and men from communities included as participants in the scheme.  <u>target:</u> year 1 10% / year 7 30% of the total of participants are women from the communities.	From year 1 to year 8	Covered by Activity 1.1.1 budget (1,244,037) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>region with a climate-responsive approach</p> <p>1.1.1.c Support the definition of conservation priorities at the regional level with a climate focus (construction / updating of portfolios) (including benefits of nature, species and cultural values related with climate information) to establish new protected areas or manage existing ones, and land use plans for each region in the face of changes due to climate change,</p> <p>1.1.1.d Improve the participation and qualification of at least 60 leaders of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society in the SIRAPs / SIDAP of four mosaics for the generation of agreements associated with water management and forest management</p>	<p>c) Present a gender assessment that shows the positive and negative aspects of gender, related to impacts on ecosystems and differential effects of climate change, and access to water. This analysis should include the impact of water access on the UDCW. The process of definition of conservation priorities shall take into consideration cultural and social values that women and men from neighboring communities have regarding climate information</p> <p>d) women local leaders, and will be identified and together with those appointed by their communities will participate on capacity building activities, aiming to guarantee their participation in the SIRAPs/SIDAP.</p>		<p>affects the lack of opportunities for women who live and make direct use of nature, to express their opinion and make decisions.</p> <p>All the activities focused on management and handling of water resources to reduce vulnerability to climate change. Environmental authorities and territorial organizations are key stakeholders in the decentralized leadership of water governance, and they require better understanding of the links between access to water and gender equity.</p> <p>General entry points for the link between water resources and gender issues need to "...simultaneously analyze the functioning of ecosystems at different hierarchical levels, both in space and time (...) and take into account four key factors:</p> <p>A) Women and men have unequal access and control over water and resources in general;  B) Women and men use, manage and impact natural and water resources differently based on their roles in society  C) The impact of degradation affects women and men differently  D) The benefits derived from resource use are not distributed equitably between men and women"<sup>90</sup></p>	<p>qualitative supplement: description of top 3-5 barriers for meaningful participation/influence in SIRAPs/SIDAP reported by local women</p> <p>qualitative target: year 5 significant reduction in the barriers for meaningful participation/influence reported by local women in group c) <u>Indicator</u>: inclusion of gender and cultural considerations regarding access to water, as well as the differential effects of climate change and its impact on UDCW  qualitative target: domestic uses of water are integrated as an important water use in regional water management planning</p> <p><u>d) Indicator</u>: number of locals (% women v. men) trained to enable their participation in SIRAPs/SIDAP for the generation of agreements associated with water and forest management.</p> <p>indicator: Number of associated agreements that include gender considerations</p>		
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<sup>90</sup> Ibid. page. 27.

	<p>1.1.1.e Participatory mapping to enhance connectivity for climate adaptation and mitigation- relates to Activity 3.2.2.- to identify priorities and opportunities to address specific climate hazards and risks in each corridor for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA).</p>	<p>e)This participatory mapping exercise will include groups of women and men from the territories involved, where their unique knowledge and practices will be integrated</p>		<p>Based on the previous points, it is important to highlight the value of access and ensuring rights to water, for women and men, to ensure the sustainability of life and the guarantee of its survival</p> <p>d. target of 60 local leaders has been unilaterally defined based on information collected along the stakeholder engagement plan. It is important to identify whom among the total of women are local leaders. Thus, sex-dissagregted information has to be collected.</p>	<p>qualitative target: governmental environmental officials' perceptions on the value of integrating women into water and forest management agreement processes increases</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20 women / At least 30% of women local leaders (out of 60 leaders) are integrated in the process.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of local women participating in mapping exercises</p> <p>target: 30% among the total number of local participants</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Climate Nodes within each landscape to assess climate adaptation and mitigation dimensions of landscape management</p>	<p>1.1.2.a Strengthen 4 regional climate change nodes (NRCC) and 1 sub-node by supporting meetings at least twice a year and supporting technical secretariats for the implementation of their action plans on mitigation and adaptation in every landscape.</p> <p>1.1.2.b Improve the participation and qualification of at least 60 representative leaders of organizations of indigenous peoples, local communities and</p>	<p>a) Ensure women's participation throughout the process of strengthening the NRCC</p> <p>b) Gather information regarding key actors that will participate on Regional nodes, and inform them about gender key issues, promote the inclusion of women from the communities</p>	<p>Project team and Gender Specialist</p>	<p>Most of the women's organizations agendas are clearly linked with climate change work; but there is a generalized tendency from the public institutions and even from other civil society actors in not recognizing the importance of women's organizations' role in advancing the climate change agenda.</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator:</u> % of women participating in NRCC meetings and capacity building processes</p> <p>target: 30% among the total number of local participants</p> <p>b) indicator: % of women and men from communities included as participants in the regional nodes</p> <p>target: year 1 10% / year 7 30% of the total of participants are women from the communities.</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 8</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 1.1.2 budget (2,920,662) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>

	<p>civil society in the 4 NRCCs / 1 sub node</p> <p>1.1.2.c Design and implement a training program on the use of climatic and hydrological data, other information for risk prevention, and the improvement of water management to develop the capacities of territorial entities and local communities participating in each of the 4 NRCCs / 1 sub node</p> <p>1.1.2.d Strengthen the articulation and coordination of the NRCCs and the SIRAP / SIDAP for landscape management decisions with climatic variables for the increase of the climatic resilience of the hydrographic basins of interest</p> <p>1.1.2.e Strengthen the communication and dissemination strategies of the 4 NRCCs / 1 sub node with regional actors for awareness and dissemination of the</p>	<p>c) Specific gender assessment should be carried out as part of the NRCC strengthening process; take into account the differential impacts of climate change on women's and men's productive, social and cultural roles .</p> <p>Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the training programs. Guarantee enabling conditions for women's participation.</p> <p>d) Analyze landscape decision-making processes to identify, and support participants in exploiting, entry points for gender-responsive information to be included and considered as an input for landscape management decision-making</p> <p>e) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for communication and dissemination of the Nodes measures and actions</p>			<p>c) <u>Indicator:</u> One rapid climate change-focused gender assessment is conducted <i>in each mosaic</i> to identify differential impacts of CC on women, men, and minority groups.</p> <p>% of women and men trained. disaggregated by age range and ethnic belonging</p> <p>d) qualitative supplement: participants' description of the extent to which, and how, gender-responsive information was integrated into key management decisions adopted by NRCC, SIRAP and SIDAP</p> <p>e)<u>Indicator:</u> Gender, intergenerational, inclusion and equity dimensions are integrated into training programs, communications and informational materials to reach all stakeholders including women and minority groups.</p>		
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	<p>Node's measures and actions</p> <p>1.1.2.f Design and implement a training program on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Emissions, as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation in the prioritized areas to support the 4 NRCCs / 1 sub node in their training priorities to address climate solutions.</p>	<p>to ensure equitable access to information for all.</p> <p>f) introduce gender-responsive indicators to be included on M&amp;E programme</p>			<p>Target: 100% of training programs, communications and informational materials include gender, social inclusion, equity and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>qualitative target: 75% of participants trained can "identify opportunities to develop actions that benefit women in terms of climate action" (i.e., reach level 3 of 5 on the Likkert scale of integration)</p> <p>f) indicator: number of gender indicators (and % of the total) included in M&amp;E of adaptation in the 4 NRCCs</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.3:</p> <p>Facilitate incorporation of climate considerations into regional and territorial land use planning to achieve a common vision with climate resilience goals and deforestation targets</p>	<p>1.1.3.a Integrate climate change considerations and social and environmental determinants into the instruments of territorial zoning (POT, PBOT, EOT), and the instruments of environmental zoning (POMCA, PORH) prioritized in issues of sustainable use of biodiversity, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, sustainable local development, green businesses and</p>	<p>a) To implement the actions from the "practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) and improvement of the participation of women", which provides a flexible methodology to horizontally link women and men in processes of adaptive landscape management.<sup>91</sup></p>	<p>Project team and Gender Specialist</p>	<p>Currently, no management plans are gender mainstreamed. And there is a disconnection between the gender and the climate change agendas.</p> <p>In the project areas of intervention there are very few initiatives seeking to specifically integrate climate change with a gender approach into the implementation of territorial planning mechanisms at different levels. The Integrated Regional Climate Change Management Plans (PRICC) are important for the integration of climate change into specific regional processes. The national environmental system, SINA, includes various key stakeholders in its social component. Among these are the Presidential Council for Women, and several ministries that have sectoral</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Gender and intergenerational dimensions are integrated in the design and implementation of training programs and practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM).</p> <p>Target: 100% of training programs and Practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) integrate these dimensions</p> <p>qualitative target: 75% of participants trained can "identify opportunities to develop actions that benefit women in terms of climate action" (i.e., reach level 3 of 5 on the Likkert scale of integration)</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 9</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 1.1.3 budget (3,305,355)+ staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>

<sup>91</sup> Translation from: Evans K, Larson AM, Mwangi E, Cronkleton P, Maravanyika T, Hernandez X, Müller P, Pikitle A, Marchena R, Mukasa C, Tibazalika A and Banana A. 2014. Field guide to Adaptive Collaborative Management and improving women's participation. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

	<p>productive reconversion in the selected territorial entities of 4 mosaics (Andes Centrales, Caribe, Transición Orinoquía, Corazón Amazonía)</p> <p>1.1.3.b Design and implement a training program for community and institutional delegates (environmental authorities, municipalities, governorates) for each landscape on how to incorporate variables and elements in the instruments of territorial zoning and basin management of 30 municipalities with jurisdiction of landscapes, 9 departments, 6 river basins, to generate climate models in the prioritized basins</p> <p>1.1.3.c Facilitate 4 annual intersectoral roundtables ((i) cattle ranching, (ii) agriculture, (iii) water services, (iv) forest management) within the framework of the climate change nodes of 4 landscapes, with private actors, unions,</p>	<p>b) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the training programs. Guarantee women's enabling conditions for participation.</p> <p>c)The Presidential Council for Women, should be invited to these annual meetings as well as the Director of Rural Women from the MADR and other gender officers at key institutions</p>		<p>areas focused on gender issues (for example, defense, environment and agriculture).</p> <p>Secondary information shows that women in rural areas have low capacity to access land and control the benefits of unpaid environmental and care work.</p> <p>Most territorial planning tools require community validation and women's organizations have become more active in their participation in processes for discussion.</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>indicator: % of women and men participating in training programs (disaggregated by age, institution or community belonging) that address how to integrate gender-responsive information in territorial management decisions</p> <p>target: 40% of women among those acting as institutional representatives and 30% of women among those from communities and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c) indicator: number of participants (disaggregated by gender) in charge of gender-related issues at their institutions (disaggregated by sector) participate in roundtables</p>		
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	<p>associations, community delegates and delegates from territorial institutions and national / presidential agencies (National Land Agency, Office of the Presidential Counselor for Stabilization and Consolidation) of land for the identification of pressures, threats and land use change and climatic vulnerability for the generation of criteria and variables to be adopted in the instruments of land use planning</p> <p>1.1.3.e Design and implement a training program on the implementation of water resource planning instruments for environmental authorities and territorial entities</p>	<p>e) Environmental authorities and territorial entities training should include gender responsive information about the linkages between water provision /quality and their impacts on women's lives.</p>			<p>Target: at least one roundtable participant responsible for landscape management is in charge of gender-related issues in a government agency</p> <p>e) indicator: % of women and men participating on training programs</p>		
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					(disaggregated by age institution or community belonging) that include how to incorporate gender information in decision-making about water management affecting water provision and quality		
					target: 40% of women among those acting as institutional representatives and 30% of women among those from communities and vulnerable groups.		
Output 1.2: Community governance with SINAP and within connectivity corridors strengthened to improve climate-informed land and water use							
Activity 1.2.1:  Promote the adoption and implement 8 governance schemes within 4 mosaics with the participation of local communities, public institutions, and sectors with a gender and intergenerational focus to improve dialogue and define targets to reduce deforestation and vulnerability to climate change	1.2.1.a Define a roadmap for each (10) community organizations from each landscape to develop a specific organizational development plan to enhance social and gender inclusion, enhance participation skills and operations systems to implement NbS measures in their territories.  1.2.1.b Strengthen at least 7 environmental management and planning tools for indigenous, Afro-descendant and campesino communities with an inclusive and climate approach	a) Ensure women's groups are taken into account when defining the 10 community organizations to be strengthened in each landscape. If there is none, women leaders should be included. Roadmap will include ASOMUPROCAL -an association of women working on agri-environmental and social development in the municipality of El Calvario. Eventually some newly identified organizations will be included too.  b) Culturally appropriate gender assessment should be carried out and included as part of the tool kits for strengthening the management and planning  Management and planning tools have to include gender and culturally responsive material adapted to each context.	Project team and Gender Specialist	There is a lack of information on the incidence of women and their role in the governance of the landscape. It is also evident that there are incipient groups of women and youth organizations that address environmental issues in a general way but that have not developed the issues of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in their internal agendas, which is necessary to strengthen.  It was identified by the actors in the proposal formulation stage, the need to strengthen the technical capacities of women and young people in relation to adaptation and mitigation in order to improve decision-making on the landscape. Also strengthen the organizational processes of groups of women and young people around the management of water and forests and educational institutions that have a fundamental role in the transmission of knowledge and technical training to	a) <u>Indicator</u> : Organizational development plan of each organization specifies gender and social inclusion (GESI) roadmap.  indicator: Number of women's organizations identified in each landscape w/ a qualitative description of their institutional strengths and needs  Target: 40 community organizations (10 in each landscape) specify GESI roadmap.  b) <u>Indicator</u> : Women's groups and organizations (% women v. men) are taken into account and integrated into the community organizations to be strengthened in each landscape.  Target: year 1 at least 1 group of women is included among community organizations in each landscape; at the end of the process, 40% of the total of CBO participants are women.	From year 1 to year 8	Covered by Activity 1.2.1 budget (4,709,201 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>1.2.1.c. Strengthen at least 1 space for inter-ethnic dialogue to resolve conflicts in the use and management of forests and water management</p> <p>1.2.1.d. Generate a baseline and an action plan in yr 1 involving actors who interact and make decisions around land use planning, water resource management, forest management in each of the prioritized landscapes and basins.</p> <p>1.2.1.e Strengthen or create 9 multi-stakeholder roundtables for 7 years in each landscape so that agreements are generated for climate-smart solutions associated with the management of water</p>	<p>c) Ensure a gender perspective is used when generating the baseline and an action plan of actors who interact and make decisions in land use planning, water resource management, forest management in each of the prioritized landscapes and basins.</p> <p>Such space should develop a mediation protocol for conflict resolution where gender and culturally responsive tools are implemented in order to strengthen communal agreements.</p> <p>d) baseline has to include sex disaggregated data and include information regarding water scarcity impacts on women's everyday life.</p> <p>e) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for the multistakeholder roundtables and committees.</p> <p>Gender assessment has to be brought up as a relevant input for such roundtables, regarding gender-responsive forest management and water provision</p>		<p>improve local and community actions towards adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>c) <u>Indicator:</u> Gender and intergenerational perspectives are used to generate a baseline of actors and action plan to interact and make decisions around land use planning, water and forest resources management.</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of women and women's organizations are integrated as actors in this process.</p> <p>qualitative indicator: gender/culture-environment conflicts and lessons learned through their resolution (or lack thereof) documented and good gender-responsive practices shared</p> <p>d) Baseline includes sex-dissagregated data that informs about gendered patterns of water resource management</p> <p>indicator: Number of hours local women v. men spend on average daily getting water for household consumption or productive use.</p> <p><u>target:</u> yr 7 average time women spend getting water for household consumption or productive use reduced by 30% and average time men spend getting water for the same uses increased by 15%</p> <p>e) <u>Indicator:</u> % of women and men who participate in the multi-stakeholder roundtables.</p>		
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	<p>resources and forest management in the prioritized areas and implementation of good practices, reconversion and productive alternatives in each landscape</p> <p>1.2.1.f Create or strengthen at least 5 committees in 5 targeted geographies with the participation of delegates from the CARS, territorial entities, local communities and civil society for the monitoring and follow-up of conservation agreements and strengthening local governance.</p> <p>1.2.1.g Facilitate the adoption of right-to-use contracts between Presidency Agency for Stabilization and Consolidation and campesinos in unprocured vacant lots of Caribbean, Amazon, and Orinoco Transition mosaics</p>	<p>f) The 5 committees in 5 targeted geographies created/strengthened use a gender-responsive approach to ensure equitable participation from delegates from the CARS, territorial entities, local communities and civil society for the monitoring and follow-up of conservation agreements and to strengthen local governance.</p> <p>Gender training on conservation shall be provided at institutional level to better monitoring gendered conservation agreements.</p> <p>g) Designated right-to-use contracts have to address gender inequality in the access to land expressed on tables 6-9</p>		<p>Target: At least 40% of women participation</p> <p>e/f) qualitative supplement: local women's reports on the extent to which, and how, their perspectives/participation influenced 3-5 key aspects of conservation agreements, climate-smart solutions and monitoring priorities target: by year 7 significant increase in the influence that women report on conservation agreements, climate-smart solutions and monitoring priorities</p> <p>e) <u>Indicator</u>: % of women and men who participate in monitoring of conservation agreements and governance committees.</p> <p>Target: At least 40% of women participate.</p> <p>g) indicator: number of right-to-use contracts granted (% women v. men).</p>		
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<p>Activity 1.2.2</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of local communities and their understanding of climate change, incorporating indigenous knowledge and gender responsiveness</p>	<p>1.2.2 a In the first year, a baseline of groups of women and young people existing in each landscape oriented to environmental issues and of public institutions that have this issue involved in their actions will be built.</p> <p>1.2.2.b In year 2, multi-stakeholder instances will convene and strengthen at least 2 groups of young people and women in the prioritized landscapes so that they actively participate in landscape decisions. In year 5, at least 3 (total) groups of women and young people and by year 7, at least 6 (total) groups of women and youth strengthened.</p> <p>1.2.2.c.i By year 1, a training program on organizational strengthening and water management and forest management is developed for 400 women and youth</p>	<p>a) baseline shall document women's and youth organizations working on environmental issues as well as those involved with sustainable production, defense of territories, water access and habitat issues.</p> <p>b) Process will start with the support of the Guaviare Departmental Government, which is currently interested in supporting women and youth involvement in climate planning. In case none women's or youth organizations have been identified at landscape level, the implementation partner will support organizational processes among those women and youth attending the governance spaces.</p> <p>c)i Technical capacity building adapts their methodology not only to instruct women and youth, but also to gather and systematize local key knowledge on water and forest management. Gender and watersheds training material should be adopted.</p>		<p>Women account for a large proportion of workers and practitioners in the environmental sector. However, there is little knowledge about the relationship between gender and climate change. In general, men do not attend gender-related activities.</p> <p>Women are a minority group among land holders; and due to gender inequalities, there are capacity limitations on decision making on production. Without taking these structural inequalities into account, the project will not significantly shift the existing gap and will not achieve total equality.</p> <p>Women and younger populations are often not considered within the agreements or commitments because they have minority representation, or the importance of their needs and observations is considered to be low.</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: A baseline of women's and youth groups, and of public institutions oriented toward environmental issues and actions, is developed for each landscape.</p> <p><u>qualitative supplement</u>: baseline describes governmental officials' perceptions on the value of integrating women's organizations into landscape management</p> <p>qualitative target: governmental environmental officials' perceptions on the value of integrating women's organizations to landscape management increases</p> <p>b) <u>Indicator</u>: Multi-stakeholder platforms convened in prioritized landscapes with strengthened women's and youth groups actively participating in decisions-making processes.</p> <p>target: year 1 - 2 groups identified of youth/women, by year 6 groups have to be supported.</p> <p>qualitative indicator: description of top 3-5 barriers for meaningful participation/influence in multi-stakeholder platforms reported by women and youth</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 10</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 1.2.2 budget (8,691,302 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>
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	<p>leaders and implemented through Year 10 in four landscapes</p> <p>1.2.2.c.ii By year 10, at least 60 women leaders and 80 young people belonging to organized groups will be strengthened in four landscapes for making decisions associated with water management and forest management.</p> <p>1.2.2.d Strategy designed and implemented starting in year 2 to make visible the groups of young people and women in each landscape is implemented to the communication strategy</p> <p>1.2.2 e.i By year 2, a training program is developed on gender responsive and socially inclusive climate actions for departmental and municipal institutions and implemented through year 5</p>	<p>c)ii Technical capacity building adapts their methodology not only to instruct women and youth organizations. Training also includes public speaking techniques and leadership skills.</p> <p>d) Communication strategy has to be gender and culturally responsive.</p> <p>e)The development of a continuous process of comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach on environmental management is one of the main specific gender strategies proposed by the project. As part of the continuous training on gender as a cross-cutting issue, all project actors, partners and relevant stakeholders will be trained on gender concepts and issues in their respective contexts, gender mainstreaming methods and in the implementation and monitoring of</p>		<p>qualitative target: year 5 significant reduction in the barriers to meaningful participation/influence reported by women / youth group</p> <p>c) <u>Indicator: # of participants</u> (% Women v. men, disaggregated by age range) trained in gender-responsive watershed and forest management</p> <p>target: 400 in total, 4 landscapes.</p> <p><u>c ii) indicator: number of women and youth have strengthened water and forest management capabilities</u> at landscape level</p> <p>target: 60 women and 80 youth<sup>22</sup> have received training and are employing their expanded capacities in water and forest management</p> <p>d) <u>Indicator:</u> A strategy is designed, implemented, and integrated into the communication plan in year 2, to make</p>	
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	<p>1.2.2.e.ii In year 6, at least three (3) departmental and municipal institutions in charge of gender have linked the groups of women and youth identified in each landscape to their landscape management.</p> <p>1.2.2.f 4 traditional indigenous authorities of the SNSM and at least 3 Afro and peasant community organizations strengthen their own traditional knowledge systems associated with land management through support for the creation of spaces for the transmission of traditional knowledge.</p> <p>1.2.2.g 4 annual spaces for the exchange of knowledge and know-how, between the different campesinos, Afro-descendant and local communities and</p>	<p>the gender action plan (for relevant project staff and partners)</p> <p>e) departmental and municipal institutions should aim for the creation of gender responsive action plans that include specific issues on landscape management and environmental matters.</p> <p>f) A specialized consultancy should be contracted in order to design and carry out the knowledge management strategy to better systematize and gather traditional knowledge and information from indigenous and afro communities with gender perspective, as this to be integrated on their own organizational processes. Special attention will be posted on women's traditional knowledge and their transmission strategies.</p> <p>g) Specific traditional and gender specific knowledge gathered along the process of capacity building and participation would be showcase on those spaces for exchange. lessons learned and good practices will be systematized.</p>		<p>visible the groups of young people and women in each landscape.</p> <p>e) Indicator: By year 2, a gender-responsive and socially inclusive climate actions training program is developed for departmental and municipal institutions; and implemented through year 5.</p> <p>The training process will have its own M&amp;E strategy, with its set of indicators.</p> <p>e) % of women and men actively participating in landscape management (disaggregated by age and ethnic belonging).</p> <p>target: at least 3 departmental/municipal bodies are working with women and youth organizations on landscape management.</p>		
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	<p>institutions, in relation to the themes associated with the integral management of water resources, forest ecosystems and their relationship with connectivity beginning in year 2 for 6 years.</p> <p>1.2.2.h. Design and implement a training module (theoretical-practical) to strengthen the capacities of CARs, National Parks and community organizations to address land conflicts associated with water management and forest management</p>	<p>h) Special attention has to be posted on the intersection between gender and ethnic inequality and environmental conflicts. Ensure that gender responsive information is included among the inputs for the training. Integrate Loayza 2016 work on Gender and protected areas</p>		<p>f) indicator: number of organizational processes enhanced.</p> <p>number of locals participating in those processes (disaggregated by gender, age and ethnic belonging).</p> <p>g) <u>indicator</u>: number of research and communication pieces that showcase traditional knowledge and gender and culturally responsive landscape management</p> <p>qualitative indicator: lessons learned documented and culturally appropriate, gender-responsive good practices in watershed and landscape management shared</p> <p>number of community members (disaggregated by sex and ethnic belonging) participating in knowledge exchange spaces.</p> <p>h) indicator: number of participants (disaggregated by gender) in training modules that address gender-responsive and culturally appropriate approaches to mediating land conflicts associated with water and forest</p>		
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					<p>management in protected areas and beyond.</p>		
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Output 1.3: Increased investment of revenues from royalties in targeted landscapes for improved and sustainable climate-informed land and water use

<p>Activity 1.3.1:  Improve access and revenue generation of royalties (<i>regalías</i>) to climate responsive planning and development within the project landscapes</p>	<p>Sub-activities:  1.3.1.a. Work with the Ministry of Environment to include climate change priorities in the National Strategy for Strategic Environmental Areas emphasizing the importance of climate-informed management of targeted landscapes  1.3.1.b Build capacity of municipalities, departments and regional environmental authorities to understand and avail of their legal rights to access royalty revenues for effective actions and provide technical assistance to develop and present project proposals linked to climate-informed landscapes management to be funded by the SGR.  1.3.1.c. Develop partnering arrangements between IPLC authorities,</p>	<p>a) Development of gender-responsive budgeting, within a framework where each project action is able to measure its differential impact in terms of gender inequality..  Implement toolkit on gender and climate change, recommendations  b) Ensure capacity building opportunities are accessible to all stakeholders, including women in municipalities as well as at other levels.  c) include as much gender and cultural responsive information in order to better identify beneficiaries for those projects.</p>	<p>Project team supported by the Gender Specialist and gender focal points</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>a) toolkit on gender and climate change implemented.  b) number of women and men at all levels who have equitable access to capacity building support to take advantage of funding proposal opportunities for improved climate-informed landscape management approaches.  Indicator: number of successful proposals that include gender-responsive approach.</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 10</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 1.3.1 budget ( 1,806,729) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>
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	environmental authorities and eligible municipal and regional authorities to submit joint funding proposals for improved climate-informed management of targeted landscapes.						
Component 2: Participatory monitoring systems generate climate information used for improved decision-making in territorial planning (A6.0; A6.1)							
Output 2.1: Participatory monitoring systems established by national and regional environmental authorities to generate climate-relevant data needed for improved decision-making							
Activity 2.1.1 Expand the coverage of hydro-meteorological data collection for improved management of targeted landscapes (including protected areas) and affected vulnerable populations	<p>2.1.1.a Install weather stations in prioritized sites</p> <p>2.1.1.b Install water gauges in prioritized sites</p> <p>2.1.1.c. Develop standard processes for local monitoring teams about the capture and analysis of bioclimatic information and adaptation measures for implementation places.</p> <p>2.1.1.f. Train 6 local community teams and 30 staff of public institutions (Corpomag,</p>	<p>a) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the training programs. Guarantee women's enabling conditions for participation.</p> <p>b) Ensure women groups and organizations are taken into account when training the local teams</p> <p>f) promote women's participation in public decisions.</p>	Project team with the support of the Gender Specialist	Monitoring activities are often seen as "male" responsibilities. There are a lot of cultural and social barriers for women to be included in any of the possible roles of territorial monitoring (security, level of difficulty, male composition of control patrols, etc.)	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Training programs for stakeholders (communities, local institutions and organizations, local authorities, etc.) on hydro-meteorological monitoring, integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions in their design.</p> <p>Target: 100% of training programs integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>qualitative target: 75% of participants trained can "identify opportunities to develop actions that benefit women in terms of climate action" (i.e., reach level 3 of 5 on the Likkert scale of integration)</p>	Same timeline as the project activities	Covered by Activity 2.1.1 budget (7,672,718) NOTE: staff time of the Gender Specialist is allocated in this Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>Corpocezar, Corpocaldas, CVC, Corpoguvio, PNN) in the measurement of bioclimatic variables and participatory monitoring</p> <p>2.1.1.g. Independent evaluation of training delivery in years 5 and 9</p>	g) monitor gender advancement and reassess actions			<p>f) <u>Indicator</u>: % of women and number of women's organizations who participate in training programs for environmental and meteorological systems data gathering and monitoring.</p> <p>Target: at least 30% of participants in training and monitoring teams are women and women's organizations.</p> <p>g) gender indicators inform training improvements.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.1.2 Collect climate-relevant parameters from the interaction between remote sensing data and field work in high elevation wetlands (paramos), forest and the integration into monitoring and evaluation systems from local to national scales</p>	<p>Sub-activities: 2.1.2.a. Establish partnerships with existing local monitoring initiatives to form community-based monitoring teams (including protected areas)</p> <p>2.1.2.b. Establish new initiatives with local organizations to form community-based monitoring teams (including protected areas)</p> <p>2.1.2.c. Train local teams in climate and biodiversity data collection and interpretation</p>	<p>a) Ensure women groups and organizations are taken into account when identifying potential partners and existing monitoring initiatives.</p> <p>b) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the training programs. Guarantee women's enable conditions for participation.</p> <p>c) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for the information materials to be produced</p> <p>d) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for the</p>	Gender Specialist	<p>The National Community Monitoring Network –established under the leadership of IDEAM with WWF and other NGOs and international cooperation agencies in 2017- gathers near 100 diverse initiatives from indigenous, afrocolombian and peasant communities and groups. All of these initiatives are collecting interesting data on different topics from landscape and local level. No gender or generational approaches have been included in this process to date; the added value of the different visions and knowledge involved has not been taken into account.</p> <p>Early warning systems are poorly coordinated with other alert systems in the territory; none of them is monitoring the link to pressures on ecosystems that especially affect women, such as land grabs, changes in land use and the presence of armed actors.</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: % women and number of women's organizations who are part of the community-based monitoring teams.</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of monitoring teams are women.</p> <p>qualitative supplement: description of top 3-5 barriers for women's meaningful participation in monitoring</p> <p>qualitative target: year 5 significant reduction in the barriers to meaningful participation in monitoring</p> <p>b) <u>Indicator</u>: Gender and intergenerational dimensions are integrated into training programs.</p> <p>Target: 100 % of training programs integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions into their design.</p>	Same timeline as the project sub-activities	Covered by Activity 2.1.2 budget (5,961,826 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>2.1.2.d Train local teams in data collection station management and maintenance</p> <p>2.1.2.j. Independent evaluation of training delivery in years 5 and 9</p> <p>2.1.2.k Generate agro-climatic calendars by productive activities in implementation sites to identify and take autonomous and planned adaptation measures. (Aligned with integration under 1.1.3a)</p>	<p>information materials to be produced</p> <p>j)monitor gender advancement and reassess actions</p> <p>k)To implement the actions from the “practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) and improvement of the participation of women”, which provides a flexible methodology to horizontally link women and men in processes of adaptive landscape management.</p>			<p>c) <u>Indicator</u>: Information and educational materials are produced using a gender-responsive and inclusive perspective.</p> <p>Target: 100% of materials integrate gender and inclusive perspectives.</p> <p>k) Gender responsive information on landscape management is collected.</p> <p>indicator: number of locals (disaggregated by gender and ethnic belonging) participating in the elaboration of agroclimatic calendars.</p>		
Output 2.2: Improved application and use of climate information in territorial planning and local decision-making to reduce carbon emissions and strengthen adaptive capacity							
<p>Activity 2.2.1</p> <p>Incorporate landscape- and local-level data into national systems for climate monitoring and evaluation (e.g.,</p>	<p>2.2.1.a Strengthen the national forest and carbon monitoring system (SMByC) in the development of deforestation alerts at the local and regional level, degradation monitoring and participatory restoration</p>	<p>To implement the actions from the “practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) and improvement of the participation of women”, which provides a flexible methodology to horizontally link women and men in deforestation alerts, forest monitoring and restoration</p> <p>include IDEAM in the development of the continuous process of</p>	<p>Project team and Gender Specialist</p>	<p>Currently, there are very few gender-sensitive institutions working at local level, and they have reduced capacity for action. At National level, there is little inter-institutional coordination among relevant stakeholders on gender integration.</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Training on gender and inclusion perspectives and approaches within national to local climate monitoring systems and institutions is established on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Target: Training on gender and inclusion is conducted at least once a year (or more frequently, as deemed necessary).</p>	<p>Same timeline as the project sub-activities</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 2.2.1 budget (3,702,050) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>

SMBYC, SIM-SINAP, SIIVRA)		comprehensive training on the inclusion of a gender approach (in this case, for the SMBYC and its links with local monitoring experiences).					
Activity 2.2.2  Introduce improved systems for dissemination of usable climate information to climate vulnerable populations for improved decision-making [e.g., on precipitation or temperature patterns]	<p>2.2.2.a Consultation and information dissemination platforms in operation, integrating reports derived from monitoring and early warning systems.</p> <p>2.2.2.b Design and develop didactic materials for training and education in climate issues, good practices</p> <p>2.2.2.c Generate and exchange stories that show the importance and urgency of taking actions that reduce climate vulnerability</p> <p>2.2.2.d Design and implement a knowledge management strategy and share similar lessons from the use of information generated through monitoring</p>	<p>a) Disseminate valuable information using diverse channels of communication accessible for the whole population affected.</p> <p>b) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach for the didactic materials to be produced and for the knowledge sharing strategy</p> <p>c. gather human interest stories with gender and culturally responsive approaches to illustrate impacts of climate vulnerability and resilience</p> <p>d) apply a gender and culturally responsive approach on the methodology to generate information</p>	Project team with support from the Gender Specialist	Communications activities are increasingly likely to represent the diversity of local actors and have become more gender inclusive. It varies considerably, depending on political decisions. Rural communities do not have Internet access but people can be connected via instant messaging	<p>a) Gender and intergenerational dimensions are integrated into information dissemination platforms on climate issues and good practices.</p> <p>b) <u>Indicator</u>: Gender and intergenerational dimensions are integrated into the design of didactic materials for training and education programs on climate issues and good practices.</p> <p>Target: 100 % of platforms and didactic materials for training programs integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>c) indicator: number (and % of total) stories shared that integrate a gender and culturally responsive perspective v. demonstrate indications of gender roles under transformation</p> <p>qualitative target: 60% gender responsive and 40% gender transformative</p> <p>d) Gender and culturally responsive approach applied to knowledge management monitoring strategy</p>	Same timeline as the project sub-activities	Covered by Activity 2.2.2 budget (990,812 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

Component 3: Land and forest management improved and restoration implemented to reduce carbon emissions (M9.0; M9.1) and strengthen adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities (A7.0; A7.1)

Output 3.1: Management of protected areas improved to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits

<p>Activity 3.1.1:  Complete, in a socially and gender responsible manner, the designation and gazettement of 1 new protected area covering 470,856 hectares to reduce deforestation trends and improve forest connectivity</p>	<p>3.1.1.a Review proposed designation of PAs (completion of proposed boundaries and associated resource use rights and access rights)</p> <p>3.1.1.b Conduct consultations with affected-stakeholders (based on proposal) at community level (FPIC if needed) and government/interagency</p> <p>3.1.1.c Formal legal gazettement</p> <p>3.1.1.d Monitoring and evaluation of designation process; including safeguards monitoring</p>	<p>a) Specific gender assessment should be carried out as part of the designation process which includes qualitative and quantitative information about economic activities and population dependent on the protected area. This analysis should include the identification of traditional knowledge and ancestral landscape management differentiated by gender.</p> <p>b) Ensure consultations are gender-responsive, giving equitable access to men, women, and youth and minority groups to actively participate.</p> <p>NOTE: See table 10 for detailed gender-specific activities to be conducted linked to Resolution – 1125.</p>	<p>Project team members conducting consultations supported by the project Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>There is very limited knowledge about the gender dynamics of the population who depend on PAs, thus there is little knowledge about the current status of women, but based on National Agricultural Census (NCA 2014), gender inequality greatly affects women in terms of poverty, access to property and decision-making in governance structures.</p> <p>Prior to this project, institutional initiatives have produced technical literature on gender and conservation of protected areas. An extensive analysis on how participation of women and men can be promoted to respond to gender inequalities in the management of protected areas can be found in module 2.2 "Gender mainstreaming in the Planning process for National Natural Parks in Colombia".<sup>93</sup></p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Integration of gender dimensions in the review process of proposed PA designation, particularly as it pertains to boundaries and use and access rights for local communities.</p> <p>qualitative supplement: description by PA decision-makers of the extent to which, and how, gender-responsive and culturally-appropriate information was taken into account in the proposed PA designation/boundaries, including use rights for local communities (both women and men)</p> <p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Traditional knowledge and practices of rural women are taken into account during gender assessment of PA dependent communities.</p> <p>b) <u>Indicator</u>: Number of men and women, youth and vulnerable groups who participate in gender-responsive and inclusive consultations.</p> <p>qualitative supplement: description of top 3-5 barriers for women, youth and vulnerable groups' meaningful participation in PA designation processes (e.g., FPIC for IPs)</p> <p>qualitative target: year 5 significant reduction in the barriers to vulnerable</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 3</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 3.1.1 budget (611,886 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>
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<sup>93</sup> Loayza Op Cit. page.4

					groups' meaningful PA designation processes (e.g., FPIC for IPs)		
Activity 3.1.2: Expand Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park by an additional 181,753 hectares to reduce deforestation trends, preserve forest connectivity and protect source waters	3.1.2.a Review proposed designation of PAs (completion of proposed boundaries and associated resource use rights and access rights)  3.1.2.b Conduct consultations with affected-stakeholders (based on proposal) at community level (FPIC if needed) and government/interagency  3.1.2.d Socialization of new plan  3.1.2.e Monitoring and evaluation of designation process; including safeguards monitoring	a) Include gender dimensions in the review process as it relates to boundaries and associated use and access rights.  b) Ensure consultations are gender-responsive, giving equitable access to men, women, and youth and minority groups to actively participate.  d) Utilize a gender-responsive and inclusive approach during socialization of the newly developed plan to ensure equitable access to information for all.  NOTE: See table 10 for detailed gender-specific activities to be conducted linked to Resolution – 1125.  e) monitor and reassess gender indicators and review gender responsive safeguards	Project team members conducting consultations supported by the project Gender Specialist	Same as previous	a) <u>Indicator</u> : Integration of gender dimensions in the review process of the proposed PA expansion.  <u>Indicator</u> : number of locals actively participating in consultations (disaggregated by gender, age and ethnic belonging)  d) <u>Indicator</u> : number of locals actively participating in plan socialization events (disaggregated by gender, age and ethnic belonging)  e) gender indicators used to improve gender-responsiveness of NP designation process	From year 1 to year 3	Covered by Activity 3.1.2 budget (745,205 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)
Activity 3.1.3:	Technical capacities	a) Actively involve women in capacity building processes in land management planning, including	Gender Specialist and members of the	Non-compliance or lack of awareness about the importance of integrating gender perspective into analysis,	a) <u>Indicator</u> : number of men and women at all levels participating		Covered by Activity 3.1.3

<p>Support the design and adoption of inclusive climate-responsive management measures for the targeted landscapes</p>	<p>3.1.3.a Build capacities in protected area administrators, work teams and communities in management planning based on the implementation of the SINAP education and training plan created for this purpose.</p> <p>3.1.3.b Develop and implement a comprehensive control and surveillance training program through participatory design with delegates from environmental authorities and community actors (including indigenous communities) from each mosaic including the 31 public protected areas to reduce deforestation trends and monitor restoration, ecological integrity, and impacts of climate change</p> <p>Management plans</p> <p>3.1.3.c Update the management plans of 31 public protected areas with a gender and intergenerational approach and explicit consideration of short- and long term climate</p>	<p>the provision of specific skills training needed for them to equitably access these capacity building opportunities. see continuous gender training.</p> <p>b) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when updating management plans for protected areas; when formulating new management plans for natural reserves of civil society; and when formulating management plans for San Lucas and the Guaviare regional area.</p> <p>c) Develop studies aiming to identify short and long term climate change impacts from a gender and intersectional perspective, regarding institutional, social, cultural and economic factors that affect men and women. This study</p>	<p>team responsible for the support in developing management plans.</p>	<p>capacity building, rehabilitation, restoration, and control and surveillance processes, leads to an incomplete and not very detailed vision of relationships between and effects on humans and ecosystems. Visions without gender perspective do not present the complexity of reality, which includes networks of different interests, gender relations, power and the patterns of use and occupation in territories.</p>	<p>equitably in capacity building and training activities.</p> <p>Target: At least 40% of women participate in capacity building training activities.</p> <p>b) <u>Indicator</u>: Gender, women's rights, human rights and intergenerational dimensions, concepts and approaches are integrated into the various training programs.</p> <p>Target: 100% of all training programs associated with design and implementation of management plans integrate a rights-based approach, and gender, inclusive and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>c) Gender, intergenerational and intersectional approach integrated into updated management plans in PA.</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 10</p>	<p>budget (65,377,847 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>
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<p>change impacts, including necessary shifts in priorities to build resilience in protected areas and their surrounding conservation landscapes.</p> <p>3.1.3.d Guide the formulation of management plans in 32 natural reserves of civil society, including adaptation and mitigation measures</p> <p>3.1.3.f. Guide the formulation of management plans for San Lucas and the Guaviare regional area based on the management planning guide that includes the climate variability approach.</p>	<p>will complement Protected areas management methodologies.</p> <p>d) Include gender responsive actions in the guidelines to formulate management plans, including mitigation actions</p> <p>f) integrate gender and intergenerational guidelines in the process of formulating the management plans</p>			<p>d) gender responsive mitigation actions included in the management plans</p> <p>f) Indicator: 100% of management plans for the various areas (PAs, natural reserves, etc.) integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions.</p>		
<p>Control &amp; Vigilance</p> <p>3.1.3.g Procurement and provision of equipment for the implementation of prevention, surveillance and control actions, including remote satellite monitoring system</p>	<p>Develop the training program taking gender, human rights and women's rights dimensions into account, ensuring gender-responsive concepts and approaches relating to patrol and surveillance are embedded in the training program wherever relevant. No civil population should be included as vigilance personnel.</p>	<p>Gender Specialist supported by the Safeguards Specialist</p>	<p>Control and surveillance activities are often seen as "male" responsibilities. There are a lot of cultural and social barriers for women to be included in any of the possible roles of territorial control (security, level of difficulty, male composition of control patrols, etc)</p>	<p>Refer to Indicator and Target b) above in activity 3.1.3.</p>		

	<p>3.1.3.h Contract personnel by environmental authorities for the implementation of control and vigilance actions</p> <p>3.1.3.i Develop control and vigilance/surveillance protocols</p> <p>3.1.3.j Periodically carry out the control and surveillance tours based on the defined protocols</p> <p>3.1.3.k Collect and systematize information about the pressures mainly associated with water resources and forests</p>					
	<p>Restoration</p> <p>3.1.3.l Restoration of 13,350 hectares over 10 years in 8 protected areas</p>	<p>l) ) Ensure that at least one person from the restoration methodology planning or evaluation team has the necessary training to carry out a gender assessment or give ongoing advice on gender issues.</p>	<p>Gender Specialist with project team in charge of restoration sub activities</p>	<p>In 2014, IUCN developed the Methodology for the Evaluation of Restoration Opportunities,<sup>94</sup> a tool to maximize the effects of national and sub-national forest landscape restoration processes. Subsequently, in 2018, a new tool was created which focused exclusively on planning gender-sensitive processes,<sup>95</sup></p>	<p>l) gender focal point of restoration process identified</p>	

<sup>94</sup> IUCN and WRI (2014). A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level. Working Paper (Road-test edition). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 125pp.

<sup>95</sup> IUCN (2018). Guidelines for the restoration of a Gender Perspective: A Deeper Analysis of Gender in the Methodology for Assessment of Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. P. 8.

	<p>3.1.3.m Implement 100 agreements for the development of the restoration in 8 protected areas</p> <p>3.1.3.n Identify a group of young people, a group of women, community groups, knowledgeable people in each landscape to be trained and facilitators of restoration actions</p> <p>3.1.3.o Capacity building mainly in women and young people who are part of community networks, by training 2,286 people in 8 protected areas over years 2-7</p> <p>3.1.3.p Establish 8 nurseries in 8 protected areas</p> <p>3.1.3.q Periodically carry out maintenance</p>	<p>m) Develop a study of secondary sources to understand gender relations in each context and how participatory restoration initiatives can influence the institutional, social, cultural and economic factors that affect men and women. This study should be complemented by a review of pertinent policies, norms and laws.</p> <p>n) Develop an in-situ analysis to compile reference information on livelihoods, forest use and management, as well as land rights and legal security.</p> <p>o) gender and cultural responsive capacity building that provides technical and logistical skills to carry out successful restoration processes.</p> <p>p) Provide decent work opportunities for women and men. Include the participatory nursery project from ASOMOPRUCAL</p> <p>q) adapt the ecosystem restoration methodology by using the gender-responsive restoration tool</p>		<p>adapting the ecosystem restoration methodology by using the gender-sensitive restoration tool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a study of secondary sources to understand gender relations in each context and how participatory restoration initiatives can influence the institutional, social, cultural and economic factors that affect men and women. This study will be complemented by a review of pertinent policies, norms and laws.</li> <li>• Develop an in-situ analysis to compile reference information on livelihoods, forest use and management, and on land rights and legal security.</li> <li>• Identify the needs of stakeholders, their knowledge and use of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems, forests and non-timber forest products, as well as their interests, priorities, roles and responsibilities for possible landscape restoration alternatives</li> <li>• Provide decent work opportunities for women and men. Include the participatory nursery project from ASOMOPRUCAL</li> </ul>	<p>m) context-specific gender assessments inform 8 gender-responsive restoration agreements</p> <p>n)</p> <p>indicator: number of people trained as facilitators of participatory restoration (% by gender, age range and ethnic belonging).</p> <p>o) <u>Indicator</u>: 100% of restoration agreements and training programs associated with restoration actions include gender-responsive and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>indicator: number of people engaged in capacity-building on restoration (% by gender, age and ethnic belonging).</p> <p>target: 2,286 people (30% women)</p> <p>p. number of nurseries owned/managed by women (and % of total nurseries) integrated in the restoration process.</p> <p>q. qualitative indicator: lessons learned through application of the gender-responsive restoration toolkit documented and good practices shared</p>		
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	<p>work to ensure the development and survival of reintroduced species</p> <p>3.1.3.r Develop a participatory follow-up, evaluation and monitoring scheme for the different actions established based on the ecological restoration process and agreed indicators, including safeguard mitigation measures and monitoring</p>	<p>r) Develop a gender responsive M&amp;E scheme for restoration</p>			<p>r) review all gender indicators and expected results</p>		
	<p>Rehabilitation</p> <p>3.1.3.s Facilitate the participatory rehabilitation of 10,149 ha over 10 years in 9 protected areas with climate-resilient productive systems from a differential gender and intergenerational approach for the sustainable use and management of forests and watersheds in prioritized intervention sites</p> <p>3.2.1.t Develop and implement a training-action program with community and</p>	<p>a) Ensure women's groups and organizations are taken into account when carrying out the rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>b) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the training-action program. Guarantee women conditions for participation.</p> <p>c) Ensure the identification and selection process of individuals and groups in communities (youth, women, etc...), to take part in the rehabilitation strategy, and take care for it to be done using a participatory, gender-responsive and equitable approach to ensure access to all who are interested.</p>	<p>Gender Specialist with project team in charge of restoration sub activities</p>	<p>Rehabilitation processes are usually understood as "gender neutral" insofar as they are technical actions. Gender inclusion has been treated- mistakenly- as an "externality" in that is limited merely to adaptations in terms of activities or mentions in results tables. This logic is not "neutral", but instead, frequently reinforces gender inequalities by not considering them a central element in the social and territorial structures. Any action that involves activities within the territory should be treated as intervention with elements of hierarchy, power, control and management of natural, physical, symbolic and social resources, with cross-cutting gender differences. Thus, participatory restoration processes are an opportunity to actively link men and women of different ages in income-</p>	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Women's groups and organizations participate in carrying out rehabilitation activities.</p> <p><u>Target</u>: At least 40% of women's groups and organizations participate in rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>b) and c) <u>Indicator</u>: Gender and intergenerational dimensions are taken into account in the design and implementation of training programs on rehabilitation activities.</p>		

	institutional leaders, youth groups, women's groups within PAs for the implementation of the climate-resilient rehabilitation strategy within the framework of agreements with communities / producers to be carried out permanently and will be operated by the environmental authorities			generating activities, which also generate ecological returns in terms of ecosystem resilience.			
Output 3.2: Management practices improved in protected area buffer zones and connectivity corridors to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits							
Activity 3.2.1: Support rehabilitation of 3,254 ha of degraded lands to increase ecological integrity of targeted landscapes and reduce protected areas encroachment	3.2.1.a Through a participatory stakeholder process, jointly design climate resilient farm management processes and production systems to address prioritized climate risks for each mosaic and improve agricultural and production practices for landscape rehabilitation and connectivity  3.2.1.b Facilitate the participatory rehabilitation of 3,254 ha with climate-	a) Identify the needs of stakeholders, their knowledge and use of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems, forests and non-timber forest products, as well as their interests, priorities, roles and responsibilities for possible landscape restoration alternatives Ensure women's groups and organizations are taken into account when carrying out the design of climate resilient farm management processes and production systems  b) Apply gender and intergenerational dimensions when designing and implementing the	Gender Specialist	Same as activity 3.1.3 regarding rehabilitation processes in PA	a) participatory and gender-responsive processes, includes women's groups and organizations in the design of climate resilient farm management processes and production systems.  indicator: Number of gender-responsive good practices gathered.  qualitative indicator: lessons learned documented about the gender-responsive and gender-transformative design of climate-resilient farm management processes and production systems and good practices shared	From year 1 to year 10	Covered by Activity 3.2.1 budget (11,021,130 ) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>resilient productive systems from a differential gender and intergenerational approach for the sustainable use and management of forests and watersheds in prioritized intervention sites</p> <p>3.2.1.c Train 3.176 people (1.551 men, 1625 women) to apply good production practices that build on-farm resilience to increasing extremes and reduce pressures on surrounding ecosystems, and use of appropriate equipment and technologies for each landscape, in 8 places (Cuenca media y baja río Fundación, Zona río Seco Guacocha y Guacochito, Cuenca Río Amalme y Cerritos, Cuenca Río Chinchiná, Cuenca Río Guatiquia, Núcleo 1 Pto Nuevo, Núcleo 2 Picalajo) - annually, from year 2 to 8, to get to a total of 9 for implementation period.</p>	<p>training program. Guarantee women conditions for participation.</p> <p>c) Ensure the identification and selection process of individuals and groups in communities (youth, women, etc...), to take part in the rehabilitation processes, and ensure a participatory process, gender-responsive and equitable approach to ensure access to all who are interested.</p>			<p>b) <u>Indicator:</u> A participatory and gender-responsive process, including women's groups and organizations are taken into account in the design of climate resilient farm management processes and production systems.</p> <p>c) <u>Indicator:</u> number of people (% disaggregated by men v. women) trained to apply good production practices to build on-farm resilience to increased climate-related events and to reduce pressures on ecosystems)</p> <p>Target: 1551 men and 1625 women trained on sustainable agriculture practices and climate smart production</p>		
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	<p>3.2.1.e Implementation and monitoring of safeguards implementation measures</p> <p>3.2.1.f Technical assistance for the management and use of 12,000 ha of forest in the Puerto Nuevo intervention site in Corazón Amazonía (timber and non-timber species)</p>	<p>e) safeguards monitoring take into consideration all gender related matters</p> <p>f) carry out a gender assessment included in the technical assistance.</p>			<p>e) gender- responsive monitoring informs adaptive management</p> <p>f) gender issues included on technical assistance management plan of Puerto Nuevo intervention site</p>		
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Support the restoration of 2,750 ha of forest ecosystems in targeted landscapes to improve ecosystem integrity and functions</p>	<p>3.2.2.a Establish 30 nurseries with 30 communities for 2,750 ha of restoration</p> <p>3.2.2.b Restoration of 2,750 ha over 10 years in 4 mosaics to increase resilience for 2,579 people (1,259 men, 1,320 women), taking into account ancestral practices.</p> <p>3.2.2.c Develop a participatory follow-up, evaluation and monitoring scheme for the different actions</p>	<p>a) Ensure women's groups and organizations are taken into account when establishing the nurseries</p> <p>b) Gather information regarding ancestral and traditional practices on restoration to be integrated along the programme</p> <p>c) To implement the actions from the "practical guide for adaptive and collaborative management (ACM) and improvement of the</p>	Gender Specialist	Same as activity 3.1.3 regarding restoration processes in PAs	<p>a) <u>Indicator</u>: Women's groups and organizations are identified to actively participate in the establishment of 30 nurseries within 30 communities.</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of the nurseries established are run by women's groups/organizations.</p> <p>qualitative supplement: 3-5 top barriers reported by women nurseries owners</p> <p>target: by yr 5 significant reduction in top barriers reported by women nursery owners</p> <p>b) indicator: number of people with culturally appropriate benefits from restoration (% disaggregated by gender and ethnic belonging)</p>	From year 1 to year 10	Covered by Activity 3.2.2 budget (7,398,644) + staff time of the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)

	<p>established based on the ecological restoration process and agreed indicators</p> <p>3.2.2.d 2,579 people trained (1259 men, 1320 women) in 8 community groups (Cuenca media y baja río Fundación, Zona río Seco Guacochito y Guacochito, Cuenca Río Amaime y Cerritos, Cuenca Río Chinchiná, Cuenca Río Guatiquía, Núcleo 1 Pto Nuevo, Núcleo 2 Picalojo) as total in the four mosaics to be facilitators of restoration actions.</p> <p>3.2.2.e Implementation and monitoring of safeguards implementation measures</p>	<p>participation of women", which provides a flexible methodology to horizontally link women and men in deforestation alerts, forest monitoring and restoration</p> <p>d) Ensure the identification and selection process of individuals and groups in communities (youth, women, etc...), to take part in the restoration processes, and take care for it to be done using a participatory, gender-responsive and equitable approach to ensure access to all who are interested.</p>			<p>target: 1259 men and 1320 women directly receive culturally appropriate benefits from restoration areas</p> <p><u>Qualitative supplement:</u> lessons learned and gender-responsive and gender-transformative good practices documented and shared about valuing women's traditional knowledge and ancestral practices in restoration efforts</p> <p>c) number of people involved in participatory follow-up evaluation and monitoring (% disaggregated by women v. men)</p> <p>d) see indicator 3.1.3.n</p> <p>target: 1259 men and 1320 women have been trained as facilitators of restoration areas</p> <p>e) <u>Indicator:</u> Training programs associated with restoration initiatives and monitoring systems for these initiatives integrate gender-responsive and intergenerational dimensions.</p> <p>Target: 100% of all training programs integrate gender and intergenerational dimensions.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.2.3 Augment available</p>	<p>3.2.3.a Augment available information on the market readiness of investments</p>	<p>Specific gender assessment should be carried out as part of the market assessment opportunities, the identification and mapping of</p>	<p>Gender Specialist</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>a), b) and c) <u>Indicator:</u> Market assessment is conducted taking into consideration gender and intergenerational dimensions to ensure an equitable process in the</p>	<p>From year 1 to year 5</p>	<p>Covered by Activity 3.2.3 budget (1,691,356) + staff time of</p>

<p>information on the market readiness of investments supporting sustainable management of targeted landscapes in conjunction with the HeCo Investment Platform with IADB and the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>supporting sustainable management of targeted landscapes in conjunction with the Amazon Sustainable Investment Platform pilot and Amazon Bio-Economy Fund</p> <p>3.2.3.b Assess investment flows and potential programmes / partners in priority landscapes to better understand potentialities.</p> <p>3.2.3.c Identify and map private sector stakeholders, projects, and businesses in priority landscapes that could attract private investors</p> <p>3.2.3.d Develop at least 12 (3 for each landscape) potential business cases that could attract investors</p> <p>3.2.3.e Support Private sector mapping and analysis (actors, commodities and markets) for priority landscapes</p> <p>3.2.3.f Foster financing of nature-based solutions</p>	<p>projects and businesses to attract investors</p>			<p>identification and mapping of projects, businesses and investors for sustainable landscape management process.</p> <p>d) <u>Indicator</u>: Women-led businesses are selected as potential business cases to attract investors.</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of businesses selected are women-led.</p>		<p>the Gender Specialist (Allocated in Activity 2.1.1 of the general budget)</p>
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	<p>investments in the 4 priority landscapes</p> <p>3.2.3.g Identify potentially suitable investors and investment sources to invest on natural solution investments</p>						
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## Appendix - National Gender normative framework and justice decisions.

Scope of law	Law	Description*
Constitutional equality	Article 13 of the 1991 Political Constitution	"All persons are born free and equal before the law, shall receive the same protection and treatment from the authorities and shall enjoy the same rights, freedoms and opportunities without any discrimination for reasons of sex, race, national or family origin, language, religion, political or philosophical opinion".
	Article 40	"Every citizen has the right to participate in the formation, exercise and control of political power."
	Article 42	"The family is the fundamental unit of society. It is constituted by natural or legal ties, by the free decision of a man and a woman to marry or by the responsible will to conform it. The State and society guarantee the comprehensive protection of the family"
	Article 43	"Women and men have equal rights and opportunities. Women may not be subjected to any kind of discrimination."
CEDAW Ratification	Ley 51/1981	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1979 and signed in Copenhagen on July 17, 1980, is approved. Later protected in the legal framework of the 1991 constitution and is used as a floor for programs that have gender equality as their objective.
Rural Women's Law	Ley 731/2002	This law commits to practical measures that guarantee the real improvement of the protection of rural women by creating the Development Fund for Rural Women (Fommur) of the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of promoting plans, programs and projects that facilitate the insertion of rural women in the political, economic and social life of their respective communities and of the country in general.

Care laws	Ley 69/1988	It dictates protection provisions for adoptive mothers employed in the public sector. It points out that all the provisions and guarantees established for the biological mother employed in the public sector are extended in the same terms and as appropriate, to the adoptive mother of the minor under seven years of age, assimilating the physical delivery of the child to the date of delivery. minor.
	Ley 82/1993	Regulations are issued to support in a special way the woman head of the family. A woman is the head of a family when, being single or married, she is the female head of the household and has under her care, affectively, economically or socially, permanently, her own minor children or other persons incapable or incapable of working, either by permanent absence or physical, sensory, psychic or moral incapacity of the spouse or permanent companion or substantial lack of help from the other members of the family nucleus.
	Ley 1145/2007	Creates the National Disability System (SND), understood as the set of guidelines, standards, activities, resources, programs and institutions that allow the implementation of the general principles of disability.
	Ley 1232/2008	Mechanisms to give special protection to women heads of households, promoting the strengthening of their economic, social and cultural rights, seeking to establish decent living conditions, promoting equity and social participation with the purpose of expanding coverage health care and sexual and reproductive health; access to welfare services, housing, access to basic, secondary and higher education, increasing their coverage, quality and relevance; also access to science and technology.
	Ley 1361/2009	Through which the Law for the Family's Comprehensive Protection is created. It establishes that the State and Society must guarantee the family the full exercise of, among others, the right to decent work and fair income, to full health and social security, to equality and to receive social protection and assistance when their rights are violated or threatened.
	Ley 1413/2012	The purpose of the law is to include the care economy made up of unpaid housework in the System of National Accounts, in order to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country (Art. 1), and as fundamental tool for the definition and implementation of public policies

Ley 1468/2011	Maternity Leave was increased from 12 to 14 weeks. The maternity leave for mothers of premature children will take into account the difference between the gestational date and the term birth, which will be added to 14 weeks. The leave will be extended by two weeks for multiple births. Due to the death of the mother, the time of leave that she has not been able to enjoy, will be enjoyed by the father and the employer must grant it. The paid paternity leave will be paid by the EPS, for which it will be required that the father has been contributing effectively during the weeks prior to the recognition of the paid paternity leave.
Ley 1595/2012	Law approving the Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, 2011 (number 189), of the International Labor Organization
Ley 1823/2017	The purpose of this law is to adopt the strategy of 'Friendly Rooms for the Nursing Family in the Work Environment' in public entities and private companies in accordance with article 238 of the Substantive Labor Code. The use of these rooms does not exempt the employer from recognizing and guaranteeing the enjoyment of breastfeeding time, the nursing mother may make use of it or move to her place of residence, or exercise it in her workplace.
Ley 1822/2017	Maternity leave was increased to 18 weeks, being under normal conditions one week before delivery and 17 weeks after delivery. In addition, the husband or permanent partner will be entitled to 8 working days of paid paternity leave. Through this law, adequate attention and care for early childhood is encouraged, articles 236 and 239 of the substantive labor code are modified and other provisions are issued.
Ley 1788/2018	Law that modifies article 306 of Decree-Law 2663 of August 5, 1950, Substantive Labor Code. Guarantees universal access to the right to pay premium services for domestic workers.
Ley 2025/2020	Law that establishes guidelines for the implementation of schools for parents and caregivers in the country's preschool, basic and secondary education institutions. Its purpose is to encourage the participation of parents and caregivers of children and adolescents in their comprehensive training. This initiative seeks to strengthen the capacities of parents and caregivers, for close affective and effective accompaniment in the training of children and adolescents for the approval and commitment of the management of Educational Institutions.

	Decreto 237, Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá/2020	Creates the Intersectoral Commission of the District Care System led by the District Secretariat for Women as a coordinating entity, which will have a territorial strategy, through care blocks and mobile units of care services, which will attend, through a intersectoral offer of services, to different populations that require care services and that provide care in unequal conditions. The District Care System, implemented in the city of Bogotá, articulates existing and new programs and services to meet care demands in a co-responsible manner between the District, the Nation, the private sector, communities and households.
	Ley 2114/2021	Paternity leave is extended, parental leave, flexible part-time parental leave are created and articles 236 are modified and article 241A is added to the Substantive Labor Code, related to paternity leave.
	Ley 1448/2021	Decree Law 1222 of 1986, Decree Law 1421 of 1993 and Law 1551 of 2012, on maternity leave for councilors and councilwomen, and paternity leave are modified.
	Ley 2174/2021	This law includes within the obligations of the employer, the recognition and granting of a paid leave of 10 working days once a year for the care of minors, one of the working parents or whoever has custody and care of a minor who suffers from a terminal illness or condition, so that the minor can count on the care of his parents or his guardian, in the aforementioned situations.
Social security laws	Ley 100/1993	Creates a Comprehensive Social Security System, which, according to its article 1, aims to guarantee the inalienable rights of the person and the community to obtain a quality of life in accordance with human dignity, through the protection of the contingencies that the affect. The figure of community mothers is named (articles 6, 13, 26 and 28) and a differentiated age requirement is established in access to the old-age pension in article 36, which since 2014 corresponds to fifty-seven (57) years for women and sixty-two (62) for men. Article 157 establishes the Types of Participants in the General System of Social Security of Health, which include among the affiliates of special importance, within the regime subsidized mothers during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum and breastfeeding period, mothers community, women head of family.
	Ley 797/2003 *Reforms Ley 100	General pension system reform. Article 9 modifies article 33 of National Law No. 100 regarding the age requirements for access to the old-age pension, establishing fifty-five (50) in the case of women and sixty (60) years in the case of men.

	Ley 860 *Reforms Ley 100	Modifies article 39 of Law 100, which establishes the requirements to access the disability pension. In article 4, the differentiated age requirement is established and it is specified that in order to access the old-age pension, the length of service or the number of weeks of contributions and the amount of the old-age pension, of the people who on the 1st of April 1994 were thirty-five (35) years of age or older if they are women or forty years of age or older if they are men or 15 years or more of quoted services, will be the one established in the previous regime to which they were affiliated to that date.
Quota and parity laws	Ley 581/2000	It stipulates 30% of women for administrative positions but does not include elective legislative positions. In 1999, a 30% Quota Law was established for both legislative chambers and in 2001 it was declared unconstitutional.
	Ley 1475/2011	Rules for the organization and operation of political parties and movements, of electoral processes, and other provisions are enacted. It establishes the obligation that at least 30% of women be included in the lists of candidates for elections to collegiate bodies.
Discrimination/ violence laws	Ley 248/1995	Approves the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women; entered into force on December 15, 1996 For the purposes of this convention, violence against women must be understood as any action or conduct based on their gender that causes death, harm or physical, sexual or psychological suffering, both in the public and private spheres.
	Ley 294/1996	Law through which article 42 of the Political Constitution is developed and rules are issued to prevent, remedy and punish domestic violence The purpose of this law is to develop article 42, paragraph 5 of the Political Constitution, through a comprehensive treatment of the different forms of violence in the family in order to ensure its harmony and unity. It defines measures to protect victims and establishes procedures for the different cases.
	Ley 360/1997	Some regulations of title XI of book II of Decree Law 100 of 1980 (Criminal Code) related to crimes against sexual freedom and modesty are modified, article 417 of Decree 2700 of 1991 (Code of Criminal Procedure) is added and make other provisions. These acts are defined as crimes against sexual freedom and human dignity and penalties and procedures are established for the different cases.

Ley 575/2000	Partially modifies Law 294/1996. It transfers the competence in matters of domestic violence from the family judges to the family commissioners and, in the absence of these, to the police inspectors. Provides assistance to victims of abuse and criminalizes crimes against harmony and family unity: physical, mental or sexual abuse.
Ley 599/2000	Updates the Penal Code in relation to sexual and intrafamily violence and violence against women.
Ley 600/2000	Law by which the Criminal Procedure Code is issued Consecrates the complaint as a mandatory requirement of the conciliation hearing in the process of the crime of domestic violence.
Ley 742/2002	By which the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 is approved. It includes crimes related to gender-based violence.
Ley 882/2004	It increases the penalty for the crime of domestic violence, but eliminates sexual abuse as the cause of the crime.
Ley 975/2005	Within the framework of the Justice and Peace Law (Ley de Justicia y Paz), victims of sexual, reproductive and gender-based violence who approach the Ombudsman's Office should not testify before the authorities, but report and record their facts through the officials designated for such purpose. purpose —lawyer, psychologist or public defender—, which will be carried out individually and in private, guaranteeing confidentiality, respect and protection of their rights and allowing victims to live orientation as a reparative process, to the extent that it generates conditions that allow them to recover their dignity.
Ley 985/2005	Law through which measures are adopted against human trafficking and regulations for the care and protection of victims. The purpose of this law is the adoption of prevention, protection and assistance measures necessary to guarantee respect for the human rights of victims and possible victims of human trafficking, both those residing or transferred within the national territory, as well as Colombians abroad, and to strengthen State action against this crime.

Ley 1010/2006	<p>Law through which measures are adopted to prevent, correct and punish workplace harassment and other harassment within the framework of labor relations</p> <p>The purpose of this law is to define, prevent, correct and punish the various forms of aggression, mistreatment, humiliation, inconsiderate and offensive treatment and, in general, any outrage against human dignity exercised on those who carry out their economic activities in the context of a private or public employment relationship. Legal assets protected by this rule are work in decent and fair conditions, freedom, privacy, honor and mental health of workers and employees, harmony between those who share the same work environment and a good atmosphere in the company.</p>
Ley 1257/2008	<p>Law by which norms of awareness, prevention and punishment of forms of violence and discrimination against women are dictated, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Law 294/1996 are reformed and other provisions are dictated</p> <p>It considers violence against women a violation of their human rights, which has particular implications in terms of the specific guarantees of judicialization, protection of the victims and the pertinent sanctions.</p> <p>It criminalizes the crime of sexual harassment, the aggravation of penalties for crimes of personal injury and homicide for reasons of being a woman, as well as the creation of fiscal measures to facilitate economic alternatives for victims of gender violence.</p>
Ley 1482/2011	It establishes penal sanctions for those who discriminate based on nationality, sex, race or sexual orientation.
Decreto 4463/2011	Decree In which the creation of the Labor Equity program with a differential and gender approach for women stands out, which should disseminate and sensitize all public sector entities at the national level to the problem of violence. It also incorporates the obligation to develop lines of research to make visible the situation of violence and discrimination in the workplace for women and the implementation of a Social Responsibility Seal for companies that implement gender equity policies.
Ley 1496/2011	Law that addresses salary equality and any form of labor remuneration between women and men, both in the public and private sectors, establishing the mechanisms so that said equality will be real and effective
Decreto 4796/2011	It defines the necessary actions to detect, prevent and comprehensively care for women victims of violence through the services guaranteed by the General System of Social Security in Health, and implements mechanisms to make the right to health effective.

Decreto 4798/2011	It establishes for the Ministry of National Education, for the secretaries of education of territorial entities certified in education and for educational establishments, obligations regarding the identification, denunciation, prevention and approach of situations of violence against women in the educational context; and regulates the training and awareness actions of the educational community in the face of violence against women, and strategies that allow the creation of protective school environments from situations of violence.
Decreto 4799/2011	Its purpose is to regulate the powers of the 'Comisarias de Familia', the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, the Municipal Civil Judges, Municipal Promiscuous Judges and the Control of Guarantees, in such a way as to guarantee women's effective access to the mechanisms established by law for your protection. The importance of this Decree lies in clarifying the procedures to apply the protection measures present in Law 1257/2008, based on the prevention of new situations of violence.
Ley 1542/2012	Law with the purpose of strengthening the mechanisms for the protection of women's rights, this law abolishes the character of indictable and desistible crimes of domestic violence and lack of food subsidy and establishes the informal investigation of these. Reforms article 74 of Law 906/1994, Criminal Procedure Code.
Decreto 2733/2012	The decree has the objective of establishing the necessary requirements to make effective the deduction referred to in article 23 of Law 1257/2008.
Decreto 2734/2012	The purpose of the decree is to establish the criteria, conditions and procedures for granting care measures defined in article 19 of Law 1257 of 2008.
Ley 1639/2013	Measures to protect the integrity of victims of acid crimes are strengthened.
Ley 1719/2014	Some articles of laws 599 of 2000, 906 of 2004 are modified and measures are adopted to guarantee access to justice for victims of sexual violence, especially sexual violence during the armed conflict. Its purpose is to adopt measures to guarantee the right of access to justice for victims of sexual violence, especially sexual violence associated with the internal armed conflict. These measures seek to give priority to the needs of women, girls, boys and adolescent victims.

	Ley 1761/2015 - Ley Rosa Elvira Cely	The criminal type of femicide is created as an autonomous crime and other provisions are issued. The purpose of this law is to classify femicide as an autonomous crime, to guarantee the investigation and punishment of violence against women for reasons of gender and discrimination, as well as to prevent and eradicate such violence and adopt strategies to raise awareness in Colombian society, in order to guarantee women's access to a life free of violence that favors their comprehensive development and well-being, in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.
	Ley 1773/2016	Amends the Penal Code. It typifies the crime of injuries with chemical agents, acid and/or similar substances.
	Ley 1857/2017	It established various alternatives to achieve harmony between family life and working life, accepting the ILO guidelines, in the sense that women cannot be forced to choose between these two. It is intended to ensure that these two dimensions of human life can be carried out in a harmonious way for both men and women. The company must be sensitive to the needs of a family headed by women or shared. The law contemplates the flexibility of the working day in response to these needs.
	Ley 2081/2021	Declares criminal action imprescriptible in case of crimes against freedom, integrity and sexual formation, or the crime of incest, committed in minors under 18 years of age.
Abortion Legislation	Sentencia C-355/06	Through this ruling, abortion was decriminalized under three conditions: When the life or health of the mother is in danger, when the fetus is malformed incompatible with life, and when the pregnancy is the product of abuse, rape, incest, ovum transfer or non-consensual insemination.
	Sentencia C-055/22	The Constitutional Court declares the classification of the crime of consensual abortion to be enforceable, in the sense that the crime is not configured when the conduct is practiced before the 24th week of gestation, and without being subject to this limit, when the causes in question are presented. judgment C-355 of 2006.
Sexual and reproductive health laws and plans	Ley 115/1994	General Education Law It establishes the obligation of official or private establishments that offer formal education at the preschool, basic and secondary education levels, to comply with sexual education, imparted in each case according to the psychic, physical and affective needs of the students according to their age (article 14 letter e).

Ley 823/2003	Article 6 of this law establishes that the Government will carry out actions aimed at improving and increasing women's access to comprehensive health services, including sexual and reproductive health and mental health, throughout the life cycle, especially for girls and adolescents. Likewise, it provides that it will design and execute programs: to provide responsible information on the reproductive capacity of women, and to preventively reduce female morbidity and mortality rates related to sexual and reproductive health, mental health and disability.
Ley 972/2005	It declares of national interest and priority for the country, comprehensive state care in the fight against HIV -Human Immunodeficiency Virus- and AIDS -Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome-. The State and the General System of Social Security in Health, will guarantee the supply of medicines, reagents and medical devices authorized for the diagnosis and treatment of ruinous or catastrophic diseases, in accordance with the competences and the norms that each one of them must attend to.
Ley 1098/2006	Childhood and Adolescence Code. It establishes among the special obligations of the Social Security Health System to ensure the right to health of children and adolescents, to guarantee adolescents free access to specialized sexual and reproductive health services (art.46 n°7).
Ley 1620/2013	The purpose of this law is to contribute to the formation of active citizens who contribute to the construction of a democratic, participatory, pluralistic and intercultural society, in accordance with the constitutional mandate and the General Education Law -Law 115/1994- through the creation of the National System of School Coexistence and Training for Human Rights, Education for Sexuality and the Prevention and Mitigation of School Violence, which promotes and strengthens citizenship education and the exercise of human, sexual and reproductive rights of students, preschool, basic and secondary education levels and prevent and mitigate school violence and teenage pregnancy.
Ley 1622/2013	Establishes as a measure to protect the rights of young people the guarantee of permanence in the educational system of young people in a state of pregnancy and young people with HIV AIDS (art. 8)
National policy on sexuality, sexual rights and reproductive rights /2014	Plan or policy that defines sexuality as a priority dimension for public health actions and that contains policies, proposals and lines of action on sexuality and reproduction based on solidarity, well-being and sustainable human development.

	Ley 1953/2019	The purpose of this law is to establish the guidelines for the development of public policy for the prevention of infertility and its treatment within the parameters of reproductive health.
Child marriage laws	Ley 57/1887 (updated to 2020)	Article 117 establishes that minors under 18 years of age may marry with the express permission, in writing, of their legitimate or natural parents. Article 140 No. 2 establishes as grounds for nullity of the marriage that any of the contracting parties, male or female, is under 14 years of age.
Equality plans	Política Pública Nacional de Equidad de Género/2013	National Public Policy on Gender Equality Indicative action plan for the period 2013-2016, which includes the Comprehensive Plan to guarantee a life free of violence. The problems addressed and prioritized in this document reflect central aspects of the inequalities that affect women in Colombia, evidencing the relevance of their intersectoral treatment in an articulated manner by the State. This will be achieved through the implementation of this Indicative Action Plan that specifies objectives, scope and actions of the entities involved, to advance in overcoming the inequity gaps.