



**PERSPECTIVES OF GENDER INCLUSION
IN THE AMAZONAS' STATE SYSTEM OF
REDD+: 5 STEPS FOR THE INCLUSION OF
WOMEN IN REDD+ PROJECTS**

Lei Estadual de
Serviços Ambientais
do Amazonas

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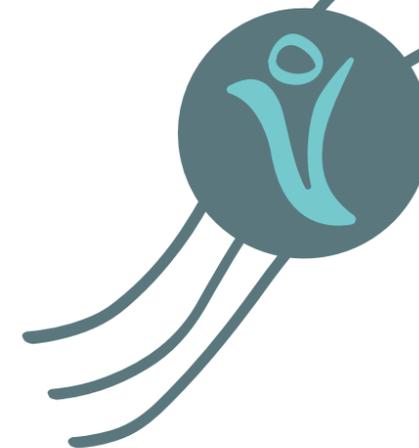
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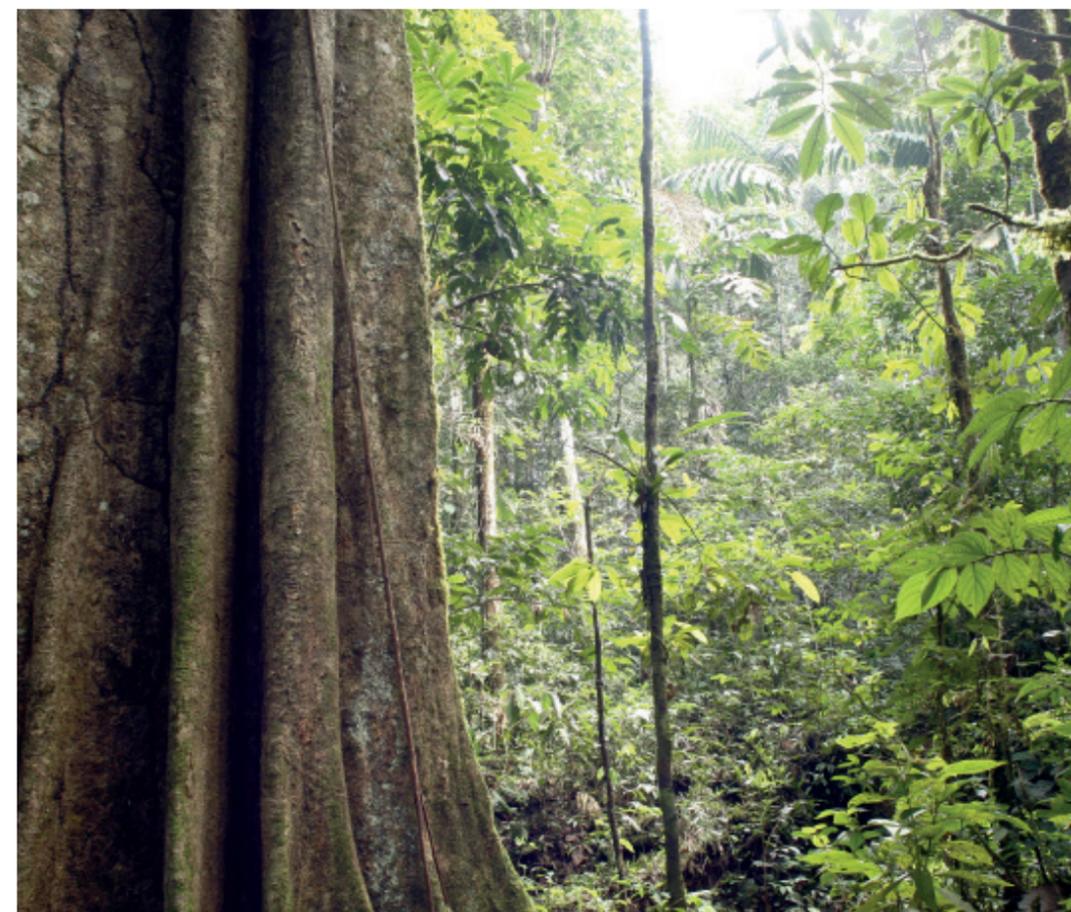


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INTRODUCING THE PROJECT



The state of Amazonas has the largest portion of the Brazilian Amazon Forest in its territory, with more than 90% of it covered with forests, and about 57.9% of them are Conservation Units and Indigenous Territories¹.

The Amazon forest is responsible for the provision of several environmental services that are essential for the well-being of humankind and global balance, such as maintaining the water cycle, maintaining and stabilizing the climate, the cycling of nutrients and providing food, fibers, fuels, among others. Because of these environmental services, the Amazon forest plays an especially important role in the context of climate change.

However, it is necessary to develop legal frameworks that allow the structuring of public policies aimed at valorizing, valuing and conserving environmental services, conjugated with the generation of social benefits.

The state of Amazonas currently houses

¹ Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (2019) - Study for the creation and implementation of Protected Areas in the state of Amazonas, Brazil.

the largest stock of forest carbon in the Brazilian Amazon, the largest volumes of fresh water in the world - the Amazonas, Negro and Solimões Rivers and a large portion of flora and fauna species with a wide range of animal and plant diversity as well as cultural and ethnical diversity in its territory.

The State has advanced in its policies for sustainable development and valuing environmental assets. And as part of this trajectory of advances, the Amazonas State Environment Secretariat (SEMA), with the support of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), implemented the project “Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law in Amazonas” between October 2019 and July 2020, whose aim is to support the creation of the Jurisdictional System of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) in the state of Amazonas. The construction of this System has generated important contributions so that the State can achieve the goals of reducing its green-

house gas emissions (GHG) coming from deforestation, as agreed in the Rio Branco Declaration and also highlighted in the Brazilian Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). At the same time, it was possible to promote approaches that aim to achieve economic incentives so that traditional peoples may develop sustainable economic activities that also result in improving the quality of life of those who protect the forests. The project was made possible by the “Window A” Edict of the Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force), managed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and subsidized by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. This document presents the Gender Mainstreaming component, produced by a consultancy that is specialized in the subject. The purpose of the approach presented here is to promote recommendations, in the form of a practical guide for the inclusion of women in environmental conservation policies and projects.



SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

This summary aims to report experiences with gender mainstreaming in the project called Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law in Amazonas (LSA). In addition to that, it seeks to generate and disseminate information as well as collaborate with future initiatives related to the subject of gender and climate change, particularly, initiatives to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, considering conservation, the increase of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management (REDD+) in Brazil, given the little accumulated knowledge in the country about the intertwining nature of these subjects.

The aforementioned project had as its final product the elaboration of a draft for a decree that would provide the necessary framework for the implementation of the Jurisdictional REDD+ Policy in the state of Amazonas, enabling it to receive financial incentives related to forest conservation. In order to ensure the incorporation of gender issues in the project, we followed a path that reflects experiences and methodologies adopted globally by international and non-governmental organizations in the most diverse areas in which they operate. The experiences and lessons coming from adapting these strategies to the context of the Brazilian Amazon are described below.

Gender mainstreaming in 5 steps

Throughout this summary, we will present what was chosen to be designated as steps for the elaboration and implementation of gender mainstreaming in the regulation project of the Climate and Carbon Program of the Environmental Services Law.

They play the role of being a guide not only to regulatory projects for legislation related to REDD+, but also to the most diverse projects related to forest and environmental conservation.

1. INCLUSION OF GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN THE PROJECT

One of the first steps in the elaboration and implementation of the strategy was to review the project from a gender perspective, seeking to understand its potential and the existing gaps. The actions planned were organized in 5 axes, including activities that could provide the necessary subsidies for the elaboration of the regulatory legislation, such as the definition of the REDD+ state system, case studies of initiatives for the generation of environmental services through sustainable production chains, which are already under development in the state and the participative construction of the socio-environmental safeguards of this system, reflecting the framework of the Safeguards of Cancun and the process of adapting it to regional and local contexts.

In the process of reviewing the plan, it was identified that there were some gaps in gender approach. First, it is emphasized that it is important, in projects of this nature, to understand the extent to which the proposed actions are framed in the state within the context of policies, women's rights, traditional and indigenous peoples rights, as well as the possible impacts and especially, risks, for these populational groups.

It is also common to attribute the role of addressing gender-related initiatives to the issue of safeguards. On the contrary, it is important to have a plan that really integrates gender, so that this look permeates the design of the largest possible number of steps and activities related to the execution of the project. The UN-REDD (2013), in its guide to gender mainstreaming in REDD+ initiatives, suggests a wide range of elements that can be rethought from a gender perspective, including technical aspects such as establishing baselines as well as monitoring, reporting, and verification systems (MRV), among other important parameters for the establishment of REDD+ systems.

On the other hand, the analysis made it possible to observe performance po-

tentials in each of the axes of action. Despite some adjustments requiring the mobilization of resources, such as time, human and financial ones, it was observed that certain suggestions could make planning more gender-sensitive without increasing costs, with an emphasis on the elaboration of a risk matrix that would include the social risks, pointing to possible adverse impacts on the populations in the state, especially women. Furthermore, the objective was to emphasize transparency and inclusion, anchored to communication, training and consultation actions.

The experience has revealed some lessons and recommendations in order to develop gender-sensitive planning. Among them we can mention:

- There are simple and economic ways of portraying the concern that planners have with women, traditional peoples and vulnerable populations. Presenting a social diagnosis, with data disaggregated by sex in the contextualization of projects and in other measures such as in baselines, when applicable, pointing to the sensitivity of managers as regards to the groups that might be affected either positive or negatively. It is essential to identify relevant populational groups, such as young ones, the elderly and indigenous peoples.

- The adoption of inclusive language, with the use of feminine and masculine inflections of words, is another way of making documents, reports and publications sensitive to gender. The use of the masculine gender to express the totality of a group or category, for example, has the effect of making women symbolically invisible. Due to that, when we use feminine and masculine terms, we symbolically reinforce that women can and should participate or, in another way, are part of the processes or subjects we are talking about.

2. DIAGNOSIS ABOUT THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN AMAZONAS

- When making business plans that involve agriculture or family businesses, it is essential that the roles and contributions of both men and women are clearly seen in the groups' activities that generate income. Otherwise, chances are that the distribution of benefits will be unequal, favoring men in detriment of women.
- In actions related to studies and consultancies for the development of business and sustainable production, it is recommended that part of the beneficiaries should be women. It is common to have a minimum percentage of 30% as a reference number for female participation. E.g.: In an action plan to provide technical assistance to a group of workers, the ideal is that 30% are women.
- It is important to make projects that are sensitive to gender when it comes to funding strategies, as well as projects that directly aim to address the reduction of inequalities between women and men and the promotion of women's rights.
- Elaborate communication plans that include and draw close to the populations sharing in the activities being carried out, especially women. The use of inclusive and accessible language gives transparency to the processes. In the case described here, considering that women and vulnerable populations will be directly affected by the legislation about to be created, it was essential to have these groups included so as to comply with the REDD+ safeguards, ensuring an approach based on respect for human rights, as well as obtaining the support of the groups that will not only be benefited, but they themselves will also be key elements in the desired conservation of the forests of the state.

Step 1: Having an expert on the subject

The presence of a gender expert in the project is beneficial due to the fact that:

You can count on a professional to lead the debate on gender issues, one with adequate knowledge and training;

It creates a focal point for the team, so that all are able to collaborate in all stages of the implementation of the initiative;

The presence of this kind of professional has the symbolic effect of highlighting the relevance of this subject in the project, both for the team and the external actors.

Diagnoses are essential in order to plan actions and strategies. Understanding the reality and challenges faced by women in the context where the project would be developed, offered a broader framework for the elaboration of actions.

The study was divided into two main axes. The first one analyzed socio-demographic data, economic data and discussed themes that have repeatedly been highlighted by feminist organizations and movements as challenges experienced by women today, such as gender violence and women's political participation. It also investigated the trajectory of feminist and women's movements in the state. Furthermore, it prospected groups and other collective actors with whom we could seek alliances towards actions focused on the theme in the future.

The second one aimed to understand how public policies have served women in the state. The diagnosis structure was established seeking to combine central themes that affect women and themes related to the social and political context on which the project will focus. Among them there are policies to combat violence against women as well as rural and environmental development.

It was also noted that, despite the increasing recognition of the importance of addressing gender-based inequalities and the ways in which women have been excluded in decision-making processes and in the planning of social and public policy projects, there are few studies and projects focused on gender mainstreaming in environmental policies. With regard to environmental services and REDD+ initiatives, the debate is even more restricted and that reinforces the importance of making diagnoses.

Step 2: Including a gender perspective in the planning

Ideally, it is important that the work plans of programs, projects, and actions are elaborated under a gender-sensitive perspective. When this does not happen, as is the case here reported, one of the first steps for a gender mainstreaming strategy is the review of the existing work plan, in order to identify gaps and potentialities in the planning with regard to gender issues.

In the LSA's regulatory initiative, this was a fundamental step so as to act pragmatically and effectively as well as optimizing available resources within all aspects of the actions that were planned.

In a complex and collective project such as the LSA regulation, a suitable adaptation of the project's work plan was essential so as to ensure mainstreaming.

3. GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

Step 3: Socio-territorial Diagnosis

The socio-territorial diagnosis, as it is called in the context of the implementation of public policies, is a research with the strategic purpose of subsidizing the planning of interventions.

The diagnosis maps the dynamics and peculiarities of where populations with the potential to be affected live. It intends to identify not only what the main social issues are, but also the existing actions, movements, institutions and NGOs operating in the territory covered.

Preparing a broad socio-territorial diagnosis focused on gender issues was of great use for the elaboration of the mainstreaming path and in order to build relevant knowledge that supported the project's actions.

The premises that guided the elaboration of the action plan for the gender mainstreaming strategy are related to international recommendations and are at the same time adapted to the local situations and, mainly, to the framework of the Regulation and Implementation of the State Environmental Services Law in Amazonas. Time and resource constraints to implement a comprehensive strategy were also used as a parameter. Planning was organized into six objectives that, as far as possible, are parallel to the organization of the project's work plan. At the end, the following axes came about: (i) Regional workshops; (ii) Training processes; (iii) Communication strategy; (iv) Research; (v) Fundraising and (vi) Assessment of the project with a focus on gender.

Among the principles mentioned, special attention was given to transparency and inclusiveness – that is encouraging female participation in decision-making processes, given the diagnosis that difficulties still exist when it comes to promoting women's participation in associations, spaces for social participation in public policies and in public debate in general. These principles also stand out in the recommendations frequently pointed out in studies on the topic, such as the importance of promoting equal participation in the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and in the definition of benefit sharing. In addition to ensuring fair and democratic processes, transparency and accountability play a fundamental role in the legitimacy of projects and programs, being a relevant strategy to ensure the participation of women, as well as to increase the sustainability of the results achieved. In this sense, the objective was to fulfill the role of bringing women's voices to the center of activities and open the space for the topic to continue to be debated when the regulation is approved.

Another point that is highlighted is the need to raise awareness among governmental and non-governmental organizations that work within the scope of forest conservation and climate change mitigation policies. They are actors who may be part of the governance framework of the REDD+ system in the state and, in some cases, still have little accumulated knowledge about the possible impacts of REDD+ initiatives on the lives of the populations living in forest regions and the multiple benefits that these initiatives can offer them. In this way, the training process axis was designed as a way to generate capacities and awareness about gender issues, targeting potentially impacted populations and other stakeholders who will interact with the payment for environmental services (PES) and REDD+ systems in the state.

The expected impact of the actions conceived in the plan was, therefore, to promote greater participation of women in the debate and generate knowledge about the relevance of discussing gender and co-benefits in REDD+ projects. The plan aimed to build a map of recommendations and instructions for the proper implementation of actions and for the future Jurisdictional REDD+ System to be created. It also details development and outcome indicators as well as risks, challenges and ways to approach them.

4. IMPLEMENTING GENDER STRATEGY

Step 4: Gender mainstreaming strategy

Developing an action plan is a central step in planning any type of activity or project.

At that time, the knowledge and information acquired in the previous steps should be the basis for the preparation of the tool.

It is pertinent to emphasize that the planning must be carried out in a pragmatic and objective way. There are challenges and impacts to be addressed in the short, medium and long term and financial, human and time resources are not always available in order to propose actions that aim to have a medium- or long-term impact.

The detailing of the actions and the reasons to choose them are also useful ways to train and involve the teams that will work on the project and who may not have accumulated knowledge about gender.

As part of the implementation of the streaming strategy, some activities were carried out by the gender expert who was in charge of designing the work plan. Among the activities carried out, we highlight the participation of the team of experts in the meetings that put the project on the move, as well as in the preparation and execution of the workshops for the presentation of the project and the debate on safeguards. The preparation of information material on gender and forest conservation, as well as training with actors working in both governmental and non-governmental organizations were also carried out during the project's duration.

By involving experts on the subject in all processes, avoiding the creation of gender "ghettos", there are greater chances of obtaining consistent results with regard to the inclusion of a perspective that is sensitive to the asymmetries that can lead the project to impact women and men in a different way. The experience in regulating part of the Amazonas State Policy on Environmental Services (LSA) reinforces the importance of understanding gender as a transversal theme for all stages of the dynamics of an action.

As part of the communication and training axes, informative materials and training processes were developed. Raising awareness and forming teams that work in public policies, both within the government and among non-governmental entities, is a continuous and long-term challenge in the environmental area. With this strategy, it was possible to open some space to expand the scope of training processes, reaching not only professionals who work on the project, but also other areas in the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), the Amazonas State Environment Secretariat (SEMA) and other partners in the project.

One of the main moments of the implementation of the work plan was the participation in the cycle of workshops aimed at the debate about the safeguards of the state REDD+ system. The workshops took place in six cities in the state of Amazonas (Apuí, Novo Aripuanã, Manaus, Tefé, Tabatinga and São Gabriel da Cachoeira), with the participation of 292 people, 44% of them women. In the workshops, two strategies were used to promote the debate on gender issues. The first one was the inclusion of gender and generation issues in one of the working groups that took part in the dynamics of the workshop.

The second one was using questionnaires and interviewing the women who participated in the workshops. Initially, self-applied printed questionnaires were used, however, the use of this alternative proved to be an obstacle in places where challenges related to the literacy of young people and adults still exist. The option for conducting semi-structured interviews was the way found to give voice to the women that were participating as well as to collaborate on a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and desires of the women living in the above-mentioned cities that were visited in the state of Amazonas. It was also a means to forge bonds with the participants, making them more comfortable in order to participate and expose their opinions and life experiences ².

Ethnic-cultural diversity was one of the aspects that especially drew our attention during interviews and workshops. The long distances and the context of regional isolation caused by the almost absence of accessible means of transportation in order to go about in the state, contribute to the existence of different social dynamics and, consequently, there were different demands in each of the regions visited. Despite this, some themes were common to most of them, such as gender violence and economic autonomy. Women in the countryside of the state of Amazonas deal with violations of basic rights such as attending schools, working or participating in politics. These are violations that pose a major challenge to the REDD+ system.

The implementation showed that in addition to financial and human resources, an efficient gender strategy requires a larger window of execution with actions that aim to have impacts not only in the short term, but also in the long term, so that the conditions for accumulated knowledge and the training of the most diverse actors may be some of the results of the project and thus pave the way for approaches to environmental issues that are gender sensitive to be increasingly used.

Step 5: Implementing the gender mainstreaming strategy

The implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy should, whenever possible, count on the participation of the whole project team.

It is important that the gender expert or a focal person on the team is responsible for the implementation of the gender mainstreaming plan. The absence of clear roles with regard to the execution of the strategy can lead to a low execution of the work plan that was designed.

² Forging bonds before collective activities has already been pointed out in other studies as an efficient method to promote an environment that is conducive to female participation. (AALERUD et al, 2017).

5. CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to gender issues and the protection and promotion of women's rights, there is still much to be built in the field of action of governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations in the environmental area. Even though there have been countless advances over the past decade, there is still a long way to go in understanding the validity of an approach that incorporates co-benefits as part of the results to be achieved by environmental and forest conservation projects and policies like REDD+.

Despite this, there is growing pressure towards addressing not just the environmental impacts of conservation activities but also the social ones. This has led to investments in the establishment of nuclei or working groups that analyze the effects that conservation activities have on the populations that live in areas that are sought to be preserved, these ones are oftentimes called the "social areas" of the organizations. This advance, however, can lead to the emergence of dichotomies between the groups that deal with the social issues and the ones that act in the environmental aspects themselves, the so-called "technical areas". The lack of integration between these areas can affect the results related to both conservation and the improvement of the living conditions of those who live in areas of environmental value.

This is certainly one of the main challenges when planning and implementing actions that ensure the inclusion of a gender-sensitive perspective in projects in the area. As to the experience of the actions related to the regulation of the Climate and Carbon Program – a REDD+ subprogram, axes in the project that are seen as "technical" could not be included in the strategy in a satisfying way. It is observed that some important definitions related to the governance of the system, as well as benefit sharing and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) routines, were established without the effective participation of women and traditional peoples.

Challenges such as this one, however, demand action that aims at medium- and long-term results. The establishment of links between the different axes of the project could result in greater gender mainstreaming and greater inclusiveness if there was a longer window of execution for the project. The participation of a gender expert in the collective construction processes of the re-

gulation of the Climate and Carbon Regulation Project was a space for the construction and diffusion of collective knowledge about the importance of addressing gender issues in forest conservation actions, however, as pointed out above, there was little time for further dialogue. Even with the obstacles encountered, notwithstanding, the insertion of an expert in the project, one who followed several stages of legislative drafting, together with the effort to produce knowledge and training on the subject, were crucial aspects for the mainstreaming success and can be seen as a good practice to be followed.

It is worth recalling the need to deepen the knowledge and understanding of how forest conservation initiatives as a whole and specifically REDD+, affect women and men in different ways. Experiences in Brazil and other parts of the world have shown that women are often deprived of their right to self-determination and decision-making in projects that are designed without taking existing gender asymmetries into account, thus generating adverse social effects and unfair and unequal distribution of benefits.

Finally, in the state of Amazonas, in addition to inequalities between women and men, it is also essential to understand and adopt an intersectional approach to the situation of women. The state has great diversity as regards to race, ethnicity and culture. Women from traditional and indigenous peoples as well as women that are family farmers (among others) live with and experience inequalities among them that cannot be ignored. The differences among them also demand different operating methodologies: women from the cities, riverine women and indigenous women - among others - face and see the challenges imposed on them differently and, therefore, the solutions to be proposed must be in line with their desires and viewpoints. In this sense, gender mainstreaming in the projects and the interventions carried out should, whenever possible, start from a diagnosis that involves these women and that gives voice to their perspectives.

6. GLOSSARY

REDD+: REDD+ refers to a set of financial incentives, created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reward developing regions, states and countries for their results on Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, considering the role of conservation and the increase of forest carbon stocks as well as sustainable forest management [BRASIL, 2016].

Jurisdictional REDD+: the concept refers to a kind of REDD+ system located in regions or states, regardless of fundraising by national systems.

Cancun safeguards: These are the safeguards to be observed in REDD+ initiatives. They aim to ensure that policies related to REDD+ respect the rights of women, indigenous peoples, family farmers and other residents of forest areas. It also aims at the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainability of REDD+ results already achieved and the risk of displacement of the pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Co-benefits: Co-benefits in REDD+ projects are those benefits not related to mitigating carbon emissions. These benefits may be the reduction of poverty, the increase of biodiversity, the reduction of gender inequalities in forest regions, among others. [WONG, 2019].

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Free, Prior, and Informed Consent and the right to it, refers to the need for governments, NGOs and international institutions to inform indigenous peoples, traditional communities and vulnerable populations about projects that might be implemented in the territories in which they live.

Gender: Gender is a concept that aims to "emphasize the fundamentally social character of distinctions based on sex" [SCOTT, 1995: p. 72]. Gender, then, was constituted as a category that aims to emphasize that, unlike sex that is based on biology, there are social distinctions between men and women that are usually associated with power relations and normative definitions about what femininity and masculinity are, these definitions are commonly called "gender roles".

Gender asymmetries: "There is a difference between the powers of men and women in society. Men are in a dominant position while women are in a subordinate position. This gender asymmetry (male and female) is reinforced by stereotypes and prejudices and reproduced in our society" [HEILBORN et al: p. 82].

Self-determination: It is a principle related to human rights that, in general, points to the need to ensure that all peoples have the right to self-govern, to make decisions and choices without external interference. The concept of self-determination may and should also be used when talking about people's ability to make both collective and individual decisions autonomously.

Inclusion/Inclusiveness: When it comes to inclusion or inclusiveness, it refers to the need or the capacity of a policy, project or action to ensure the participation of the largest possible number of people in the construction of them. As democracy itself, inclusion emerges as a value to be pursued, whereas it respects the self-determination of peoples that may be affected by decisions made by organizations and institutions operating in their territories.

Intersectionality/Intersectional: The concept of intersectionality points to the intersection of gender and race inequalities. It aims to include racial issues in gender debates and vice versa. Inequalities of class, generation, sexual orientation, or territoriality, among others, can also be inserted into this framework. "It is at the intersection, crossing and coexistence of discrimination, that inequalities are enhanced" (HEILBORN et al: p.51).

Gender mainstreaming: It is the strategy of inserting a gender perspective in the course of state action that has gradually become popular as a good practice when it comes to ensuring the protection of women's rights both at the state level, as well as in international institutions and NGOs. Promoting gender mainstreaming means to ensure that any activities being developed will be carried out attentively as to how gender asymmetries can impact the desired results.

Gender-based violence: it may include physical, psychological, or other kind of violence that triggers socially constructed behaviors and reproduces asymmetries of power between women and men. As it is common to state when defining femicide, that is, when this kind of violence leads to death: the meaning is that this gender-based violence is the one which occurs when a woman undergoes violence due to the fact of being a woman.

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ANNEX 1

Questionnaire for the diagnosis of women's participation in the Socio-Environmental Safeguards workshop in Apuí-AM.

1) Age: _____ Years.

2) Sex: Male Female

3) Do you have children? Yes No. If you have children, how many? _____

4) How old are your children?

	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age
1º child		2º child		3º child	
				4º child	
					5º child

5) What is your main occupation?

6) Could you describe what you do in this job?

7) Where do you live? In the city In a rural community

8) If you live in a community, could you inform its name?

9) How long have you lived there? _____ years; _____ months.

10) What are the three main problems your city/community faces?

First place: _____

Second place: _____

Third place: _____

11) In your opinion, what are the three main things that could be done to improve life where you dwell? (answer what you think would be the main thing, then the second main one and the third main one)

First place: _____

Second place: _____

Third place: _____

12) Do you participate in any association or social movement? Yes No

13) If you said yes to the question above, how often do you participate in the meetings or activities of this association/social movement?

I always go to the meetings/activities of the associations/movements I sometimes go

I rarely go I never go

14) If you said that you rarely or never go to the meetings/activities of the associations/movements, what are the three main reasons why you seldom participate?

First place: _____

Second place: _____

Third place: _____

15) What should be done so that you could participate more in the decision-making in the community?

First place: _____

Second place: _____

Third place: _____

16) What do you think could be done to conserve the forest around the community where you dwell?

17) Are you satisfied with this consultation?

Yes, I am very satisfied Yes, I am satisfied I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

No, I am dissatisfied No, I am very dissatisfied

18) If you are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied could you briefly say why?

19) Do you think your opinion was heard? Yes No

20) If you think it was not, why do you think that happened?



