



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# TECHNICAL WORKSHOP GENDER AND REDD+ LEARNING EXCHANGE 13- 15 MAY 2014

One Washington Circle Hotel  
Meridian Room  
1 Washington Circle NW  
Washington, DC 20037



**WE DO** Women's Environment  
& Development Organization

**REDD+ SES™**  
Social & Environmental Standards

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**4 ACRONYMS &  
ABBREVIATIONS**

---

**5 I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**7 2. WORKSHOP SUMMARY  
SUMMARY**

**7 a.** Introduction: background, agenda and methodology

**9 b.** The state of 'gender & REDD+'

**10 c.** Specific strategies for Gender & REDD+  
(Marketplace initiatives)

**10 d.** Identifying gaps, challenges and best practices

**12 e.** Priority action sets

**13 f.** Activities identified at multiple levels

---

**14 3. NEXT STEPS**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The IUCN Global Gender Office (GGO) recognizes and deeply appreciates the invaluable contributions of many partners and colleagues, without whom neither the three-day Gender and REDD+ Technical Workshop, nor this overview report of its outcomes and identified areas for priority action, would have been possible.

As the first activity of GECCO (Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities), the five-year joint programme between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Gender and REDD+ Technical Workshop marked a significant first step in the organizations' collaborative effort to enhance progress on gender-responsive climate change action. IUCN is profoundly grateful to USAID for investing in workshops such as this, creating opportunities to bring decision makers and practitioners together for participatory, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder learning. The knowledge built and shared during this workshop will dramatically enhance future GECCO efforts.

USAID and IUCN recognized together that a technical workshop of this kind demanded the expertise and substantive input from a range of technical REDD+ and gender equality experts. In creating the workshop Steering Committee, the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), the UN-REDD Programme, and the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES) initiative, as well as the pro-poor and co-benefits REDD+ programs of IUCN, not only contributed incalculable time and effort into workshop preparations, but travel support,

outreach to key participants, and substantive contributions to presentations, discussion and session facilitation. While not a member of the Steering Committee per se, the Forest Carbon, Market and Communities (FCMC) Program of USAID also contributed ideas for agenda sessions, as well as key invitees.

Organizers are grateful to partners who especially helped promote the workshop, its key messages and outcomes, and related events, through social media and other online action: FCMC; IIED; the Wilson Center; WOCAN; the UN-REDD Programme; WEDO; the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA); and others, helped raise visibility on 'gender and REDD+'.

Finally, organizers are profoundly grateful to the participants of the workshop, and the Governments who both endorsed and encouraged many participants' travel, for recognizing the importance of gender-responsive REDD+ initiatives and taking significant steps to enhance action, at all levels, toward improving the sustainability of our environments and the lives and livelihoods of women and men across all our communities.

*This report was drafted by the IUCN GGO team. While content has benefitted from input from Steering Committee partners and other participants, IUCN GGO takes responsibility for any errors or misinterpretations of information contained herein.*

# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BSM</b>	Benefit-sharing Mechanism	<b>REDD+ SES</b>	REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (initiative)
<b>CIEL</b>	Center for International Environmental Law	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties	<b>SES</b>	Social and Environmental Standards
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility	<b>SIS</b>	Safeguard Information System
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>GGCA</b>	Global Gender and Climate Alliance	<b>UNEP-FI</b>	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
<b>GGO</b>	Global Gender Office of IUCN	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>IIED</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development	<b>UN-REDD</b>	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>LEAF</b>	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests	<b>WEDO</b>	Women's Environment and Development Organization
<b>MRV</b>	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	<b>WOCAN</b>	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
<b>NRTF</b>	National REDD Taskforce		
<b>PRISAI</b>	Principles Criteria and Indicators for Safeguards REDD+ Indonesia		
<b>REFACOF</b>	African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests		
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation		

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) joined with the Global Gender Office (GGO) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to organize and host a technical workshop on gender and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) 13-15 May 2014, in Washington, D.C. The objectives of the workshop were met thanks in large part to the support of a dynamic Steering Committee of leading partners, including the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES) initiative, the UN-REDD Programme and the pro-poor and co-benefits REDD+ initiatives of IUCN.

Designed as a learning exchange for 52 participants from more than 20 different countries, the workshop convened leading experts, government representatives, and practitioners from international, national and subnational levels to engage in dialogue, identify lessons and best practices, and map concrete steps forward to advance the gender and REDD+ agenda. Participants represented some of the first and most innovative programs and projects on REDD+ from around the world, highlighting rationale, tools and strategies for integrating gender considerations.

At regional, national and sub-national levels, various governments, organizations and agencies have initiated activities to implement global mandates<sup>1</sup> to address gender considerations in REDD+; to identify relevant gender issues in the context of REDD+; and to further demonstrate how 'gender considerations' can be incorporated toward effective—and even enhanced—REDD+ programming. Specific initiatives have provided technical support and capacity building to address gender considerations in REDD+ programs and projects as part of the efforts to

strengthen the readiness phase and prepare countries for gender-responsive implementation. Significant gaps and challenges, as well as notable best practices, have emerged.

One of the key messages that echoed throughout the workshop was that REDD+ is a valuable platform for reform—but not in isolation of sustainable development goals and principles. REDD+ offers the opportunity to 'shine new light on old issues'; much discussion centered around the pervasive issues of women's land ownership, tenure and access, control over resources, and access to forest decision-making spheres, for example. One of the priorities identified in the workshop was to ensure that the lessons from gender and REDD+ efforts—and opportunities REDD+ may offer—are leveraged far beyond 'gender and REDD+' in order to foster cohesive policy and reform related to key issues of land use, forestry, gender equality, and natural resource management, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation more broadly. Priority actions identified included the following:

- Developing strategies to bypass land tenure complexities to ensure access to resources;
- Conducting participatory assessments of direct and indirect costs and benefits from women's participation in REDD+;
- Requiring specific/concrete gender indicators for safeguards and safeguard information systems;
- Building benefit-sharing mechanisms (BSM) based on gender-differentiated roles and actions to reduce deforestation and degradation, including gender-based drivers/reducers of deforestation and degradation; and
- Developing safe, accessible, gender-responsive grievance and redress mechanisms.

Workshop participants engaged in working group exercises to map action plans necessary for making progress in priority areas. Participants, especially the organizing partners, discussed the need to continue engaging together to explore implementing solutions which address several of the key needs identified, focusing mainly on leveraging results and impact, disseminating and scaling up/replicating best practices, and ensuring accessible, easy-to-use tools for gender mainstreaming in REDD+ programs. Participants identified a wide range of concrete actions to undertake upon returning home, including the following examples: ensuring gender considerations in the national safeguards system in Mexico; developing a gender-responsive benefit-sharing mechanism in Uganda; and translating the gender and REDD+ training manual into local languages in Nepal. Actions committed will have an impact in strengthening the efficacy of REDD+ across the world, toward improved lives and livelihoods of all women and men, and especially those in forest-dependent communities. Post-workshop, many participants have reported already making progress in implementation of key activities they identified.

Spanning all levels, but particularly focused internationally, participants identified the clear need for a working group on gender and REDD+ that can continue to identify gaps and challenges, as well as the tools and methodologies to overcome those barriers and to explore strategic fora in which to advocate a gender-responsive approach. [Organizing partners of the workshop immediately, for example, facilitated an official side event at the UNFCCC intersessional in June, 2014 in Bonn to highlight workshop results and spread awareness on the need to focus on gender-responsive approaches for safeguard information systems (SIS) in those timely negotiations.] Another need identified—the most commonly cited need across countries and institutions, in fact—was for a consolidated knowledge platform that can serve as a go-to source for gender-mainstreaming tools in REDD+ programs and processes. USAID and GGO are in the process of implementing this activity.

# 2. WORKSHOP OVERVIEW SUMMARY

## A. INTRODUCTION: BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY AND AGENDA

Over the last five years, governments and stakeholders from different regions have increasingly recognized that effective solutions to climate change require gender-responsive policies, programming and funds. With respect to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), global agreements now clearly require that *gender considerations* be integrated: the UNFCCC 2010 Cancun Agreements<sup>2</sup> requested countries to address gender in their national strategies or action plans, and the 2011 Durban Outcomes<sup>3</sup> agreed that systems for providing information on how the safeguards are addressed and respected would moreover take into account gender considerations.

At regional, national and sub-national levels, various organizations and agencies have initiated activities that identify relevant gender issues in the context of REDD+ and further demonstrate how 'gender considerations' can be incorporated into effective REDD+ programming—further contributing to both environmental and social benefits. Specific initiatives have provided technical support and capacity building to address gender considerations in REDD+ programs or projects as part of the efforts to strengthen the readiness phase and prepare countries for gender responsive implementation.

The last few years of implementation of 'gender and REDD+' initiatives revealed persisting gaps and challenges across a range of contexts, as well as an array of best practices from local to regional to national levels. Thus, the purpose of the Gender and REDD+ Technical Workshop was to bring together representatives from these diverse initiatives for cross-contextual learning toward more

effective and gender-responsive REDD+ implementation at multiple levels.

### Gender and REDD+ Technical Learning Exchange Workshop

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) joined with the Global Gender Office (GGO) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to organize and host a technical workshop on gender and REDD+ 13-15 May 2014, in Washington, D.C. Designed as a learning exchange for 52 participants from more than 20 countries, the workshop convened leading experts, government representatives, and practitioners from international, national and subnational levels to engage in dialogue, identify lessons and best practices, and consider key actions for further advancing gender equality in REDD+ processes at the national, sub-national and local levels. Participants came from some of the first and most innovative programs and projects on REDD+ from around the world, highlighting rationale, tools and strategies for integrating gender considerations.

### Workshop Objectives and Outputs

Under the auspices of its joint GECCO initiative (*Box 1*), USAID joined with GGO to host and facilitate the workshop. The workshop design, specifically drawing from concrete projects at the international, national and subnational levels, was guided by a steering committee comprised of the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), IUCN's REDD+-related initiatives, including pro-poor and co-benefits initiatives, across various IUCN country offices, the UN-REDD Programme, and the REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES).

---

2. FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 72

3. FCCC /CP/2011/9/Add.2

## BOX I. GECCO

### GENDER EQUALITY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE OPPORTUNITIES (GECCO)

GECCO is designed to provide an array of support options for national, regional and global activities that advance women's empowerment and gender equality.

The goal of the GECCO initiative is to leverage advancements in women's empowerment and gender equality through, and for, the benefit of climate change and development outcomes.

The initiative aims to: 1) support the development of gender responsive climate change action plans; and 2) build capacity to implement gender responsive actions in the climate change arena.

The methodology of the workshop was designed to contribute toward the following objectives:

- Increased understanding of gender considerations relevant to REDD+ through exchange of on-the-ground examples from multiple countries and contexts;
- Identification of lessons learned, challenges, gaps and needs among the different countries in which gender and REDD+ initiatives have been developed, or will be developed;
- Consolidation of best practices and actions to overcome challenges that can be scaled up and adapted to a range of contexts;
- Identification of future actions, from local to global levels, to continue addressing gender considerations in REDD+; and
- Enhanced knowledge and collaboration among all partners' and participants' ongoing programming.

The top priority of this event was to cultivate enhanced collaboration and shared learning among all participants. Mapping strategies and best practices from current gender and REDD+ initiatives, as well as tools for overcoming challenges and gaps toward continued enhancement of

gender considerations in REDD+ at multiple levels, were also envisioned as key outputs.

Upon completion of the workshop, GGO and USAID further determined to follow up with a number of actions and development of concrete knowledge products, including creation of a knowledge platform, drawing from specific recommendations and commitments to action from the workshop participants [as elaborated upon later in this report.] Workshop participants and co-organizers have also indicated strong progress implementing activities in priority areas identified during workshop discussions.

#### Methodology

The workshop program concentrated on fostering as much direct exchange-of-experience among participants as possible in the three-day timeframe. (See *Annex I: Three-day overview agenda*.) 'Marketplace' presentations from specific initiatives and group work comprised the majority of the agenda. Day One's agenda was developed to 'set the stage', beginning by identifying the historic milestones for 'gender and REDD+' and identifying early interventions. Day Two concentrated on exchanging concrete experiences and identifying best practices and challenges, including via

participation in the Marketplace presentations. The third and final day sought to 'map the way forward', both in identifying specific actions that each workshop participant could take into his or her individual/institutional work, but also in identifying common points of interest and opportunities for potential impact over the next few years as REDD+ processes evolve. As many countries are now entering into pilot implementation phases, it was noted that lessons from preparedness and readiness phases become even more important to identify and analyze, ensuring each stage is more effective than the last.

## **B. THE STATE OF GENDER AND REDD+**

Over the course of the workshop sessions, especially those from the first day, which aimed to 'set the stage' for gender and REDD+ program and project implementation, it was reaffirmed that REDD+ is a critical component of the gender issue—and that gender is a critical REDD+ issue. Key organizations working at the intersection of gender and environment, and specifically climate change and forestry, realized early on that REDD+ had the potential to deliver co-benefits for gender equality, but could also exacerbate discrimination if a gender-blind approach was taken.

In her opening presentation mapping the history of gender and REDD+, WEDO's Andrea Quesada noted that, while first tabled as a concept ('RED') in 2005, 'REDD' was integrated into the 2007 UNFCCC Bali Roadmap, triggering the first mobilization by Parties and civil society alike to ensure that REDD discussions and preparatory phases recognized and respected women's and gender concerns. She reviewed ways in which organizations at all levels engaged policymakers to ensure global mandates integrated gender language (i.e., UNFCCC agreements) and how key interventions (e.g., CARE HIMA pilot projects; WOCAN, USAID and UNREDD cutting-edge policy guidance; and WEDO and REDD+ action research) made significant strides towards demonstrating how REDD+ would be both more effective and efficient when pursued with a gender approach.

An armchair discussion between representatives of USAID, IUCN's Global Forest and Climate Change Programme, WEDO, WOCAN, and UNDP/UN-REDD presented an opportunity for workshop participants to hear perspectives from leaders in the field and organizations that delved into gender and REDD+ early on. The discussion emphasized that women had been sidelined due to a general assumption that forest management was men's domain, but also highlighted initiatives and organizations that have progressed the gender and REDD+ agenda. The persisting reality of women's exclusion in land tenure, forest management, resource-use rights, and benefit sharing mechanisms has prompted consideration of the injustice of current policies and practices with further research and action relevant to REDD+. The discussion highlighted the fact that substantive information exists from action research at the country-level, with tested and validated tools and methodologies in existence that have been used for a gender-inclusive approach to REDD+ for the past four to five years. Best practices and lessons have continuously emerged from these tools and methodologies, with innovative approaches being developed out of the lessons learned through different initiatives, guidelines and other resources that help support practitioners mainstream gender. However, there is a need to systematize these tools and methodologies, make them accessible, and to more broadly share lessons learned among technicians, but also "up the ladder" with policy- and decision-makers and donors.

One of the key messages that echoed in the opening day and throughout the workshop, was that REDD+ is a valuable platform for reform—but not in isolation of sustainable development goals and principles. REDD+ offers the opportunity to 'shine new light on old issues,' with much discussion centering around the pervasive issues of women's land ownership, tenure and access, control over resources, and access to forest decision-making spheres. One of the priorities identified in the workshop was to ensure that the lessons from gender and REDD+ efforts—and opportunities REDD+ may offer—are leveraged far beyond 'gender and REDD+', fostering cohesive policy and reform related to key issues of land use, forestry, gender equality,

natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainable development more broadly. These were among the priority actions compiled by participants in subsequent sessions (see section e.)

### C. SPECIFIC STRATEGIES FOR GENDER & REDD+ (MARKETPLACE INITIATIVES)

Eighteen different initiatives with a particular gender and REDD+ focus were presented over the course of a two-part Marketplace session. Presenters were asked to give an overview of the purpose and scope of their program/project; strategies employed; challenges and gaps remaining; and results to date at regional, national, sub-national, or local level that have addressed gender considerations. The Marketplace methodology created an opportunity for direct exchange-of-experience among workshop participants who have had first-hand experiences developing national and local REDD+ process(es).

Overview summaries of each of the Marketplace initiatives are presented as *Annex II*. Workshop participants had the opportunity to each visit six of the 18 presentations. From these Marketplace sessions, participants then considered challenges and best practices unique to certain contexts,

but also common across many experiences. In addition to Annex II, further developed case studies of several of these Marketplace initiatives are being developed and will soon be available for dissemination.

### D. IDENTIFYING GAPS, CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICES

These Marketplace sessions, and subsequent group work, offered the unique opportunity for practitioners and policymakers alike to learn the lessons and strategies employed to integrate gender considerations in REDD+ directly from each other's specific experiences. It became evident that many common challenges exist across contexts, but a strong array of best practices are already evidently making progress toward overcoming those challenges and improving potential REDD+ outcomes, specifically including co-benefits. Undoubtedly, significant gaps remain including especially persistent structural barriers—against women, and against women's access to spheres such as those relevant to REDD+. Challenges and Best Practices were identified from all initiatives presented during the Marketplace sessions, thus offering context- and country-specific perspectives from particular REDD+ initiatives. These are identified below.

## CHALLENGES

- Lack of tree/forest tenure for women, conflicting statutory and customary laws, and/or insufficient law enforcement and implementation of laws
- Lack of recognition, and valuation, of women's conservation knowledge
- Lack of processes/approaches that properly address the diversity of women, together with multi-cultural contexts and cultural barriers
- Lack of sustainability, including lack of devoted/sustained resources to implement and monitor actions, strategies, safeguards and pilots projects, for gender-responsive REDD+ efforts
- Lack of tools/know-how to measure success/ impact of gender-sensitive REDD+ process
- Lack of space to come together as an international community of practice to harmonize guidelines, standards, and methodologies

## BEST PRACTICES

- Building local/national/international alliances and networks and related gender education campaigns targeting multiple stakeholders, especially men and traditional leaders
- Government involvement in/ commitment to addressing gender issues in REDD+ through establishment of a gender and REDD+ focal point/team
- Ensuring women's participation at all levels (local to national) and strengthening their networks and local organizations
- Development of national gender action plans, with a culturally-specific approach
- Design and use of simple, user-friendly (context-appropriate) tools (e.g., 'gender dashboard' tools,) to address and monitor issues, including participatory needs assessments, gender-sensitive supply chain analysis, and gender-sensitive indicators
- Incentivizing non-carbon benefits, and ensuring that benefit-sharing mechanisms include women

## E.) PRIORITY ACTION SETS

Key themes relevant to participants' own work began to emerge that drew from the Marketplace initiative presentations and the group work undertaken during the workshop. The emergence of these themes allowed for the opportunity to consolidate key messages, including a range of key actions necessary at the subnational, national, and international levels. Workshop participants identified 40 challenges and/or gaps which remain as obstacles to enhancing gender-responsive REDD+, including the respect

for, and promotion of, women's rights and gender equality as a co-benefit. From the 40 identified, eight actions were determined to be of primary importance through a prioritization exercise of voting by the participants. These eight priority actions (below) were then the focus of further discussion as they were elaborated upon to identify stakeholders, sub-activities and timelines to ensure concrete action is feasible and relevant to enhance the gender-responsiveness of REDD+.

### TOP 8 ACTIONS IDENTIFIED AS NECESSARY

(The number of votes received, plus if the action originated from nationally or sub-nationally focused groups' work, is indicated in parentheses.)

- Develop **strategies to bypass land tenure complexities** to instead focus on resources on land, and not land itself **(8 votes)** (*subnational*)
- Leverage 'gender & REDD+' toward **harmonized gender-responsive policies and reforms**, across e.g., land use, land tenure, natural resources management, climate change **(7 votes)** (*national*)
- Perform **participatory assessments of direct and indirect costs and benefits** for women's participation in REDD+ **(6 votes)** (*national*)
- Develop and consolidate **gender and REDD+ action plans** with implementation and budget **(5 votes)** (*national*)
- Require a **specific/concrete indicator on gender in the SIS** (with feedback from subnational levels to inform guidance) **(5 votes)** (*subnational*)
- Build **benefit-sharing mechanisms** based on gender-differentiated roles and actions to reduce deforestation and degradation, including gender-based understanding of drivers/ reduction of deforestation and degradation **(4 votes)** (*national*)
- Develop safe and accessible gender-responsive grievance and **redress mechanism** **(4 votes)** (*national*)
- Allocate enough **budget** within REDD+ environment strategies and processes to ensure effective design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, in a gender-responsive manner at subnational levels **(4 votes)** (*subnational*)

## F. ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED AT MULTIPLE LEVELS

Throughout the workshop, the evolutionary process of identifying challenges and best practices progressed toward a culminating session in which participants identified actions to enhance outcomes and overcome barriers. Many of these actions the participants themselves could undertake in their own REDD+ initiatives or country upon returning home from the workshop. The ability of participants to 'commit' to actions, per se, varied, but a wide range of specific activities were identified—echoing the challenges and best practices

lists compiled over these three days—that could specifically, strategically and significantly enhance the efficacy, efficiency, equity and gender-sensitivity of REDD+ efforts at multiple levels. Several countries honed in on common strategies and goals, reflecting discussions over the workshop days and previously prioritized actions. The figure below presents a list of specific activities identified by representatives/ participants from more than one country that they could, to the extent possible, commit to action in the immediate future to strengthen gender dimensions in REDD+, as few if any additional resources would be required.

### COMMON KEY ACTIVITIES, AS IDENTIFIED BY MULTIPLE COUNTRIES

*(the number of times the activity was mentioned is indicated in parenthesis)*

1. Collect/identify best practices and lessons learned, and disseminate (8)
2. **Integrate/provide recommendations for gender into national REDD+ strategies (harmonize strategies) (8)**
3. **Train women and women's organizations on roles, responsibilities, opportunities in REDD+ through capacity building, workshops, and communication strategies; create accessible training materials (gender-sensitive, local language etc.) (8)**
4. **Create/mobilize/support women's networks and knowledge sharing platforms (8)**
5. Develop, or update, gender strategy/roadmap/action plan (7)
6. Raise awareness of gender and increase communication materials (6)
7. Review and advocate for gender-sensitive safeguards, BSM, grievances, MRV (5)
8. Build capacity of governments, ministries/ ministers, and parliamentarians on gender and REDD+ (5)
9. Identify existing initiatives, platforms and tools (5)
10. Secure/allocate funding through different mechanisms and national budgets (4)
11. Conduct scoping study/analysis on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and forest management from gender perspective (4)
12. Analyze laws and institutional frameworks for equity/participation within environmental sector (4)
13. Evaluate progress of [integrating] gender in REDD+ (3)
14. Conduct mapping to identify key stakeholders (2)
15. Design gender-sensitive indicators (2)
16. Develop tools for measuring impact (2)
17. Promote discussion on land, forest and carbon tenure (2)

# 3. NEXT STEPS

This technical workshop provided the unique opportunity for cross-contextual learning among policy and programme practitioners on gender and REDD+. But while progress integrating gender for more effective REDD+ outcomes has been made, the lessons and best practices showcased and discussed during the workshop can and must continually feed back into the areas of knowledge, technical support, capacity building, and global and regional policy-making processes and mechanisms. The urgency for developing ideas and honing technical information and recommendations on gender-responsive REDD+ policy—and beyond—cannot be passed over; but needs to be made prominent by the UNFCCC COP20 in Lima, Peru.

In order to expand the impact of effective methodologies, lessons learned and best practices—and ensure international processes are gender-inclusive and gender-responsive now and in the future—the following steps are recommended:

### **Knowledge**

- Establish a working group on gender and REDD+ to follow up on implementation of this workshop
- Consolidate materials on gender and REDD+ for a knowledge platform
- Collaborate on development for launching the REDD+ knowledge management platform

### **Technical Support**

- Map gender and REDD+ tools that currently exist, and create a user-friendly bibliography
- Explore tools that assess the value-added for REDD+ and gender
- Develop tool to understand gender-differentiated deforestation and degradation, and develop case studies on value chain and CBA
- Collate key messages on gender and REDD+ for groups

building tools and advocating on REDD+ to have easy access for integration

### **Capacity building**

- With partners, convene a donor platform to discuss and encourage support of gender and REDD+
- Add gender component and information on tools for capacity building and exchange workshops
- Explore with UNEP-FI if gender-responsive case studies could be profiled in their building the business case for REDD+
- Work with FCPF/UNREDD to explore common guidance on gender mainstreaming

### **Policy**

- Engage with Parties and Observers to UNFCCC to include gender in submissions on SIS
- Pursue side event at Bonn to engage parties and observers to UNFCCC

Leveraging the knowledge base and tools on gender and REDD+ as laid out above has moreover been identified as essential toward harmonizing policy reform across relevant areas, including natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and land use. IUCN and USAID look forward to working further with workshop participants and others in this field to utilize the best practices and action steps identified during this workshop to overcome the remaining challenges and obstacles to this goal.

## ANNEX I: THREE-DAY WORKSHOP AGENDA

### DAY 2 – Wednesday 14 May 2014

---

09:00	<b>Welcome back</b> Mr. George Akwah, IUCN
09:10	<b>Marketplace, Part II</b> <i>Learning from each other – gender equality and women’s empowerment in REDD+ initiatives</i> Moderator: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO
11:10	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:40	<b>Group work</b> <i>Identification of major successes, challenges</i> Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES
12:00	<b>Lunch</b>
01:00	<b>Group work (continuation above)</b> <i>Identification of major successes, challenges</i> Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES
03:00	<b>Coffee break</b>
03:15	<b>Reporting back</b> <i>Consolidation of groups’ work and discussion in plenary</i> Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP
04:45	<b>Indications for Day Three</b> <i>Wrap up and closing of Day Two</i>

## ANNEX I: THREE-DAY WORKSHOP AGENDA

### DAY 3 – Thursday, 15 May 2014

---

09:00

#### **Welcome back**

Ms. Eleanor Blomstrom, WEDO

---

09:10

#### **Moving forward**

#### **Identifying recommendations at national and sub-national/local level**

Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, REDD+ SES, with others

---

10:30

#### **Coffee break**

---

10:45

#### **Moving forward**

#### **Group presentations in plenary, and additional discussions in teams to define next steps**

Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, REDD+ SES

---

01:00

#### **Lunch**

---

02:00

#### **What lies ahead?**

#### **Update on global policy and regional processes, noting key milestones in the next two years**

Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN

---

02:30

#### **Communal calendar of opportunity and action at international level**

Moderator: Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN

---

03:00

#### **Conclusions and thanks**

#### **Workshop wrap-up and closing remarks**

Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN & Ms. Natalie Elwell, USAID

# ANNEX II: MARKETPLACE PRESENTATION DESCRIPTIONS

## MARKETPLACE, PART I (DAY I)

---

### *Round 1: Experiences from Ecuador, Ghana and Cameroon*

**Gender mainstreaming the REDD+ National Program, Ecuador:** Since engaging in the 2012 WEDO/REDD+ SES action research to identify national gender considerations with respect to safeguards in Ecuador, the Ministry of Environment sought to enhance its gender approach throughout the national REDD+ program and has taken steps to do so. Recognizing issues such as land rights, decision-making and equitable access to and control over resources, the national program is now promoting actions to fill the gender 'gaps'.

**Developing a Gender & REDD+ Roadmap, Ghana (with reference to related processes in Uganda, Cameroon):** Recognizing gender stereotypes and norms in Ghana's forestry sector and in natural resource management more broadly, the Forestry Commission of Ghana partnered with IUCN in 2011 to enhance the understanding of gender considerations in REDD+ and prepare for a gender-responsive national REDD+ Strategy. Gender considerations for safeguards was one of several key themes that emerged from multi-stakeholder workshops. Since the creation of the Roadmap, it has had influence in numerous ways; this presentation will discuss that, as well as the barriers and gaps to overcome for implementation.

**Involving women in REDD+: REFACOF's approach, Cameroon:** As Cameroon's civil society REDD+ and climate change platform coordinator, REFACOF (African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests) has successfully engaged women at all levels of the REDD+ decision-making process – with women now holding 30-40% of decision-making positions at most levels. REFACOF shows that it is possible to have women involved if there is a political will – and if resources are allocated to

enhance capacities of women and women's networks. This presentation discusses the strategies for ensuring that the voices of rural and indigenous women are being heard and progressively taken into account.

### *Round 2: Experience from Tanzania, Indonesia and Sri Lanka*

**TFCG and MJUMITA REDD+ SES experience, Tanzania:** In 2012, through WEDO/REDD+ SES action research, the National REDD Taskforce (NRTF) and Technical Working Group members were oriented as to how the then-developing REDD process could carefully consider gender issues. The National Strategy has now been endorsed by the government, and the participatory process employed to develop the strategy has integrated gender aspects despite the actual challenges that still persist. This has been followed by development of the draft National REDD Safeguards. This presentation will include discussion of strategies to maximize women's involvement and benefits from REDD.

**National safeguards (PRISAI) in Indonesia:** Since 2011, the REDD+ Task Force has been developing a national safeguards framework, namely PRISAI (Principles Criteria and Indicators for Safeguards REDD+ Indonesia), which in English means 'shield' – a metaphor for safeguards' function. In developing the framework, stakeholders were intensively engaged, including gender-related organizations; gender safeguards were included as part of criteria and then scaled up to be included as a principle, thanks in large part to the engagement and influence of women's organizations. This presentation will include discussion of PRISAI's current operational instruments employed by REDD+ practitioners.

**Lessons learned from the field: gender inclusion in REDD+, Sri Lanka:** Stimulated by the findings of the study supported by UN-REDD, LEAF and WOCAN, and the stakeholder forest dialogue held as a follow-up, Sri Lanka is in the process of introducing actions to resolve barriers to gender inclusion in REDD+. This presentation draws attention to the knowledge-based lessons on

forest practitioners (indigenous people, forest custodians and the architects of forest landscapes) that UN-REDD in Sri Lanka intends to engage for resolving barriers and expanding opportunities for gender inclusion. These lessons from different places will encourage the participants to expand the horizons and consolidate the strategies for gender inclusion.

### **Round 3: Experiences from Nepal, Mexico and Cambodia**

#### **Developing gender-sensitive REDD+ SES indicators,**

**Nepal:** Having engaged in the WEDO/REDD+ SES action research in early 2013, Nepal began a process to develop national indicators with a technical working group comprised of representatives from Indigenous Groups, Women's Groups and socially excluded groups (e.g., Dalit NGO Federation) so as to ensure that gender and social inclusion are effectively advocated and integrated. This process is now influencing the national process to develop the national safeguard information system and for assessing REDD+ co-benefits, among others. Social and cultural barriers still pose a significant risk to women's engagement and inclusion.

**Creating a gender-responsive REDD+ Program and pilot projects, Mexico:** The Mexico REDD+ Program is a five-year national implementation project that aims

at strengthening policies and laws for implementing the national REDD+ strategy, strengthening institutional and technical capacity, creating a financial architecture, establishing monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and contributing to the construction of the dialogue and broader public participation of the REDD+ process in Mexico. A Gender Roadmap was developed early on and was then thoroughly integrated into the national REDD+ policy – and now, gender-responsive pilot projects are being implemented, further demonstrating the impact of the Roadmap.

#### **Identifying and overcoming barriers to women's**

**inclusion in REDD+, Cambodia:** Based on a country study, conducted as part of the joint UN-REDD/LEAF/WOCAN regional analysis of barriers to greater involvement of women in REDD+, this presentation will discuss a number of barriers identified in Cambodia at both policy/institutional and local levels. In response to these findings, the Royal Government of Cambodia has designed several measures to overcome the main barriers. Participants will be able to learn about the barriers and the Government's targeted response.

## MARKETPLACE, PART 2 (DAY 2)

---

### *Round 1: Experiences from Tanzania, Suriname and the Asia region*

**CARE HIMA Project, Tanzania:** The CARE HIMA project, one of the first of its kind, has aimed to promote from its start a pro-poor gender-equitable approach to community forest management in Zanzibar, including piloting of carbon financing for REDD. Numerous strategies have been employed and activities undertaken to implement a gender approach; this presentation will discuss successes, challenges and gaps remaining in this extensive project across 29 sites in Tanzania.

**Ensuring community voices influence national REDD+ processes, Suriname:** A country with 94% forest cover, Suriname is at nascent stages in developing REDD+ projects – but communities are already engaged and ensuring their perspectives influence the national process. The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS) has been conducting trainings and other awareness-raising initiatives, as well as developing a process to bring local voices to national decision-making. Striking a balance between potential income generation and conservation is one key issue from community-level that will be discussed in this presentation.

**Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF):** The LEAF program is a five-year regional effort, funded by USAID, which began in January 2011 and is being implemented by a consortium comprised of Winrock International, SNV – the Netherlands Development Organization, Climate Focus and The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC). LEAF's overall goal is to strengthen capacities of forest countries to produce meaningful and sustainable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry-land use sector and to allow these countries to benefit from the emerging international REDD+ framework. Gender equality is instrumental to LEAF's ability to achieve sustained climate

mitigation. Therefore, in addition to integrating gender throughout all of its activities, LEAF is supporting efforts to build women's leadership and a cadre of gender champions in the region to advocate for and sustain efforts to improve gender equity in the sector.

### *Round 2: Experiences from Honduras, Nepal and Uganda*

**Community safeguards with CIEL, Honduras:** The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) works on forests and climate change issues including REDD+ to ensure that ecosystems are protected and indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights are secured in the emerging international framework for forest conservation. This presentation will discuss tools that were developed to support communities and partners in Honduras to build and enhance a solid understanding of their rights and to evaluate national REDD+ policies against international standards.

**Hariyo Ban Project, Nepal:** The five-year Hariyo Ban project, which works under the U.S. Government's Global Climate Change Initiative in Nepal, is designed to reduce threats to the country's vast physical and biological diversity, build resilience to climate change in communities and ecosystems, and improve the livelihoods of Nepal's most impoverished communities. Diverse levels of strategic initiatives are required for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in REDD+ initiatives ranging from policy level influence to community level sensitization. Several successful tools have been employed to engage women and foster diverse voices in decision-making, and yet challenges remain, which will be discussed during the presentation.

**Trees for Global Benefit, Uganda:** Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) – an initiative of Eco Trust, a Ugandan NGO – is a cooperative community carbon offset scheme linking smallholders to the voluntary carbon market. It seeks to reduce unsustainable exploitation of forest resources and

the decline of ecosystem quality, while diversifying and increasing incomes for rural farm families. A number of strategies have been employed to make gender perspectives an integral part of all activities, and women leading 25% of projects is among its achievements to date. Significant barriers remain, however, to thoroughly 'gender mainstream' and engage women; this presentation will discuss an array of successes and gaps.

### **Round 3: Research and experience across multiple countries**

#### **Gender differentiated analysis of value chains of forest products, IIED:**

Power (representation and influence), rights (to land, forests and carbon) and equity (generation and distribution of income) are key determinants of how men and women will participate and be affected by REDD+ implementation. The analysis of gender disaggregated information associated with generation of income as key motivation that drives land use practices and forest cover change is still scant. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and partners in Tanzania, Nepal and Mozambique embarked on research using value chain analysis to understand the role that men and women of different generations play in the link between drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with commodities produced for local and external markets.

#### **W+ Standard: ensuring benefits for women, WOCAN:**

Launched in April 2013 with endorsement of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres, the W+ Standard

is a unique certification label that endorses projects that create increased social and economic benefits for women participating in economic development or environment projects, including those that provide renewable energy technologies, time and labor saving devices, forest and agriculture activities, and employment opportunities. This presentation will include discussion of how W+ measures women's empowerment in six domains: Time, Income & Assets, Health, Leadership, Education & Knowledge and Food Security, and how it produces quantified women-benefit units that contribute towards post 2015 Sustainability Goals (SDGs), Climate Financing or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) targets.

#### **Norway's support to REDD+ in Brazil and Tanzania: how to strengthen the gender perspective? FOKUS:**

In 2007, at the UNFCCC COP in Bali, Norway launched its International Climate and Forest Initiative and announced its preparation to allocate up to 500 million USD annually to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation in developing countries. From the start, the government underlined that the initiative both should save trees and contribute to more "traditional" development, and therefore women's participation and gender equality should be integrated into the program. Together with WEDO, FOKUS did a gender analysis of the Norwegian Climate and Forest initiative, focusing on the programs in Tanzania and Brazil. The findings will be discussed, including particularly women's limited participation and lack of access to both finance and decision-making within climate and forest programs – and what can be done to fill these gaps.