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MECANISMO DEDICADO ESPECÍFICO PARA PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Y COMUNIDADES LOCALES (DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES)

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Project Name	<i>Mecanismo Dedicado Especifico para pueblos indigenas y comunidades locales</i>
W+ Project ID	<i>1M</i>
Project Start Date	<i>6 Octubre 2017</i>
Project End Date	<i>28 Junio 2024</i>
Date of PDD	<i>12 August 2024</i>
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Define the boundary and scope, as applicable; geographically, by type or number of individuals, etc. Provide as much detail as necessary to clarify the scope of the proposed project. Error! Bookmark not defined.

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As part of the PDD, Project Implementers shall provide a brief description of their plan for project Monitoring (checking on project performance) and Evaluation (assessing project performance against anticipated outcomes), that includes:..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

Examples: Outcomes could include (depending on selected domain):.... Error! Bookmark not defined.

A key requirement of the W+ Standard is a mechanism for benefit sharing. Direct share payments from revenues generated from the sale of W+ units, or of W+ Certified initiatives, are to reward women for their contribution to project successes. There should be a mechanism that can reliably and transparently track distributions of cash shared with women and women’s groups after the sale of units. Direct share payment mechanisms shall be: auditable, reliable, timely, and secure. Project Implementers must include a proposed mechanism in the PDD and later determine and report the selected mechanism in the Monitoring and Results Report, even if no units have been sold yet. Error! Bookmark not defined.

1. DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

1.1 Summary Description of the Women's Empowerment Activities Implemented

Provide a description of the women's empowerment activities (no more than one page for this summary):

a) *The location of the Project.*

- *Mexico*
 - *Oaxaca*
 - *Yucatán*
 - *Campeche*
 - *Jalisco*

b) *A brief description of the scenario existing prior to the implementation of the activities.*

In Mexico, forests play a crucial role in supporting both rural and urban economies by providing timber, value-added products, and essential ecosystem services. However, their sustainability is threatened by socioeconomic pressures, unsustainable farming practices, and climate change, all of which exacerbate the risks of natural disasters and biodiversity loss.

A significant issue in the forest sector is the gender gap. In 2020, only 1.15% of forest sector program resources funded projects led by women, despite women making up just 26% of ejido and community rights holders. Structural barriers such as a lack of legal tenure, inadequate infrastructure, and restrictive gender norms hinder women's participation and prevent them from benefiting fully from forest management practices.

There are numerous women who work the land but lack a voice in decision-making processes regarding territory and economic activities, whether related to timber or not. Furthermore, women who rely on forests for their livelihoods often do not have the technical, organizational, financial, and administrative support necessary to initiate their projects and participate in landscape management of their territories, nor to access essential services. Women are notably absent from productive rural activities, which further marginalizes their role in both community development and forest management.

1.2 Project Sector(s) and Type(s)

Environmental conservation and alternative livelihoods

1.3 Project Implementer(s)

Organization name	Rainforest Alliance
Role in the project	Executing Agency
Contact person	Santiago Machado
Title	Director de Rainforest Alliance Mexico
Address of Home Office and Field Office	Paseo de la Reforma 296, int 25-107, Ciudad de Mexico
Telephone	NA
Email	smachado@ra.org

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project's and Women's Empowerment Activities

Organization name	World Bank
Role in the project	Implementing Agency
Contact person	Katharina Siegmann
Title	Especialista Senior Ambiental
Address	Insurgentes 1605, Mexico City, Mexico
Telephone	NA
Email	ksiegmann@worldbank.org

1.5 Project Activities Start Date(s)

6 October 2017

1.6 W+ Domain(s) and Crediting Period(s)

Indicate the project crediting period(s), specifying the month and year for the start and end dates and the total number of years and months. Use this table to indicate if the project activities and crediting period are intended to generate W+ Units or W+ Labeling.

W+ Domain and title of related activities	Start Date	End Date	Crediting period: Total Years/Months	Any Associated Standard (e.g. CDM, VCS)
Income & Assets	6 October 2017	28 June 2024	June 2022-2024 2 years	NA
Knowledge & Education	6 October 2017	28 June 2024	June 2022-2024 2 years	NA
Leadership	6 October 2017	28 June 2024	June 2022-2024 2 years	NA

1.7 Description of the Project's Activities

Activities	Contribution to Women's Empowerment	W+ Domain
Provision of sub-grants and matching grants to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) from eligible selected states and thematic areas	By ensuring that women-led groups and enterprises are prioritized or given equal opportunities for funding, women can access financial resources to start or expand forestry-related projects, leading to economic empowerment and increased decision-making power	Income & Assets Leadership



Technical assistance and cover operational costs for conducting critical project management activities for preselected and selected sub-grants	Providing targeted technical assistance and operational support can build women's capacities in project management, enhancing their leadership skills and enabling them to manage large-scale forestry projects effectively.	Income & Assets Knowledge & Education Leadership
Capacity development for organizational skills	<p>Training women in organizational skills is crucial for empowering them to lead and manage community forestry organizations, thereby increasing their influence and presence in traditionally male-dominated sectors. This empowerment is particularly important in contexts like Mexico, where forests are predominantly socially owned.</p> <p>Providing women with these skills is fundamental for decision-making within collectives or social enterprises, where women are both owners and workers of their ventures. Even when resources are commonly used, it does not guarantee that everyone has equal rights. Thus, equipping women with organizational skills ensures that they have a voice and equitable rights in the management and utilization of these shared resources.</p>	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Capacity development for technical skills	By developing women's technical skills in forestry practices, they can participate more effectively in sustainable forest management, improving their self-employment prospects and income.	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Capacity development for managerial capacities	Strengthening women's managerial capacities empowers them to take on leadership roles within forestry projects and organizations, ensuring their voices are heard in decision-making processes.	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Extend access to existing markets and financial services in Mexico	Facilitating women's access to markets and financial services enable them to participate in productive activities related to forests, commercialize forestry products and services, increasing their financial independence and economic stability	Income & Assets Leadership
Tailoring training modules on financial inclusion to complement	Tailoring financial inclusion training to women's needs can help them manage finances better, access credit, and make informed financial decisions, leading to greater economic empowerment. Thanks to this training, women can have more ownership of what is taught and produced through the project, ensuring they play a significant role in shaping	Knowledge & Education Leadership



and fill gaps in existing training materials	educational content and the outcomes of their initiatives. This empowerment allows women to influence and drive positive changes in their communities.	
Conduct regional workshops to help develop preselected innovative ideas into full proposals eligible for funding under the social inclusion window	These workshops prioritized women's participation by addressing all the berries due to their role in the production and reproduction of lifeequipping them with the skills to develop strong project proposals, secure funding, and implement innovative forestry initiatives.	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Conduct knowledge-sharing and know-how workshops and exchanges among IPLC, associations of producers, and community enterprises through community schools (ejidos-escuela)	By involving women in these knowledge-sharing activities, they can learn best practices, gain insights from peers, and build networks, enhancing their self-confidence, expertise and influence in the forestry sector.	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Provide training to local community promoters (promotores comunitarios locales)	Training women as local community promoters ensures that they can advocate for sustainable forestry practices within their communities, reducing dependency on external assistance, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility, and increasing their leadership roles and influence in the longer run.	Knowledge & Education Leadership
Develop a culturally appropriate communication and advocacy strategy for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) activities and	A culturally sensitive communication strategy can highlight the contributions of women in forestry, promote necessary behavioural changes to achieve gender equality, and encourage greater female participation in decision-making processes related to forest management and conservation efforts.	Knowledge & Education Leadership

REDD+ processes		
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1.8 Project’s Activity(ies) Boundary and Scope

The main beneficiaries of the project are IPLC from Mexico’s FIP and REDD+ early action areas targeted states: Jalisco, Oaxaca, and the Yucatán Peninsula (Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo).¹² For the purpose of this project, IPLC includes individuals and communities such as ejidatarios, comuneros, and avicindados (inhabitants without land tenure rights), organizations of community producers and community forest and nonforest enterprises that work collectively. The W+ Standard will be applied specifically to the Social Inclusion Window, a dedicated sub-grant window for women, youth, and other individuals without legal land rights that targeted these key vulnerable populations as direct beneficiaries for funding.

1.9 Conditions Prior to the Project’s Initiation of Activities

In Mexico, forests significantly contribute to both rural and urban economies by providing timber, value-added products, and essential ecosystem services. However, their sustainability is threatened by socioeconomic pressures, unsustainable farming, and climate change, leading to increased risks of natural disasters and biodiversity loss.

A critical issue in the forest sector is the persistent gender gap in productive activities, benefit distribution, and public sector programs. Despite efforts to increase funding for women, only 1.15% of the resources from the main forest sector support program in 2020 funded projects led by women. Moreover, women account for only 26% of all ejido and community rights holders. Governmental forest support programs primarily benefit men due to myriad structural barriers that limit women's involvement.

These barriers vary widely and include the lack of legal tenure and the requirement of land tenure proof for subsidy programs, inadequate roads and transportation infrastructure, and specific geophysical conditions that increase mobility costs and the opportunity costs of female involvement in forest management practices (FMP). Additionally, women face limited participation in community governance and decision-making bodies, unfavorable gender norms that lead to disparities in household and care work, and the perception of their role in natural resource management as secondary and unpaid. Economic disadvantages further hinder women’s access to information, resources, and higher income levels. Addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting gender equity and enabling women to fully participate in and benefit from the forest sector.



1.10 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The project is in compliance with all national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks of Mexico

1.11 Project Implementer's Right to Engage in the Project

There are no barriers to the World Bank's right to engage in this Project or W+ Standard measurement process.

1.12 Other Forms of Environmental or Social Credit

The project is not seeking and has not received any form of environmental or social third- party certification

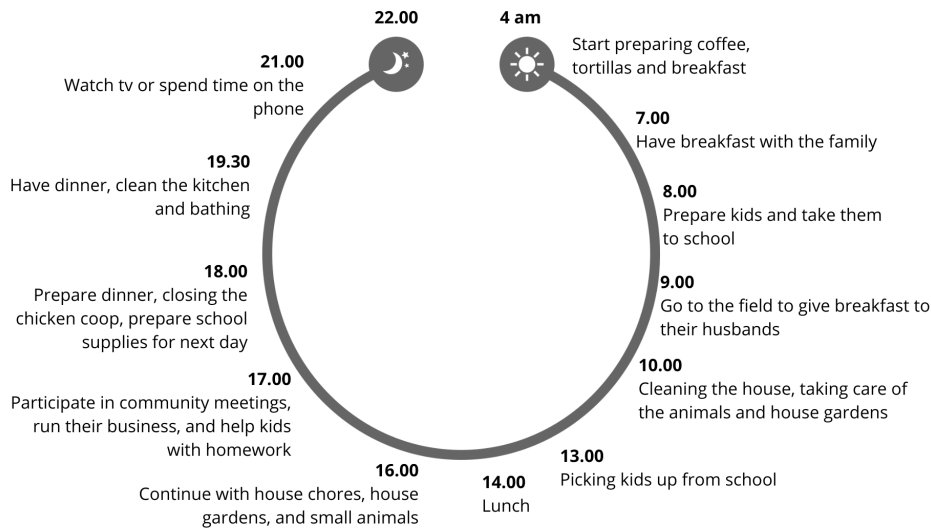
1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

NA

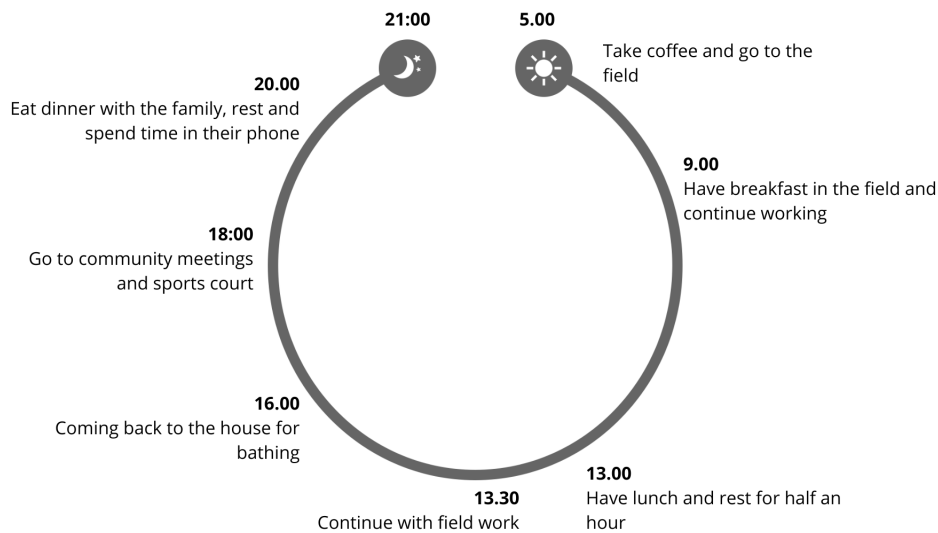
2. GENDER ANALYSIS

Women face significant time poverty due to the overwhelming burden of both domestic and productive labor. This analysis explores how gender roles and cultural norms contribute to this imbalance, leading to a continuous cycle where women are perpetually engaged in work with minimal opportunity for rest or leisure.

Women



Men





The 24-hour clock exercise vividly highlights the stark contrast between the daily activities of men and women. Women’s timelines are densely packed with tasks, reflecting a non-stop cycle of labor that spans both domestic responsibilities and productive work, including handicrafts such as beading, embroidery, and sewing. In comparison, men’s timelines show more leisure time, particularly after they finish their fieldwork. This discrepancy underscores the double burden that women bear, juggling unpaid domestic work and income-generating activities, which leaves them with virtually no leisure time. The fact that any "free time" women have is often used for additional productive work rather than rest further illustrates the intense gendered expectations placed on them.

Women juggle a dual burden of domestic responsibilities and agricultural work. Their day often starts earlier than men’s and continues late into the evening. While men’s primary focus is on agricultural tasks, women are expected to simultaneously manage the household, care for children, and contribute to farming work. This leaves them with little time for rest or leisure, significantly intensifying their time poverty. The time demands on women are relentless, as they constantly move from one responsibility to another without respite. For example, after returning from the fields, men are often afforded leisure time, while women must continue with housework and care duties.

Cultural norms and internalized beliefs also play a major role in perpetuating women’s time poverty. Deep-seated expectations label women as "lazy" if they are perceived to rest during the day. Many women report feeling guilty when they are not engaged in productive tasks, which drives them to constantly seek out work to justify their time. This internalized pressure to be perpetually productive contributes significantly to women’s lack of free time. Even during illness, women shared that they felt compelled to continue their duties, which stands in contrast to men, who are more likely to rest or take time off when unwell.

Another key issue highlighted in the analysis is the invisibility of domestic labor. While men’s work in the fields is considered visibly productive—such as clearing land or planting crops—women’s work at home often goes unnoticed and is undervalued, despite being equally time-consuming and essential for the functioning of the household. This invisibility reinforces the undervaluation of women’s contributions and perpetuates the belief that they must continuously prove their productivity. Despite the essential nature of women’s labor, its lack of formal recognition leads to fewer opportunities to alleviate their heavy workload.

The issue of male participation in domestic work also surfaced in the discussions. While some men have started to help with household chores, their contributions often require supervision or correction, which can inadvertently double the workload for women rather than alleviating it. This "double burden" reflects a broader issue of inadequate sharing of domestic responsibilities. Although there is some level of male involvement, it does not yet equate to a meaningful reduction in women’s workload, underscoring the need for better support and training to ensure that men’s participation truly relieves women of some of their domestic burdens.

The analysis also revealed gendered differences in mobility patterns. Both men and women predominantly travel to nearby locations on foot, as walking is the primary mode of transportation. However, when it comes to car trips, typically reserved for essential services like healthcare, banking, or selling handicrafts, women displayed a preference for traveling in the company of other women. This preference likely stems from concerns over safety, social norms, or the need for mutual support when

navigating public spaces. These mobility patterns underscore the gendered dimensions of travel, as women may face additional barriers or challenges that men do not experience to the same extent.

Language barriers also pose a challenge for women. During interviews, some women required translation, often provided by their daughters or sisters. This reliance on family members to access information or engage in external matters reflects a limitation on women’s full participation in affairs. This mediation through others can diminish their agency and hinder their ability to independently access resources and opportunities.

Ultimately, the time poverty experienced by women is deeply rooted in both the physical demands of their daily responsibilities and the cultural and internalized pressures that shape their behavior. The constant need to prove their worth through continuous work, coupled with the lack of recognition for their contributions, traps women in an unending cycle of labor. Addressing these disparities requires more than just redistributing labor; it demands a cultural shift that values and acknowledges the full scope of women’s work. Efforts should be made to support meaningful male participation in domestic tasks, ensuring that their involvement genuinely reduces the workload for women, rather than adding to it.

Furthermore, the early stages of agroforestry initiatives present an opportunity to address these gender disparities. By ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from future economic gains, there can be a more equitable development of the household. Addressing language barriers will also be crucial in empowering women to have direct access to information and resources, thereby enhancing their agency and participation in decision-making processes.

This analysis underscores the importance of adopting gender-sensitive approaches to promote equitable outcomes for all. Recognizing and addressing women’s time poverty is not just a matter of fairness but is essential for sustainable development across all areas of life.

Activity profile

Productive				
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
Collecting seeds	X	X	X	x
Collecting leaves	X	x	X	x
Washing seeds and leaves	-	-	X	-
Dehydrating seeds and leaves	-	-	X	-
Go to the market	-	-	X	-
Cleaning the field	X	-	x	-
Cleaning the paths	X	-	x	-
Building the firebreak gap	X	-	x	-
Weighting and packaging produce	-	-	X	-



Grinding and toasting coffee	-	-	X	-
Sowing maiz, beans and chilli	X	-	x	-
Sowing fruit trees	X	-	X	-
Taking care of vegetables	x	x	X	x
Composting	X	X	X	X
Taking care of small animals (chicken, etc)	x	x	X	x
Taking care of pigs and sheep	x	x	X	x
Taking care of cows and big livestock	X	-	-	-
Selling clothes, shoes and prepared food	-	.	X	x
Reproductive				
Washing dishes and clothes	-	-	X	-
Ironing	-	-	X	-
Cooking	-	x	X	x
Gathering wood	X	-	x	-
Preparing the fire	X	-	X	-
Cleaning the house and house garden	x	-	X	-
Collecting eggs	-	x	X	x
Feeding house animals	x	x	X	x
Taking care of children	x	-	X	-
Bringing water	x	-	X	-
Preparing corn for tortillas	-	-	X	-
Community				
Social labour (cleaning public spaces)	X	x	X	x
Participating in community kitchen	x	-	X	-
Assemblies	X	-	X	-
Going to church and related chores	X	-	X	-
Health committees	X	-	X	-
School committees	x	-	X	-
Parties (support with cooking, money, etc)	X	-	X	-
Public charges	X	-	X	-



This analysis provides insights into the division of labor and responsibilities based on gender and age. It explores how chores are distributed among men, women, boys, and girls across productive, reproductive, and community-based activities. It also touches on the spaces where each gender is allowed to participate, their roles, and their time spent in various tasks.

Productive Activities

In the realm of productive activities, the tasks primarily revolve around agriculture and the handling of produce. The roles are largely gendered with distinct differences. Men are predominantly involved in more physically demanding tasks such as building the firebreak gap, cleaning the field and paths, sowing maize, beans, and chili, and caring for large livestock like cows. They are also responsible for collecting seeds and leaves, but not in the subsequent stages like washing or dehydrating.

Women hold significant responsibility in both the handling of produce and the care of animals. Their tasks include washing and dehydrating seeds and leaves, going to the market, and handling the post-harvest processing of produce (weighing, packaging, grinding, and toasting coffee). They are also involved in animal care, including small livestock like pigs and chickens.

Boys and girls assist in lighter activities like collecting seeds, leaves, and small animal care. Girls are more involved in activities traditionally seen as "women's work," such as preparing firewood, taking care of the garden, and feeding house animals. Boys tend to mirror men's roles but on a smaller scale, assisting with composting, gathering wood, and social labor.

Reproductive Activities

Reproductive activities, which involve household chores and the maintenance of the family unit, show a distinct gender split. Women bear the bulk of the reproductive responsibilities, such as cooking, cleaning, washing dishes and clothes, ironing, and preparing food for the family (e.g., preparing tortillas). They are the main caretakers of the household and children and are responsible for gathering wood and maintaining the fire, which are crucial for cooking.

Girls also take on reproductive tasks, often assisting their mothers or older women in the household. They are involved in cooking, cleaning, and feeding house animals, much like their female counterparts.

Men and boys largely abstain from reproductive chores, although boys occasionally assist in feeding animals, collecting eggs, and bringing water. Men are minimally involved in household chores and focus primarily on gathering wood and preparing fire, tasks that might require more physical effort.

Community Activities

Participation in community activities is more inclusive of all genders, though it remains gendered in terms of the specific tasks and responsibilities. Men hold a significant role in community leadership and public duties. They participate in assemblies, handle public charges, and are involved in the church and related chores. They also contribute to social labor like cleaning public spaces. Men tend to occupy formal roles in health and school committees as well.



Women are also active in community settings, particularly in roles that involve food preparation (e.g., community kitchens) and the organizational side of events like parties. They participate in assemblies, health, and school committees, often balancing these tasks with their reproductive roles at home.

Boys and girls assist with cleaning public spaces, and in some cases, boys may be involved in social labor or community kitchens. Girls are more involved in supporting roles at community events, often helping with cooking or preparations.

Spaces and Mobility

The division of spaces reflects traditional gender norms. Men have access to a wider range of spaces, both public and private. They are active in fields, public spaces, and community meetings, demonstrating a mobility that allows them to participate in both productive and community tasks.

Women’s spaces are more limited. They work primarily in and around the home (in the house, garden, and market). Their participation in community affairs is often centered around food and care-related tasks. However, they do have a significant presence in assemblies, health, and school committees, which indicates a growing inclusion in community leadership.

Boys have access to spaces similar to men but on a smaller scale, while girls' spaces align more closely with women's. Both are active in public spaces when it comes to social labor and community activities but are generally more confined to the domestic sphere for reproductive tasks.

The gender analysis demonstrates a clear division of labor where women and girls bear the brunt of both productive and reproductive responsibilities, with men and boys contributing primarily to physical and outdoor tasks. Community roles, while somewhat shared, still reflect traditional gender norms with men occupying leadership and formal roles, while women focus on food-related and supportive activities.

3. SELECTION OF W+ DOMAINS

Provide an assessment of the applicability of all six of the W+ Domains, using the table below.

W+ Domain	Benefits	Risks
<i>Knowledge & Education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with improved recognition as forestry decision makers • Enhanced capacities for sustainable use of natural resources with improved food and income security for their families 	<p>Lack of time to attend trainings</p> <p>Lack of access to resources/materials to apply their knowledge</p>

<p><i>Leadership</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation of Indigenous women leaders in advocacy with community leaders and policymakers for development priorities and alliance building to support marginalized communities. • Increased representation and leadership of grassroots women leaders in governance spaces. • Increased representation of the views of women in integrated landscape management decisions 	<p>Women not being able to access decision making spaces in the community and governance spaces</p>
<p><i>Income & Asset</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic resilience and access to value chain ecosystem resources for marginal indigenous women farmers 	<p>Non-availability of government loans and subsidies for women</p> <p>Not being able to officially register as an enterprise to access loans and services</p>

4. Women’s Empowerment Plan (WEP)

a) Theory of change

Based on the gender and stakeholder analysis and the selection of the W+ Domains, please prepare a Women’s Empowerment Plan. It can be included as a table using the below template or as narrative.

<u>Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Risks</u>	<u>MoV</u>
<p><u>Final</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Increase in women's self-esteem and agency.</u> 2. <u>Stable income from productive activity.</u> 3. <u>Reduction in the incidence of reported domestic violence</u> 4. <u>Increase in women's well-being.</u> 5. <u>Improvement in the environment.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of women reporting increased confidence - inc testimonials from other members of the community as MoV - # Women taking leadership roles in community activities - Women making more autonomous decisions in and outside the household - Reduction in the incidence of reported domestic violence. - % of women making financial decisions independently. - Average monthly income of women involved in productive activities. - Number of women owning or managing businesses. - % of women with savings accounts or access to credit. - # of women reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety. - increase in life satisfaction scores among women - # of women engaging more in recreational and social activities - Number of women participating in environmental conservation initiatives. - Area of land under sustainable management practices. 	<p>Women do not decide on the operation of seed capital.</p> <p>Project activities generate conflicts in the group, the home and the community.</p> <p>Resource management is not transparent.</p> <p>Project activities increase women's time poverty.</p> <p>Lack of sensitivity and capabilities of the implementer generates distrust in the group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal testimonies and narratives of increased confidence. • Reports of women taking leadership roles in community activities. • Descriptions of women making more autonomous decisions in their personal and professional lives. • Focus group discussions revealing a shift in self-perception and empowerment. • Interviews with women describing their economic independence and the ability to support their families. • Case studies showcasing successful women entrepreneurs or employees. • Focus groups discussing changes in financial stability and economic resilience. • Self-reported health status in surveys (e.g., using SF-36 or WHO-5 well-being index). • Personal stories and interviews highlighting improvements in physical and mental health. • Descriptions of better work-life balance and reduced stress levels. • Reports of women engaging more in recreational and social activities. • Narratives and interviews describing the implementation of environmentally friendly practices. • Descriptions of community-led environmental conservation projects.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions on changes in environmental awareness and behavior.
<p><u>Intermediate</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Increased income through direct participation in the project.</u> 2. <u>Reinvestment and contributions from the working group.</u> 3. <u>Increased application of traditional knowledge and techniques</u> 4. <u>Greater participation in decision-making spaces in the management of the territory.</u> 5. <u>Appropriation of the technical proposal.</u> 6. <u>Development of technical, productive, financial, leadership and management capabilities.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of Increase in average monthly or annual income of participants - Number of participants reporting income growth in surveys - % increase in participants' financial assets or savings. - # of participants transitioning from informal to formal economic activities - Amount of money reinvested by the working group. - # of new projects or activities initiated through reinvestment. - % of profits reinvested back into the group or community. - # of contributors to group funds over time - # of subprojects operating at the end of the project - % of women satisfied with their technical proposal - # of women presenting results in spaces for territorial management - Greater recognition of the group's knowledge, their capabilities and the potential they have - # of subprojects implementing traditional knowledge in their practices - # of women applying new skills. - Percentage of overall project activities that use traditional methods. - Surveys showing participant recognition and appreciation of traditional knowledge. - Increased recognition and appreciation of traditional knowledge. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonials from participants about improved financial status. • Case studies highlighting individual stories of economic growth. • Focus group discussions on financial impacts of project participation. • Narratives describing reinvestment activities and their impacts. • Interviews with group members on motivations for reinvestment. • Descriptions/records of new initiatives funded by group contributions. • Stories and interviews highlighting the use of traditional knowledge in project activities. • Descriptions of cultural revival and preservation efforts. • Focus group discussions on the value and impact of traditional techniques • Narratives and interviews showing understanding and acceptance of the technical proposal. • Descriptions of how participants have adapted the proposal to local contexts. • Focus group discussions on the perceived relevance and utility of the technical proposal.
<p><u>Immediate</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Women's groups that received seed capital.</u> 	<p># of women/groups benefiting from projects</p> <p># of groups endorsed by assemblies</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports

<p>2. <u>Greater representation of women in productive projects in the forest landscape.</u></p>	<p># of productive projects of women operating in forest landscapes</p>		
<p>3. <u>Women have access to natural resources.</u></p>	<p># of productive activities based on natural resources.</p>		

b) Project's Intentionality:

The women's empowerment plan also needs to demonstrate evidence of project's Intentionality. These include at evidence of at least two of the following criteria from the table below:

Policy for gender/women's empowerment	Budget targeted for women's empowerment	M&E plan for women's empowerment	Internal capacities for gender analysis and women's empowerment	Project's selection criteria of beneficiaries <i>to demonstrate equal opportunity for participation of women from all social groups in project activities</i>
Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
<p>Yes, please refer to the World Bank's strategy on women's empowerment.</p>	<p>The project had a specific allocation for activities targeting women's empowerment</p>	<p>The project document identifies gender gaps, as well as potential risks that could arise from its implementation. It provides specific measured in the M&E plan to contribute to closing gender gaps in communities and mitigating the risks</p>	<p>Justification/Evidence Planning process for the project activities clearly shows an understanding of the gender dynamics and how they would impact the project. Project staff took the necessary measures to ensure the risks were addressed and ensure women could fully participate and benefit from the project activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A simplified process for proposals presentation and approval that encouraged women to develop successful projects - The participatory construction of women's proposals, which promoted collective empowerment - The adoption of scoring criteria that rewarded projects with female leading roles or an active share of female participation - Schemes to promote the financing of groups with low levels of formalization, of financial, legal, and business education, and with limited time to participate in productive activities beyond household and care work. - The development of an incubator-like program



				that supports technical capacities in participating women that allow them to a) consolidate the project they registered and b) acquire with more and better tools for future projects.
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5. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

<i>W+ Domain</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Number of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Required sample size</i>
<i>Income & Assets</i>		653	62
<i>Knowledge & Education</i>		653	62
<i>Leadership</i>		653	62

Outcomes:

Please see the Women’s Empowerment Plan

Do No Harm

The below questions were included in the surveys to identify any harm the project activities could be causing.

Knowledge & Education

- Have you experienced any problems in participating in the project?
- Did you spend more time than anticipated in the training?
- Did the time needed to participate in trainings prevent you from participating in other income-generating activities or employment?

- If the project generated employment: Has the income gap between women and men increased in the household?
- Has the participation in the training led to any physical or emotional abuse, social sanctions, violence, or marital troubles?
- Have you had to sell assets (jewelry, livestock etc) in order to pay for aspects of the project?

Income & Assets

- Have you experienced any problems in participating in the project?
- Did the time needed to participate in the project prevent you from participating in other income-generating activities or employment?
- Did you have to invest too much time building the income or assets you gained from the project?
- If the project generated employment: had the income gap between women and men increased?
- Have you had to sell assets (jewelry, livestock etc) or get a loan in order to pay for aspects of the project?
- Was the information and training on maintenance and operation of the project sufficient for both men and women?
- Has the increase in income or assets led to any physical or emotional abuse, social sanctions, violence or marital troubles?

Leadership

- Does your leadership role affect your time burden?
- Does it create any conflict inside the household? Have you faced any GVB?
- Has your leadership role created conflict in the community? (isolation, aggression, jealousy)

Survey – to be included in the Appendix

Include the baseline to endline survey developed based on the method document of the W+ Domain you are intending to use and results of the Gender analysis. These should represent all the variables outlined in the method document for the W+ Domain.

5. BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISM



A Benefit Sharing Mechanism and Arrangement (BSMA) will form the basis for distributing benefits from the commercialization and sale of W+ credits. The BSMA will adhere to the principles of transparency, inclusivity, and efficiency. **Transparency** ensures that benefits from the sale of credits are distributed based on clear, predefined criteria. These criteria may be further detailed by RA to include procedures for distributing investments, types of benefits, and allowable investments financed by the payments. **Inclusivity** means that the women who are key participants in the activities leading to these credits will, with RA's support, decide how the benefits are distributed. **Efficiency** implies that the majority of payments received from the commercialized credits will be returned to the women at the community level, in accordance with the BSMA.

The primary beneficiaries of the BSMA will be the women at the community level who participate in the activities that generate W+ credits. RA Mexico will be responsible for receiving the funds from the sale of W+ credits and distributing them through a demand-based mechanism. This mechanism will ensure that women involved in the activities are informed about the distribution process and agree with the mechanism. Additionally, RA will use the existing DGM MX design, including the social inclusion window and associated funded activities, to distribute the benefits. At least 20% of the payments from the credits will be redistributed among these women, encompassing both monetary and non-monetary benefits. This percentage can increase subject to RA's feasibility assessment.

The distribution mechanisms will align with international best practices for distributing payments among beneficiaries, particularly those resulting from the commercialization of goods such as emission reductions. Consequently, the BSMA will also adhere to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank. The ESF is an internationally recognized standard for managing environmental and social risks in World Bank-funded projects and was applied to the DGM in Mexico.



Declaration of non-involvement in any form of discrimination, sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH)

Hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, neither (name of project implementer) or any other entity involved in project design or implementation has been involved in or will be involved in any form of discrimination, sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment (SEAH).

This signed declaration is made in good faith and with my full consent, without pressure or coercion. I understand that any breach thereof may/will result in the termination of the W+ Application.

This signed declaration forms part of the requirements of the application of the W+ Standard.

Signature of authorized representative submitting this Project Design Document

Name: _____

Title : _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____





W+ Project Design Document Template Revision History		
#	Date	Description
1	2015	Original
2	22 May 2017	Edits to nomenclature for consistency. Removal of redundant information requests. Addition of time-frames and specificity regarding multiple domains and prevention of double-counting.
3	16 June 2017	Expansion of PDD requirements, transferred text from W+ Standard responding to public comments.
4	12 February 2019	Edits to clarify content of each section
5	27 October 2020	Edits to clarify content of each section
6	7 November 2023	Edits to clarify content of each section and include Women's empowerment plan and intentionality