

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



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A Guidance Note to Integrate Gender in Implementing REDD+ Social Safeguards in Indonesia

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November 2012

Background

1. Gender is as an important variable that determines access to and control over forest resources.¹ Thus, any forest-related initiative, such as REDD+ (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), which does not consider a gender perspective could restrict women's involvement in forest governance and likely hamper the attainment of good forest governance. Evidence shows that women are likely to be affected differently than men and are more likely to be disproportionately affected by REDD+ policies and initiatives, based on their gender roles in relation to forest management.² Therefore, engaging both men and women in REDD+ is necessary to generate positive outcomes.

2. Integrating gender into REDD+ policies and projects is vital not only to achieve effective implementation and sustainable outcomes of REDD+, but also to comply with international conventions including the UN Convention Eliminating all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In addition, gender integration in REDD+ policies is required under the "Cancun Agreement" that contains eight references to gender/women.³ It requests developing country Parties to address gender considerations in developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans.

3. REDD+ initiatives are well underway in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has stipulated several policies and established the REDD+ Task Force to support the development and implementation of REDD+. Despite regulatory complexity and unclear institutional arrangements, many parties have invested in REDD+ projects and programmes. Therefore, it is timely to guide the integration of gender in REDD+.

Policy Framework on Gender and REDD+ in Indonesia

4. Gender equality and the protection of women's rights have been mandated by national laws and policies. Indonesia ratified CEDAW in 1984, and the country's constitution of 1945 also stipulates that all citizens, men and women, are equal before the law and the government. Gender mainstreaming is required in the implementation of national development programs through the stipulation of the Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in the National Development. This instruction addresses the promotion of the positions, roles and qualities of women to attain gender equality in the family, society and nation. It also mandates all government agencies to mainstream gender in their policies and programs. Many other regulations have also been stipulated to guide the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the departments and regional government.⁴

¹ Schroeder R. 1999. *Shady Practices: agroforestry and gender politics in the Gambia*. University of California Press: Berkeley, CA.

² See a detailed background report for the guidance note: Indonesia's UN-REDD Programme. 2012. *Integrating Gender in REDD+ Social Safeguards in Indonesia*. Jakarta.

³ Cancun agreement is sets of significant decisions taken during United Nations Framework Convention on, Conference of Parties 16 in 2010. The agreement specifies principles of REDD+ safeguards

⁴ These include: development Policy on Improvement of Women's Lives 2010-2014 developed by SMWC that is aimed at enhancing women's status in education, health, economic activities, political participation and society and culture; The Ministry of Home Affairs stipulates the Ministry Regulation No.15/2008 on Guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the region; Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 119/PMK.02/2009 stipulates gender responsive budgeting.

5. Women’s land rights are guaranteed in the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960; its implementing regulations provide a detailed bundle of rights over lands to all Indonesian citizens. The Marriage Law (Law No.35/1974, article 35) also stipulates joint ownership of the property purchased during marriage.

6. Indonesia’s National REDD+ Task Force has developed a National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) to guide REDD+ implementation.⁵ In the document, gender equality is to be assured through a safeguard to be abided by REDD+ implementing agencies. The STRANAS encourages implementing agencies to conduct capacity-building activities for women and other vulnerable groups to enable them to access and understand information, and meaningfully participate in decision-making processes. Gender considerations should also be integrated benefit-sharing mechanisms.

7. The Task Force is currently developing REDD+ safeguards, known as PRISAI (*Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator* Safeguard REDD+ Indonesia), which contains principles, criteria, and indicators to be complied with by REDD+ implementing agencies. The safeguards include the principle to promote “full and effective stakeholder participation with consideration of **gender equality**” (principle 5). It includes criteria and indicators to assure the acknowledgement and fulfilment of women’s rights in the implementation of REDD+.

Guidance for Gender Integration in REDD+ in Indonesia

8. To integrate gender in REDD+ implementation, the guidance is as follows:

A. Recommendations at the policy level

Gender Consideration	Remarks
Ensure effective and meaningful participation of women in the development and implementation of REDD+ policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage women’s meaningful participation by mandating at least 30 percent quota (and aim for 50 percent) of their participation in the development and implementation of REDD+ policies in Indonesia; and • Develop a mechanism that promotes full and effective participation of women, recognizing and addressing issues that constrain this.
Ensure gender balance in REDD+ governance structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender balance in the REDD+ management structures by mandating at least 30 percent quota for women in the Indonesia’s REDD+ Task Force, Provincial REDD+ Working Groups and other relevant management structures; and • Support women to assume leadership roles in the governance structures of REDD+.
Mainstream gender in policy reforms related to REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and conduct gender assessments on relevant policies to revise the policies to integrate gender; • Include specific goals that refer to the promotion of gender equality and provide a clear rationale for including the goals in these policies; and • Support active collaboration between technical ministries (such as MoF, BAPPENAS, MoE) with

⁵ Satgas REDD+. 2012. *REDD+ National Strategy*. Jakarta. Retrieved in September 16, 2012 from www.satgasredplus.org

	SMWC and other institutions working to promote gender equality.
Enhance REDD+ Safeguards (PRISAI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include additional text in PRISAI that acknowledge women's rights to forest products, carbon and forestlands; • Include additional text in PRISAI to ensure gender sensitive FPIC implementation; • Develop a practical guideline with measurable indicators for ensuring effective implementation of PRISAI; and • Ensure effective coordination between the REDD+ Task Force, MoF, SMCW and other relevant government agencies to ensure the integration of gender in PRISAI and SIS-REDD+.
Develop a roadmap for gender mainstreaming in REDD+	Develop a national roadmap involving relevant ministries and stakeholders for mainstreaming gender in REDD+ policies and ensure the implementation of gender elements in REDD+ safeguards.
Provide secured tenure for men and women	Reform policies relevant to REDD+ and forestry to acknowledge of men's and women's rights to forest products, carbon and forestlands to ensure their ability to obtain a fair share of the revenue and their access to forests for fuel wood and livelihoods will not be restricted by REDD+ activities.
Develop gender responsive monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect gender disaggregated data for monitoring and analyze to track gender impacts; • Mainstream gender in the monitoring system and develop gender indicators.
Include a gender advisor in the national management structure	Appoint a gender advisor to develop and support strategies to mainstream gender into REDD+ policies and implementation.

B. Recommendations at the project level

Project Design	
Collect sex disaggregated data and conduct gender analyses	<p>Provide information to be considered in project design on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender differentiated access to and control over forest resources; • Women's practical and strategic needs relevant to REDD+; and • Activities conducted by women that could contribute to the data collection for MRV.
Map women's networks and organizations that can be engaged in projects	Map existing formal and informal women's organizations at the local level, such as Women Farmers Association (KWT), Family Welfare Movement, women's microcredit savings (<i>Simpan Pinjam Perempuan/SPP</i>), <i>arisan</i> , among others.
Integrate gender into project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategic plan to achieve change for women's empowerment and gender equality with measurable indicators; • Engage gender experts and women's groups

	<p>representatives in the consultation processes to provide inputs on project design in order to avoid potential harmful practices in project implementation; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with external groups that can assist with strategic planning to change attitudes and increase acceptance of such approaches.
Implement gender-sensitive FPIC processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure both men and women obtain full information about REDD+; and • Organize consultation meetings in ways suitable for women's schedules, using appropriate terminology and allow sufficient time for discussion. Women should have the right to withhold consent for REDD+ projects to be implemented within their communities.
Project implementation	
Ensure effective and meaningful participation of women in the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage women's meaningful participation by mandating a quota of at least 30 percent, while aiming for 50 percent of women in project activities, including planning and decision making; • Allocate budgets and activities for capacity building for women, to include leadership and other important skills (such as literacy/numeracy, public speaking, negotiation) and technical aspects of REDD+; • Engage women champions in activities to help increase gender awareness, motivate and mentor other women to participate in REDD+ activities; and • Identify good practices in engaging women in decision-making processes that can be supported by activities.
Implement gender mainstreaming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a gender advisor to assist with overall gender mainstreaming efforts in project implementation • Conduct gender sensitization trainings/workshops for the project management staff to enhance their understanding and sensitivity on gender issues; and • Conduct gender sensitization training for both men and women in the targeted communities.
Strengthen women's organizations, networks and self help groups	Support women's groups to be engaged in activities and decision-making processes with small grants and other forms of support.
Ensure equitable benefit sharing mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop benefit distribution mechanisms that recognize and reward women's contributions to REDD+ activities; • Use existing savings, micro-credit and self-help groups to channel benefit payments; and • Ensure the inclusion of women's names in the contracts/permits to ensure that women get equal access to benefits.
Project monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that includes indicators for measuring behavioral and institutional changes that enhance gender equality outcomes;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to allow women and men to be involved in M&E; and • Use outcome mapping and participatory evaluation methods to determine effectiveness of women's groups to implement project activities, monitor, and distribute benefits.
Create innovative activities that promote women's empowerment	Develop innovative activities that support women's participation in REDD+, such as transferring innovative environmental friendly technologies that could reduce women's workloads (e.g. improved cook stove, biogas, solar energy).

Terms Description⁶

Gender:	The differences in socially constructed roles and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman and the interactions and social relations between men and women. Gender determines what is expected, permitted and valued in a woman or a man in a determined context. While sexual differences in biological terms basically cannot be changed, gender differences can be changed as they are defined by people's way of thinking and sense of values.
Gender Equality:	The equal rights, responsibilities, access to resources and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality between men and women is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.
Gender Analysis:	A method to collect and examine data about gender. It involves an examination of the rights and opportunities of men and women, power relations, and access to and control over resources. Gender analysis identifies disparities, investigates why such disparities exist, determines whether they are detrimental, and if so, looks at how they can be remedied.
Gender Mainstreaming:	The process of ensuring that both women and men have equal access to and control over resources, decision-making, and benefits at all stages of policies/projects. It emphasizes getting the overall activity to focus on both men and women, rather than merely adding a component or section to benefit women at the margin. Gender Mainstreaming also integrates measures that would ensure equitable or equal benefits for both men and women into a policy or project. If any adverse impact on either men or women is identified, the policy or project should include measures to mitigate such adverse impacts.
Gender sensitive	The ability to recognize gender issues and especially the ability to recognize women's different perceptions and interests arising from their different social location and different gender roles.
Gender responsive	Consider women's and men's concerns as an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (of policies and programmes) in all political, economic and social spheres.

⁶ Modified from various sources: UNDP. 2010. *Resources Guide on Gender and Climate Change*; JICA. 2011. *Country Gender Profile: Indonesia*; World Bank. *Gender and Development: A Trainer's Manual*.