



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



TECHNICAL WORKSHOP  
**GENDER AND  
REDD+ LEARNING  
EXCHANGE**  
13-15 MAY 2014  
SUMMARY REPORT



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(4-15 June 2014)

# I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The IUCN Global Gender Office (GGO) recognizes and deeply appreciates the invaluable contributions of many partners and colleagues, without whom the three-day technical workshop, nor this summary report of its discussions and outcomes, would have been possible.

As the first activity of GECCO (Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities), the five-year joint programme between USAID and IUCN, this workshop marked a significant first step in the organizations' collaborative effort to enhance action on gender-responsive climate change action. IUCN is profoundly grateful to USAID for investing in workshops like this one on gender and REDD+, 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) project 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 authorized many participants' travel, for recognizing the importance of gender-responsive REDD+ 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 workshop summary report was drafted by the IUCN Global Gender Office team. While the report was reviewed and has benefitted from input from Steering Committee partners and other participants, IUCN GGO takes responsibility for any errors or misinterpretations of information contained herein.***

## II. ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>3E</b> effective, efficient, equitable (approach) (as used in report)	<b>GESI</b> gender equality and social inclusion	<b>RPIN</b> Readiness Plan Idea Note
<b>B-S</b> benefit sharing	<b>GGO</b> Global Gender Office of IUCN	<b>RPP</b> Readiness Preparation Proposal
<b>BSM</b> benefit-sharing mechanism	<b>Gov't</b> government	<b>SES</b> social and environmental standards
<b>Cap bldg.</b> capacity building	<b>IGA</b> income-generating activity(-ies)	<b>SESA</b> strategic environmental and social assessment
<b>CBFM</b> community-based forest management	<b>IP</b> Indigenous Peoples	<b>SIS</b> safeguard information system
<b>CBOs</b> community-based organizations	<b>IUCN</b> International Union for Conservation of Nature	<b>UN</b> United Nations
<b>CC</b> climate change	<b>M&amp;E</b> monitoring and evaluation	<b>UNEP-FI</b> UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative
<b>COP</b> Conference of Parties	<b>MRV</b> monitoring, reporting and verifying	<b>UNFCCC</b> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>CSOs</b> civil society organizations	<b>NR</b> natural resource(s)	<b>USAID</b> United States Agency for International Development
<b>D&amp;D</b> deforestation and degradation	<b>NRM</b> natural resource management	<b>WEDO</b> Women's Environment and Development Organization
<b>FCPF</b> Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	<b>NTFP</b> non-timber forest product	<b>WOCAN</b> Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
<b>FLEGT</b> Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	<b>PES</b> payment for environmental (or ecosystem) services	
<b>FPIC</b> free, prior and informed consent	<b>PCI</b> principles, criteria, indicators	
<b>GAD</b> gender and development	<b>REDD+</b> reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	
<b>GBV</b> gender-based violence	<b>REDD+ SES</b> REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (initiative)	
<b>GE</b> gender equality		

### III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Over three days, 13-15 May 2014, in Washington, D.C., 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+). To develop a substantive and forward-looking agenda, and to facilitate a dynamic workshop program, USAID and IUCN brought together and relied upon a 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.

A learning exchange for fifty-two participants from more than twenty 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 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. Among country- and participant-specific identification of priorities and commitments to action, workshop results include a call to establish an informal working group on gender and REDD+ issues, as well as the identified need for an easily accessible knowledge platform of existing and evolving tools for gender mainstreaming in REDD+ processes.

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 REDD+, global agreements now request that *gender considerations* clearly be part of REDD+ national processes: the 2010 UNFCCC Cancun Agreements included the need to consider gender concerns in the development and implementation of national plans and strategies, and the 2011 Durban Outcomes indicated specific need for addressing and integrating gender considerations in safeguards. 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 toward effective—and even enhanced—REDD+ programming. Different 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.

Bringing together representatives from these initiatives was the main purpose of this three-day technical workshop, offering a unique platform for direct exchange-of-experience across countries and contexts.



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 toward all partners' and participants' ongoing programming.

The workshop program concentrated on fostering as much direct exchange-of-experience amongst participants as possible in the three-day timeframe. 'Marketplace' presentations from specific initiatives and group work comprised the majority of the agenda. Day One's agenda was developed to 'set the stage', 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; and Day Three 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, lessons from preparedness and readiness phases become even more important

to identify and analyze, ensuring each stage is more effective than the last.

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' 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, 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+', fostering cohesive policy and reform related to key issues of land use, forestry, gender equality, natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation more broadly. Priority actions (see *Figure No. 3 on page 78*) identified included:

- 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.

To make progress toward these and other priorities, workshop participants mapped out key stakeholders, timing and sub-activities necessary. For example, conducting stakeholder mappings to identify who uses land, including traditional leaders and landowners, and their roles, as well as mappings of resource users, focusing particularly on vulnerable users and their rights; identifying and defining tenure rights; and establishing stakeholder feedback and validation processes were identified as key sub-activities toward developing strategies to bypass land tenure complexities, allowing for a rights-based focus on resource access and use instead of exclusively on land ownership/use itself. (See *Day 3, Session 1.1, on page 80.*)

Workshop participants, including especially the organizing partners, discussed the need to continue engaging together to explore implementation of several of the key needs identified, focusing mainly on leveraging results or impact, disseminating and/or 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, from ensuring gender considerations in the national safeguards system in Mexico, to developing a gender-responsive benefit-sharing mechanism in Uganda, to translating the gender and REDD+

training manual into local languages in Nepal. (See *Day 3, Session 1.2, on page 86*) 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 focusing 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 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. At the time of this reporting, organizing partners are in discussion to identify means for action on these and other key outcomes.



Photo by John Jacks/IUCN

## OVERVIEW OF THIS REPORT

While this is a summary report of the three-day technical workshop, including a narrative of the methodology and its outcomes, much of this report can be read as an 'action plan'. The workshop methodology favored small group work focused at national, subnational and institutional level. The outcomes of these discussions include the prioritization of key issues, as well as the identification

of stakeholders and sub-activities necessary to make progress toward meeting those priorities, thus mapping the way forward toward enhancing gender-responsive REDD+ both in near-term design and intervention and for longer-term sustainability and impact. The 'action plan' elements of this report are highlighted as such.



# WORKSHOP SUMMARY

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## A. OVERVIEW: BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

### Background

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 REDD+, global agreements<sup>1</sup> now request that gender considerations clearly be part of REDD+ national strategies. 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 toward effective REDD+ programming. Different 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. Bringing together representatives from these diverse initiatives for cross-contextual learning toward more effective and gender-responsive REDD+ implementation drove the purpose of this workshop development.

### Overview

USAID joined with IUCN Global Gender Office (IUCN GGO) to facilitate a technical learning exchange workshop, bringing together stakeholders working on gender and REDD+ at international, regional, national and subnational levels from across the globe to share experiences; identify best practices and challenges or gaps; and consider key actions

for further advancing gender equality in REDD+ processes at the national, sub-national and local levels.

The workshop design and facilitation, specifically drawing from concrete projects at the international, national and subnational levels, was guided by a steering committee comprised of key partners: 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).

### Objectives

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 toward all partners' and participants' ongoing programming.

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1. UNFCCC 2010 Cancun Agreements and 2011 Durban Outcomes: REDD+ sections

## Outputs

The event aimed to produce the following outputs:

- Enhanced collaboration and learning amongst all participants; and
- A workshop summary report that
  - Maps key actions and opportunities in which all participants might engage at multiple levels for strengthening gender considerations in REDD+ initiatives;
  - Consolidation of 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.

Upon completion of the workshop, organizers 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. Thus, means for implementing these actions will be explored by IUCN in partnership with USAID, as well as other organizing and participating partners, in months to come.

## B.WORKSHOP PROGRAM

The workshop program was developed to foster, as a priority, direct exchange-of-experience among participants. Plenary presentations were kept to a minimum, and discussion was primarily in working groups. (The overview agenda is included below as *Annex 1, page 103*)

### ✓ Day 1 Focus: Setting the stage

Day One opened with an overview presentation to 'set the stage', laying the foundation for and identifying the history of 'gender and REDD+', followed by

an armchair discussion amongst key experts and practitioners who shared concrete experiences, best practices and challenges from specific gender and REDD+ initiatives at multiple levels.

### ✓ Day 2 Focus: Exchanging experiences and identifying successes and challenges

A 'Marketplace', organized in two parts of multiple presentations each, comprised the second half of Day One and the first half of Day Two. Presenters based their 15-20 minute presentations around the following basic guiding questions:

1. Main purpose and objectives of the initiative
2. Arguments, strategies, and/or methods used to integrate gender considerations into the
3. REDD+ program/project
4. Key achievements
5. Significant barriers
6. Remaining gaps

Workshop participants selected six out of the total eighteen presentations to visit and engage in discussion (Q&A).

Small working groups then considered best practices and challenges highlighted in the Marketplace presentations, consolidating key results that have emerged and issues that persist.

### ✓ Day 3 Focus: Mapping the way forward

Day Three focused on looking forward: working groups had discussed and prioritized key actions identified at national and subnational levels at the conclusion of Day 2; now, they moved into more specific discussions to consider what was needed for implementation. Going even a step further, participants then took time to consider their own programs or projects and commit—to the extent possible—to action.

A presentation of major REDD+ policy milestones in the next few years, both at global and regional levels, concluded the workshop. This provided an opportunity to examine the broader policy framework

in which gender considerations must be situated and strengthened—and how workshop participants might coordinate a strategy beyond the closing of the workshop.

## C. SESSION SUMMARIES

The following are summaries of each portion of the agenda. Further material is included in Annexes, if indicated.

<p><b>DAY ONE: AGENDA AND SESSION SUMMARIES</b></p>	<p><b>DAY I – Tuesday, 13 May 2014</b></p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid white;"/>	
	<p><b>Day I focus: SETTING THE STAGE</b></p>	<p>08:30-9:00</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid white;"/> <p>09:00</p>
<p>10:00</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid white;"/> <p>10:30</p>		<p><b>Introductions and workshop structure</b>  Round of introductions and meeting expectations:  Ms. Margaux Granat, IUCN GGO  Objectives and methodology of the workshop: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO</p> <p>.....</p> <p><b>Setting the stage – Brief overview of ‘gender considerations’ and REDD+: policy mandates and rationales for integrating gender equality issues, strategies and actions</b>  Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid white;"/> <p><b>Coffee break and group photo</b></p>

**DAY ONE:  
AGENDA  
AND  
SESSION  
SUMMARIES**

**Day 1 focus:  
SETTING THE STAGE**

**DAY 1 – Tuesday, 13 May 2014 (continued)**

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10:45 **Filling the Gaps – Early efforts to address the gender gaps in REDD+ programming**  
Moderator: Mr. Andre Mershon, USAID  
Armchair discussion with

- Mr. George Akwah, IUCN
- Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES
- Ms. Jeannette Gurung, WOCAN
- Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts, UN-REDD/ UNDP

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12:15 **Lunch**

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01:30 **Marketplace, Part I**  
**Learning from each other – gender equality and women’s empowerment in REDD+ initiatives**  
Moderator: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO

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03:35 **Coffee break**

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04:00 **What stands out? Consolidating big messages and lessons from marketplace and morning presentations**  
Moderator: Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN GGO

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04:45 **Indications for Day Two**  
**Wrap up and closing of Day One**

## Opening of the workshop

Introductory and welcome remarks from USAID and IUCN opened the three-day workshop.

Ms. Natalie Elwell, Senior Advisor on Gender and Environment with the Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment at USAID, offered the first welcome, applauding the efforts of all organizing partners to bring together the distinguished group of participants on this important topic. She noted USAID's enhanced effort made to integrate women's empowerment and gender equality priorities into effective REDD+ programming, citing the first activity in 2010/2011, which involved sending partner WOCAN out into the field, across Asia, to identify gender concerns related to REDD+. Revealingly, the study found limited proof of REDD+ initiatives integrating gender or women's issues; seldom were women even considered stakeholders. USAID endeavored to build capacity and leadership amongst a cadre of experts on the issues and has taken significant steps to mainstream gender through its major programming, such as the LEAF (Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests) initiative.

This workshop thus signifies for USAID an important coming together of policymakers and practitioners to advance the gender and REDD+ agenda. It is moreover noteworthy as the first activity of GECCO—the Gender Equality in Climate Change Opportunities initiative—a five-year joint initiative between USAID and IUCN on gender and climate change.

## GENDER EQUALITY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE OPPORTUNITIES (GECCO)

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

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 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.

Ms. Lorena Aguilar, Global Senior Gender Advisor at IUCN, continued the words of welcome to all participants, noting 'we have the best people in the world working on gender and REDD+ together in this room.' She emphasized that the spirit of the workshop organization was to foster collaboration and cross-contextual multi-stakeholder learning for all involved. Keeping the end-goal in mind for all climate change interventions—that is, to improve the lives of women and men around the world—must guide the work over the coming days, she said. Building a community amongst participants and their organizations to keep working toward this shared goal was a hopeful outcome of the workshop organizers.



Ms. Cate Owren, Senior Officer at the Global Gender Office of IUCN, then walked participants briefly through the agenda and session 'blueprint', emphasizing that the goal of the workshop is that everyone leaves at the end of Day Three with new ideas to act on, and new tools to help make that action realistic. She acknowledged and introduced the members of the workshop Steering Committee, who supported the development of the participant list, the dynamic agenda and all workshop materials.

## DAY 1, SESSION 1 – SETTING THE STAGE

**Presenter/Facilitator:** *Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES*

### **Session Overview:**

This introductory session provided a brief overview and historical context for the identification and integration of 'gender considerations' in REDD+. It included policy mandates, as well as rationales and specific approaches for integrating gender equality issues, strategies and actions into REDD+ processes.

### **Session Objectives:**

- Identify and understand how gender equality or 'gender considerations' have been incorporated into the REDD+ international framework
- Compare the evolution of gender language with the evolution of the REDD+ international framework
- Understand the conceptual framework and rationales used for integrating gender equality issues, strategies and actions in REDD+ processes at the international level

### **Key messages:**

- Gender and REDD+ mandates exist at the international level, by which country processes are/ need to be guided
- A rich diversity of efforts have evolved to identify nationally specific 'gender considerations' and integrate them into both national and international processes

### **Summary:**

Presenting a 'walk down memory lane', WEDO's Senior Project Coordinator Andrea Quesada led the first substantive session of the workshop, setting the stage for subsequent discussions by mapping the evolution of gender issues and policy language integration into REDD+ processes. She then opened the floor for dialogue, informally inviting participants to chime in with their experiences integrating gender into their own REDD+ programs or processes, at various levels and in multiple countries.

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. Quesada presented a timeline, identifying key milestones for advocacy and action. (See *Figure No. 1 below, page 17: Gender and REDD+ Timeline.*)

Some of the key moments include:

- IUCN, WOCAN, and the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) hold a workshop from May 21-22, 2009, in Washington, D.C. on *Engendering REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation)*, to produce criteria and standards for international and national/subnational processes related to REDD, and to define GGCA activities in this area going forward
- GGCA Advocacy Team includes focus on gender and REDD+ as priority leading up to COP15 in Copenhagen
- CARE HIMA (2010-2013) launches in Tanzania, becoming the first REDD project to take a pro-poor, gender-sensitive approach
- Norway partners with WOCAN, IUCN and WEDO at COP16 in Cancun for the event: *The missing link to success: women in REDD* (featuring CARE HIMA among others)
- The 2010 UNFCCC Cancun Agreements (FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 72) integrates the first specific language on gender: *“Also requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities.”*
- USAID publishes *Getting REDD+ Right for Women* in 2011
- The UN-REDD Programme publishes *Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+* in 2011
- The 2011 UNFCCC Durban Outcomes (FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.2) includes: *“...Agrees that systems for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are addressed and respected should, taking into account [...] gender considerations...”*
- Investigations into what 'gender considerations' look like on the ground emerge, including especially via WEDO/REDD+ SES action research in Brazil, Ecuador, Tanzania and Nepal (2012-2013), resulting in *From research to action, leaf by leaf: getting gender right in REDD+ SES*
- At COP19 in Warsaw, WOCAN launches the W+ Standard, supporting women's empowerment through climate mitigation projects

This momentum at the international level prompted action at the national and sub-national level. Quesada then opened the floor, informally calling on various participants to offer their perspectives on how and when gender was prioritized or integrated into their project or national process. Participants shared perspectives on, for example, gender-sensitive safeguards in Indonesia; engaging women as stakeholders and decision makers in Cameroon (resulting in 30-40% of REDD+ decision makers now being women); the Mexican national REDD+ Strategy launching gender-responsive pilots; and research and efforts in Sri Lanka to demonstrate how gender actually benefits or improves REDD+ efficacy. Many of these brief interventions were elaborated later in the day, via Marketplace presentations sessions.



Photo by John Jacks/IUCN

**Evaluation excerpts:**

## WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

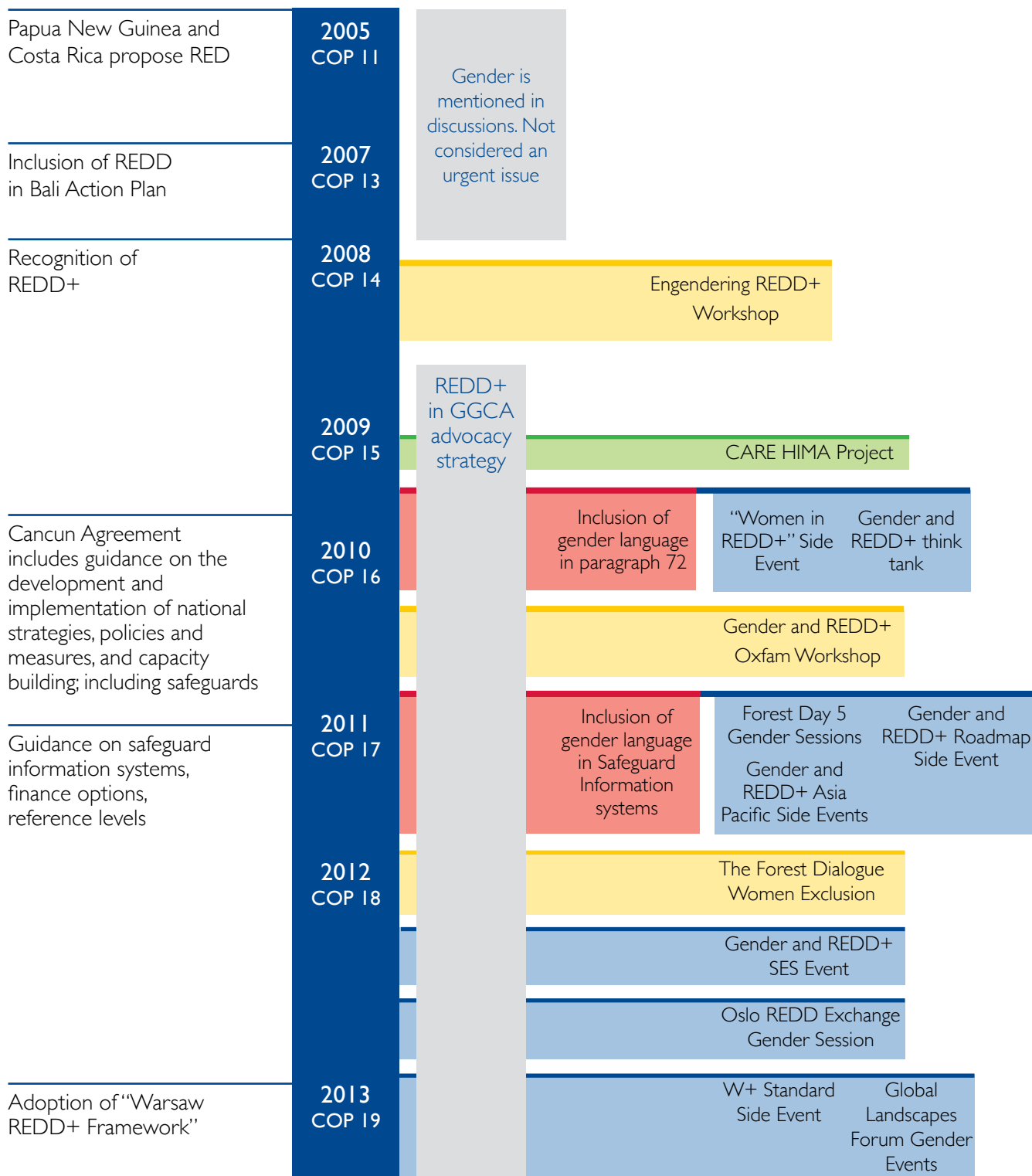
*“Very concise overview”*

*“Truly set the stage”*

*“I loved that the opening session was not the traditional speeches & PowerPoint!”*

*“Revealed the richness of the participants”*

**FIGURE 1: GENDER AND REDD+ TIMELINE, CREATED AND PRESENTED BY ANDREA QUESADA, WEDO**



## **I** DAY 1, SESSION 2 - ARMCHAIR DISCUSSION: FILLING THE GAPS: EARLY EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE GENDER GAPS IN REDD+ PROGRAMMING

*Facilitator: Andre Merson, USAID*

*Armchair discussants: George Akwah, IUCN;*

*Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES;*

*Jeannette Gurung, WOCAN; and Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP*

### **Session Overview:**

This session was an informal ‘armchair’ discussion amongst gender and REDD+ experts and practitioners whose initiatives to identify the gender gaps in early REDD+ efforts resulted in the development of strategies and tools for addressing gender in REDD+ at multiple levels. Discussion honed in on best practices and lessons learned to date, as well as challenges remaining.

### **Session Objectives:**

- Understand the processes conducted by leading institutions on the topic of gender and REDD+
- Recognize some of the tools and methodologies that have been used by leading institutions to include and implement gender considerations in REDD+
- Consider ways for replicating experiences in their work
- Compare strategies, tools or approaches across contexts and regions
- Identify common themes across presentations

### **Key messages:**

- Gender and REDD+ efforts exist in various regions of the world
- Tested and validated tools and methodologies exist and have been used for the past 4-5 years, with

best practices and lessons emerging; moreover, innovative approaches are being developed out of these lessons learned

- For these and other efforts, there is a need to systematize tools/methodologies, etc., and to share lessons learned amongst technicians—but also ‘up the ladder’ to the policy and donor level
- Substantive information exists from action research at country level (e.g. from WEDO/ REDD+ SES), with guidelines emerging to facilitate countries’ processes
- But how guidelines are being effectively put into practice is still not sufficiently known—and already available tools and guides need to be more accessible to broad audiences

### **Summary:**

Intended as the second part of the morning’s ‘setting of the stage’ to establish the tone and key ideas for the workshop, as well as to feature innovators and practitioners from key organizations working on gender and REDD+ at various levels and in multiple regions, this armchair discussion brought together representatives from five of the organizations that, early on, prioritized gender-responsive tools and strategies for REDD+: USAID, IUCN together with WEDO, WEDO together with REDD+ SES, WOCAN, and the UN-REDD Programme.

Moderator Andre Mershon, Climate Change Specialist with USAID’s Global Climate Change Office, began the discussion with a key question: with all the varied tools and approaches available, many of which appear to be useful at multiple levels and in multiple countries, how can we foster ‘a relentless focus on practicality’? Moving well beyond the framework of women’s vulnerability or women as victims, Mershon asked what the global community can do to move the discussions proactively and cohesively forward, to





**George Akwah, IUCN (left), with Eggerts and Gurung.**

Photo by John Jacks/IUCN

ensure gender-responsive—and otherwise enhanced and effective—REDD+. He emphasized USAID's several years of work on this issue and suggested it was important to hear from participants what kind of guidance USAID can offer in years to come.

Mershon's first question was posed to George Akwah of IUCN's Global Forest & Climate Change Programme (GFCCP). Akwah was a key driver of IUCN's innovative Roadmaps approach, supporting the creation of Gender and REDD+ Roadmaps in Ghana, Uganda and Cameroon in 2011. WEDO also supported this process in these countries. Mershon asked Akwah to reflect on why IUCN took this approach, what impact it has had, and what the next steps include.

Women were sidelined, Akwah began; due to a general 'assumption that forest management [is] for men' and they are the 'gate keepers'. Therefore, a main purpose and activity of the Roadmaps approach has been to build capacity of REDD+ stakeholders to understand gender issues—and likewise, to enhance capacity of women stakeholders on REDD+ issues, toward

more effective engagement and influence in national and sub-national decision-making and processes. A strong focus was on ensuring and creating space for the inclusion, the 'voice', of particularly marginalized groups. With equity at the heart of IUCN's pro-poor approach, those who are sidelined need to be identified and brought in; that also means addressing key issues like land tenure, which contribute to women's marginalization. The three Gender and REDD+ Roadmaps, in Ghana, Uganda and Cameroon, were pilot efforts to support the governments through processes to identify and mainstream these key gender issues. The Roadmaps processes, which have achieved varying results so far in each country—but all struggle for resources for long-term sustainability and impact—mainly consisted of three layers of capacity building: first, civil society workshops identified key issues; second, women's networks were mobilized, constructively engaging in REDD+ issue discussions and identifying actions needed; and then, third, joint capacity building workshops with civil society and policymakers created the roadmaps, fostering an understanding that REDD+ is a gender issue, not only the reverse.

Ms. Andrea Quesada of WEDO was then asked to discuss how and why gender was integrated into the REDD+ Standards, particularly via the approach of the REDD+ SES initiative and, with WEDO, the gender action research in four countries.

In discussion about strengthening the Principles, Criteria and Indicators (P, C, and I) of the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES), Quesada explained, the basic principles to protect women's rights and promote gender equality were there—but they were missing the specifics from the countries' perspectives and realities. To be able to strengthen the approach, the countries had to guide the information, and then REDD+ SES, working together with WEDO, could identify the patterns emerging to both enhance the revision of the P, C, and I, and also create more substantive, targeted guidelines. By end of 2012, drawing from action research in Ecuador, the Acre state of Brazil, Tanzania and Nepal, gender was thoroughly mainstreamed throughout the P, C, and I based on direct information and input from country stakeholders. This was possible only thanks to participatory, multi-stakeholder processes. With the content clear (from the stakeholders' input) and with the process clear (with a participatory approach,) the question became: how to implement? A REDD+ programme officer has so many documents on his or her desk, some of which may be conflicting (e.g. related to MRV), REDD+ SES sought to create a simple, user-friendly approach. 'How-to' guidelines—again, based on the direct input from country stakeholders—were developed to help untangle the process. With so much substantive work on gender and forestry available, compiled over decades, there was no reason to re-invent the wheel. So the guidelines simply help countries identify their specific needs, and establish ways to meet them.

Mershon turned to Dr. Jeannette Gurung, a forester and founder of WOCAN—Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, asking her to reflect on her many years of work in this field and to consider 'what we have done right' and where the big gaps remain.

The [2011] study with USAID had results 'we couldn't have foreseen,' Gurung noted, and the awareness raising done by virtue of the research itself was huge: major organizations had not been considering gender at all, but after a key 'aha' moment, they became leaders in the field, with strong gender and forestry components. This kind of awareness raising remains so important, as forestry still remains a [segregated] field.

Exclusion of women—and explicitly naming it as such—is still a major finding. It is difficult to call it this, but often being direct in referring to exclusion forces attention to the issue. Refocusing on **inclusion** of women creates a tool for empowerment. She emphasized the importance of differentiating between 'women' and 'gender'—and that very often, an acute focus on women actually resonates better with some key audiences. Gurung closed by stating that 'change happens through great risk and great opportunities'; change that can harness the power of opportunity and incentivize gender responsiveness needs to be the strategy going forward. The W+ Standard, WOCAN's innovative initiative, is a new example of one way to incentivize stronger action for women's rights and positive change in programs.

Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts was then asked to discuss the UN-REDD Programme's approach to and focus on gender, specifically how and why the new *Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+* was developed and the kind of impact it seems to be having.

In continued effort to raise awareness and mobilize capacity around gender equality in REDD+ beyond the international level, Eggerts discussed how the [December 2013] *Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+* aims to build on the Programme's previous publications and findings to help further illustrate to UN-REDD partner countries and other REDD+ national and local stakeholders the 'how to' in integrating gender and women's empowerment activities into REDD+ programming, and thereby also help promote the effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ action. Building such a business case for gender aims to incentivize stronger action. Through five components, the Guidance Note provides a rationale for investing the time and resources, offers concrete examples of good practices, and proposes specific actions that can be taken in order to ensure that gender sensitive REDD+ outcomes are achieved. The five components center on establishing a baseline through a gender analysis; mobilizing gender expertise and promoting partnerships; ensuring the effective participation of women; ensuring a gender-sensitive REDD+ strategy; and monitoring and reporting on gender mainstreaming. The Guidance Note, not intended to be prescriptive per se, exists as a tool and resource to help guide countries and stakeholders, and one that might also provoke questions and corresponding help guide the preparation, development and implementation of gender sensitive national REDD+ processes and strategies. Such awareness raising and capacity building efforts is providing those engaged in REDD+ efforts with a better understanding of the issues and opportunities to successfully implement gender-responsive REDD+ action on the ground.

In, then, a series of exchanges, Mershon asked the group to consider the best examples they know of—or the stories that stand out as having had impact—and to think about what catalyzes change.

Quesada highlighted Ms. Bettie Luwuge's work in Tanzania (see Marketplace presentations), saying it featured what she calls the 'triple yes': capacity building at the grassroots level, knowledge sharing with/ amongst professionals and decision makers, and a policy framework, which can be implemented because of the capacity of a diverse range of stakeholders. Gender has revitalized the dialogue on land tenure, putting a new focus on the issues at the center of REDD+ that have been on the agenda for decades, but are now being brought to light again. Quesada cited REFACOF's work (another Marketplace presenter) that has achieved remarkable progress in reforming national land tenure laws through the lens of gender and REDD+. These success stories are what need to be pollinated—shared across various spaces, initiatives, and countries.

Mr. Akwah noted that sometimes processes are key. Gender mainstreaming relies on platforms that are always available—not just 'adding one women, one time, to deal with everything.' In terms of impact, it might be measured by how much women benefit from REDD+, but also by how we define benefits: access to natural resources and capital, as well as to networks and communication platforms that get key actors involved. Creating a space for dialogue where women can actively participate, with technical knowledge, is key—not just offering a seat on a decision-making body, but making sure there is a means for influence in the long term.

Countering, to some extent, Mr. Akwah's remarks, Ms. Gurung emphasized that, for her, the processes are not enough anymore. Processes are not making implementation happen, and gender-responsive processes do not necessarily mean results. Focusing on real outcomes that benefit women is essential.

From the floor, IUCN's Lorena Aguilar chimed in, recognizing that this is a fundamental question. 'We need to show impact,' and there are plenty of examples, from participants attending the workshop and beyond, such as in Ecuador, where a REDD+ pilot project has focused on access to land for women using the 'para-judicial' system in communities. REDD+ has become a vehicle for actually moving forward women's issues, such as land tenure, which have persisted, presenting an opportunity to make real change.

Mershon followed these examples of success stories asking what success will look like in 3-5 years.

Gurung, with Eggerts joining in, mentioned the impact of the Joint Initiative between WOCAN, the UNREDD Programme and LEAF in the Asia Pacific region. These groups came together, building on each other's strengths and comparative advantages in the REDD+ sector, to examine challenges that prevent the inclusion of women and the integration of gender perspectives in REDD+; to identify entry points; to analyze good practices; and to share knowledge through stakeholder dialogues for replication of successful outcomes. The work under the Joint Initiative involved undertaking a scoping study, 3 case studies (Cambodia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines) and various corresponding workshops. The Joint Initiative has been successful because there has been country ownership. From these actions emerged evidence from the region of good practices, with visible and viable entry points to move recommendations forward. However, an exercise in prioritization and feasibility to address the barriers and gaps, and also strengths, is still needed. The proposed second phase of the Joint Initiative would then need to follow up on what recommendations and actions countries would like to implement, and then map out the feasibility and support needed to move such work forward.

Mr. Akwah noted with hope the goal of policy change, stating that the national REDD+ strategies need to be gender-responsive, but also need to stress the actions coming out of these strategies and policies that will have the strongest impact benefiting women and men. This should include making changes to customary laws and integrating concerns into dialogue for behavioral change.

Quesada turned attention to the room, emphasizing the fact that women and men (in nearly equal numbers) were coming together under the auspices of the workshop to engage in these critical and technical discussions; this is an enormous success in and of itself. She said, allowing space to be critical of ourselves, and of what works and doesn't, breeds stronger outcomes. Ensuring resources are gender-responsive and that enabling conditions on the ground exist to really influence women's lives are, for her, key indicators of successful work.

Participants then engaged from the floor, sharing elements of their own work and posing questions to the group for consideration throughout the days ahead, including:

Ms. Shikha Shrestha, from the the Hariyo Ban project in Nepal, commented that gender-based violence (GBV) was a prominent issue encountered in the field and brought to light in their own workshops. This was a challenge, but it had to be integrated. Development of a GBV indicator was supported by USAID and has been enormously influential. But this is an example of a (positive) unanticipated outcome—how do we systematically monitor for—or encourage—these?

Mr. Adewale (Wale) Adeleke, from IUCN's Ghana office, emphasized the roles both men and women have played together in Ghana for a more cohesive

approach. This is crucial so as not to pit one side, or organization, against another. The international decisions are having an effect on national processes—for example the REDD+ desk appointing a gender focal point, but there is still a long way to go to ensure effective and beneficial impacts from the national implementation process are trickling down to the local on-the-ground level.

Ms. Solange Bandiaky-Badji also commented on REDD+ having a real impact by filling gaps in participation, representation and inclusion; however, REDD+ is also creating new challenges and reinforcing challenges with real risks and threats being presented at the local level. In Cameroon and Liberia, women's activities are being spotlighted as the drivers of deforestation—so how do we think about the negative impacts as well as holding people accountable for the safeguards already in place?

Dr. Anoja Wickramasinghe mentioned the importance of the drivers of deforestation, especially addressing the local and immediate needs. She also stressed the need to define the language of REDD+ and the implementation process, as well as conceptual issues because of the gaps in REDD+ itself.

Ms. Roselyn Adjei asked that the group look upon outcomes and how we want to see projections for REDD+ designed since all countries have different processes and will be at different stages in 5 years. She noted the importance of developing a system that builds on achievements, and continues to improve to be successful.

Mr. Mershon concluded the session with a call to remember and address the lingering questions throughout the workshop days. 'We need to consolidate information and share the stories that are having an impact,' he said, 'distributing this information up the chain to influence decision makers.' At every turn, the fundamental issues around development and human rights need to be kept at the forefront of discussions.

### **Evaluation excerpts:**

## **WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID**

*"Interesting to hear multiple donor views and priorities"*

*"More very concrete examples would have been useful"*

*"Interesting discussions to start off participatory work [that] then focused at national and subnational levels"*

*"[This helped me] realize there is much info out there but it needs to be easily accessed by all"*

*"Interesting to hear the big gaps remaining"*



# **I DAY 1, SESSION 3 – MARKETPLACE, PART I: LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER – GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN REDD+ INITIATIVES**

*Facilitator: Cate Owren, IUCN GGO*

## **Marketplace Overview:**

The purpose of the Marketplace methodology was to create opportunity for direct exchange-of-experience amongst workshop participants who have had first-hand experiences developing national and local REDD+ process(es). Marketplace participants presented for 15-20 minutes each, highlighting key issues, successes and challenges of their REDD+ initiative at regional, national, sub-national or local level that has addressed gender considerations. Part I of the Marketplace (this session) was comprised of three rounds of three presentations each; thus, the audience members selected a total of three initiatives to visit amongst the nine presentations of Part I.

## **Session Objectives:**

- Understand each initiative's purpose, goal and methodologies/strategies used
- Identify key messages of each initiative (e.g. lessons learned, best practices, challenges and remaining gaps)
- Hear a diverse range of strategies and tools used by the initiatives presented that might be applicable or useful to their own work
- Compare strategies, tools or approaches across contexts and regions
- Identify common themes across presentations

## **Key messages:**

Speakers were asked to organize their dynamic presentations around the following basic guiding format:

1. Name of the initiative
2. Country/region
3. Main purpose/objective of the initiative
4. Brief description of the initiative
5. Arguments/strategies/methods used to ensure gender considerations are/have been integrated/addressed in the REDD+ program/project
6. Key achievements
7. Significant barriers
8. Remaining gaps

Key challenges and best practices were consolidated in the following group work session; see next session.

## **Summary:**

Each presentation was rich in content and diverse in style. Speakers were asked to avoid or limit use of PowerPoint and to utilize a range of visual aids (photos, graphs, project publications, posters, etc.,) to assist in their narrative. Participants, i.e. the audience, were free to review the Marketplace presentation descriptions (as presented in full in *Annex II, page 107*) and select the presentations most interesting or relevant to their own work. Each presentation was well attended, and every presentation received an excellent evaluation.

To consolidate key findings, all eighteen Marketplace initiatives (i.e. from both parts of the Marketplace,) are presented in overview form.<sup>2</sup>

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2. Workshop organizers have identified the need to elaborate several of these best-case initiative overviews into more comprehensive case studies as a key follow-up activity to the workshop. The means for implementation of this effort is currently

being considered; case studies may be published as early as the first quarter of 2015.

**Evaluation excerpts:**

**WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID**

*“Very dynamic. Some concrete examples that give me some good ideas”*

*“I really look forward to reading more about these”*

*“Really fantastic – well organized, focused, well presented”*

*“Could have been [better] – we needed more time and more space”*

*“Good to hear the examples from the ground and have a chance to ask lots of questions and start an exchange of ideas”*

**ROUND I:  
EXPERIENCES  
FROM  
ECUADOR,  
GHANA AND  
CAMEROON**

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**Gender mainstreaming the REDD+ National Program,  
Ecuador**

*Presented by Maria Soledad Quintana Arroyo, Ministry of Environment/  
ONUREDD*

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**Purpose/Objective**

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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. Mainstreaming gender into the national REDD+ program focuses on safeguards while addressing the need to update information on relevant gender issues.

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## Strategies employed

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- Identifying gender gaps in forest governance at the local level
  - Developing an action plan to address gender issues in forest governance
  - Emphasizing/awareness raising on the work on forest governance at different levels through multi-stakeholder engagement
  - Fostering a participatory process involving women at different levels to evaluate the conditions of life for women in forest sector
  - Funneling the diagnostics of gender gaps and the action plan to mainstream gender into the national REDD+ program
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## Results to date

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- Implementation of gender-responsive REDD+ SES standards
  - A report on Ecuador's experience addressing gender in REDD+
  - Strengthened political commitment to gender and REDD+ concerns
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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Implementation of gender-responsive REDD+ SES standards
- A report on Ecuador's experience addressing gender in REDD+

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## **Gender mainstreaming the REDD+ National Program, Ecuador**

*Presented by Maria Soledad Quintana Arroyo, Ministry of Environment/ ONUREDD*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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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. The objective has been to ensure that women and vulnerable groups at large are not disadvantaged by REDD+ and that the right measures and approaches are put in place to ensure their engagement.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Fostering a multi-stakeholder participatory process to build capacity of women's organizations and decision makers alike on gender and REDD+ concerns, toward creating a common Roadmap on Gender and REDD+
- Forming a Gender and Forest Task Force to mainstream gender considerations into natural resources and environmental policies
- Appointing Gender Desk Officers that have capacity to increase involvement
- Strengthening the capacity of women and women's groups
- Providing technical assistance to organizations to carry out trainings of stakeholders in workshops and subsequent workshops for policy makers based on results
- Ensuring active participation of women in REDD+ pilot activities
- Strengthening institutional capacity
- Developing gender-sensitive benefit-sharing schemes

## Results to date

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- Designation of a Gender Desk in the National REDD+ Secretariat, with a gender focal point
  - Stronger awareness of, and advocacy for, gender issues in REDD+ process
  - Designation of a Gender Desk Officer in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources who coordinates with Forest Investment Program activities in Ghana
  - Inclusion of gender as a stand-alone priority focal area in the National Climate Change Policy
  - Engagement of women in communities with REDD+
  - 7 pilot projects country-wide
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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Weak/inconsistent support from government and lack of financial resources for maintaining capacity on/attention to gender
- Significantly male-dominated forest sector
- Negative perception of gender approach, e.g. 'women trying to gain undue attention/superiority'
- Need to increase awareness and enhance institutional structures to ensure gender equality
- Bridging the educational gap, especially at the grassroots level, through training and technical capacity building



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## **Gender mainstreaming the REDD+ National Program, Ecuador**

*Presented by Maria Soledad Quintana Arroyo, Ministry of Environment/ ONUREDD*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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As Cameroon's civil society REDD+ and climate change platform coordinator, REFACOF has successfully engaged women at all levels of REDD+ decision-making, influencing both national and international processes. The goal of this initiative is to ensure that the voices of rural and indigenous women are being heard and progressively taken into consideration in REDD+ processes.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Involving men at local and national level, including especially traditional leaders; ensuring culturally appropriate understanding of 'gender'
- Building capacity of actors, partners, stakeholders, women and indigenous peoples through information-sharing, sensitization, education, and communication
- Creating alliances and networks of gender-sensitive people working on projects; building strong networks of women's organizations, with technical know-how
- Developing gender-sensitive criteria and indicators, and identifying baselines prior to trainings and awareness activities
- Participating to forest and land reform processes and advocating for more gender-sensitive reform processes
- Ensuring gender monitoring and evaluation of the activities, projects, and programs

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## Results to date

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- Established women's seat in FCPF
  - 30-40% women now included in decision-making positions at village, district, regional, and national levels; contributing toward integrating gender in RPP and other processes
  - Significant progress on forest reform: raised awareness on differences between forest and tree ownership; advocating for secure tenure for women on forest and land; presented women's legislation for land tenure reform, now going through government review, using REDD+ as window of opportunity
  - Increased access for women to benefit-sharing mechanisms
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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Funding: insufficient sustained resources to get/keep women engaged; insufficient support to women's networks and from donors who understand importance of gender in this context
- (Related to above) lack of opportunities for women to access information or training to strengthen their capacity, participation, and contribution
- Insecure tenure rights limit women in their efforts for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Finding opportunity to scale up REFACOF's successful strategies/ capitalize on experience to inspire other REDD+ countries

**ROUND 2:  
EXPERIENCE  
FROM  
TANZANIA,  
INDONESIA  
AND SRI  
LANKA**

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**TFCG and MJUMITA REDD+ SES experience**

*Presented by Bettie Luwuge, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group*

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**Purpose/Objective**

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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.

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**Strategies employed**

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- Developing a participatory forest management (CBFM) process integrating gender components into REDD+ processes
- Demonstrating pro-poor models to reduce degradation and deforestation by generating equitable financial incentives
- Developing clear guidelines for engendering land tenure and conducting a study on gender and land tenure
- Identifying risks and opportunities for women; e.g. what impact limited access to forests will have on livelihoods, workload, and benefit sharing for women
- Implementing community M&E including participatory MRV
- Introducing sustainable charcoal practices that address the issue of deforestation as well as emphasize women's engagement

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## Results to date

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- Endorsement of the National REDD+ Strategy by the Government of Tanzania in March 2013 that includes gender aspects
- Use of the 'dashboard tool' to address governance and gender issues in the project area
- Development of viable IGA with emphasis on women's involvement, such as bee keeping, Introducing village savings and loan schemes, and conservation agriculture
- Increased awareness and capacity for initiatives, and found high acceptance for women's engagement
- Gender included in local resources, forest, and land management plans
- Contributed to securing women's participation and representation: one-third of the village natural resources and village land use planning committees now comprised of women

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Cultural and social norms of the country that remain gender discriminate
- Lack of resources—human and financial—for maintaining capacity and attention to gender; need for targeted fundraising to ensure that more interventions are initiated that will increase women engagement and increase women resilience to climate change
- Need for identifying further risks and opportunities for women, particularly in benefit-sharing and decision making

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## **Developing national safeguards (PRISAI), Indonesia**

*Presented by Bernardinus Steni, REDD+ Agency*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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Since 2011, the REDD+ Task Force, now the REDD+ Agency, has been developing a national safeguards framework, namely PRISAI (Principles Criteria and Indicators for Safeguards REDD+ Indonesia). PRISAI is a multi-stakeholder engagement approach aimed at encompassing public consultation in REDD+ safeguard processes. A main objective of PRISAI is to initiate social and environmental safeguards—including gender safeguards—into practice, using simple language and implementation tactics to increase receptivity of issues and activities.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Engaging stakeholders, particularly women's organizations, in consultations for comments and feedback on different versions of safeguards
- Specifically including indigenous women in most recent version
- Developing gender-sensitive safeguards by women's organizations
- Testing of different gender safeguards in various types of projects around the country, and at different levels, to determine key issues and best approaches for applying safeguards

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## Results to date

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- Incorporation of gender safeguards not only as one principle, but reflected throughout all of the principles as a cross-cutting issue
- Initiation of discussion with other relevant REDD+ safeguards initiatives, such as REDD+ SES, to complement and strengthen PRISAI
- Field tests in various initiatives of REDD+ with different types of activities being implemented to determine best practices and challenges of gender-based safeguards
- Design of PRISAI at jurisdictional level is in place to begin with five provinces already appointed by the REDD+ Agency and starting implementation

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Current natural resource policies do not include gender dimensions or any gender safeguards
- Women's participation and their rights and access to land and resources is limited, and cultural stigma makes these sensitive issues to pursue
- REDD+ frameworks are designed around strategic concepts and technical knowledge that is difficult to explain to marginalized groups, especially women; thus translating the processes and potential benefits into digestible terminology/format is necessary
- Women are not adequately represented in discussions, and those who are involved usually do not address the roles and needs of rural and poor women specifically or as priority (i.e. are not necessarily gender champions)



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## **Lessons from field: gender inclusion in REDD+, Sri Lanka**

*Presented by Professor Anoja Wickramasinghe, University of Peradeniya*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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The main purpose of this initiative was to identify practical entry points for women's inclusion in REDD+ policies and practices, with the objectives of exploring the status of policies and practices related to gender integration and presenting good practices of women's inclusion, through a process of consultation and interactive learning. 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+.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Supporting equal opportunities for women to ensure their participation at community-level activities
- Engaging women in discussions to build their capacity and participatory analysis
- Recognizing and including good practices for addressing gender-specific issues, needs, and concerns
- Involving women's groups and organizations, agencies, NGOs and CBOs with gender experience
- Involving gender activists
- Creating a national-level forest dialogue
- Identifying and building awareness related to women's role in the forest management and market chain of forest products

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## Results to date

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- Creation of a common platform for various stakeholders in Sri Lanka through the national forest dialogue
- Wide range of stakeholders with diverse experiences convened to consider gender inclusion in UN-REDD+, barriers to gender inclusion, ways to resolve those barriers and strengthening gender inclusion in participatory forestry
- Increased awareness about the potential contribution of gender in implementing UN-REDD initiatives
- Women's organizations now invited/included in civil society forums

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Conventional ideology on gender and forestry
- Lack of women's organizations with technical capacity to intervene
- Strategic interventions not in place to bridge gaps between national policy frameworks and the forestry sector to promote gender equality
- Wide gap between technical forestry management operations and traditional forest management practices and practitioners; women excluded from formal systems

**ROUND 3:  
EXPERIENCES  
FROM NEPAL,  
MEXICO AND  
CAMBODIA**

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

*Presented by Nirmala Singh Bhandari, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation*

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**Purpose/Objective**

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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 to ensure gender and social inclusion are effectively advocated for and integrated. This initiative aims to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated in the various phases of REDD+ programs and that the REDD+ program safeguards the rights of women.

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**Strategies employed**

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- Developing REDD+ SES indicators for Nepal by a technical working group, including representatives from Indigenous Groups, women's groups, and socially-excluded groups
- Advocating for gender and social inclusion considerations to be effectively included in the indicators
- Integrating comments from local, regional, and national interest groups and stakeholders
- Building awareness of gender and REDD+ issues including via interactive workshops of NGOs working on REDD+ and gender issues throughout the country

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## Results to date

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- Development of indicators that incorporate social inclusion and gender considerations, integrated into the REDD+ SES
- Awareness raised among the stakeholders on aspects of gender considerations in the REDD+ SES indicators, as well as in the overall REDD+ process
- Harmonized use of the REDD+ SES indicators by the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment Framework (SESA) for Nepal
- REDD+ SES indicators considered to develop National Safeguard Information System
- REDD+ SES indicators considered as a basis for assessing REDD+ co-benefits

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Social and cultural implications affect women's active engagement and participation, as well as implementation of existing gender strategies and policies
- Inadequate resources, including both human and financial, for sensitizing various stakeholders
- Lack of awareness of gender considerations at community level for REDD+ processes
- Need for a harmonious safeguard information system: including REDD+ SES indicators with other safeguard measures in the country

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## **Creating a gender-responsive REDD+ Program and pilot projects, Mexico**

*Presented by Leticia Gutiérrez Lorandi, The Nature Conservancy/ MREDD*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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The Mexico REDD+ Program is a 5-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 MRV systems and contributing to the construction of the dialogue and broader public participation in the REDD+ process in Mexico. The project plans to integrate gender into these national processes using strategies that mainstream a gender approach for public policy instruments related to REDD+ in Mexico.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Fostering an inclusive participatory approach with local partners in different regions including 62 different indigenous groups; capturing diverse voices through consultation, forums, and workshops
- Analyzing the legal and policy framework related to REDD+ and gender equality; identifying key actors and assessing the capacity for gender-responsive implementation at different levels
- Initiating a video conference with all states on Gender and Climate Change to increase awareness and knowledge
- Developing a Gender Action Plan, with lines of action to be included in the Special Climate Change Program (PECC) and National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+)
- Providing technical inputs for gender text and mainstreaming in the General Climate Change Law (LGCC) and the General Sustainable Forest Development Law (LGDFS)
- Strengthening women and women's organizations participate in government's national and subnational committees that serve as REDD+ technical advisory board

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## Results to date

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- Development of the PAGeREDD+ Gender Action Plan
- In the Special Climate Change Program (PECC), an entire section devoted to gender and climate change in the first chapter; including 8 specific gender lines of action; and 34 cross-cutting lines of action, which correspond with the National Program for Equal Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women (PROIGUILDAD)
- The National REDD+ Strategy includes 15 references to gender equality, with 13 lines of action related to gender equality
- Installation of a working group to generate proposals to include a gender perspective in the LGCC and the LGDFS
- Assessment of the federal budget and how gender has been applied in climate change funding
- 27 projects throughout regions will include gender considerations, with specific MRV gender indicators
- Benefit-sharing mechanism adapted from the international community to ensure that national criteria is equitable and transparent to comply with standards including gender-sensitive policies and indicators
- Government REDD+ group in the Climate Change Committee includes women and women's organization representatives

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Positioning of the gender agenda in the environmental sector and across sectors
- Lack of political awareness and institutional coordination on programs as well as ability to include women's organizations
- Budget allocation to implement the lines of action related to gender equality, and for system to measure its impact
- M&E tools and systems for assessing impacts
- Lack of available information and statistics in relation to the role played by women and men in the different environmental sectors, such as agriculture and forestry.



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## **Identifying and overcoming barriers to women's inclusion in REDD+, Cambodia**

*Presented by Heang Thy, REDD+ Task Force*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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As part of a joint UN-REDD/LEAF/WOCAN regional analysis, this initiative's objectives are to identify barriers to greater involvement of women in REDD+ in Cambodia at both the policy/institutional and local levels, and to design and implement measures to overcome those barriers. The Royal Government of Cambodia has engaged proactively in this process and is considering implementation of various strategies to overcome barriers.

### **Strategies employed**

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- Establishing a 'Gender Team' to ensure the National REDD+ Strategy adequately addresses gender
- Allocating readiness funds specifically for women's inclusion
- Prioritizing projects that include building women's skills under the Community-based REDD+ Programme
- Prioritizing establishment of women's networks under the Community-based REDD+ Programme
- Promoting collection of gender-disaggregated data
- Engaging and building community awareness around importance of forest protection (not just for payment for preservation)

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## Results to date

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- Identification of barriers limiting women's involvement in REDD+ at the institutional/policy and community/local levels
- Design of measures to overcome main barriers by The Royal Government of Cambodia
- Designation of specific funding under the FCPF project and through UN-REDD Targeted Support to promote greater inclusion of women in REDD+
- Establishment of a 'Gender Team', as above
- The Country Action Plan of the Community-based REDD+ Programme is being finalized with two initiatives designed to support women incorporated into that plan

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Cultural norms (at policy and community level alike) and a lack of representation by women
- Women not typically recognized as stakeholders, nor are there considered to be strong women leaders in this arena
- Inadequate resources, both financial and human
- Data collection is generally not sex-disaggregated

# **I DAY 1, SESSION 4 - WHAT STANDS OUT? CONSOLIDATING BIG MESSAGES AND LESSONS FROM MORNING AND MARKETPLACE PRESENTATIONS, IN GROUP WORK**

*Facilitator: Lorena Aguilar, IUCN GGO*

## **Session Overview:**

The purpose of this first group work session was to identify the big issues—what ‘stood out’—from the morning presentations and the Marketplace, Part I. Participants identified key messages from each of the initiatives, comparing strategies that seemed to work and have impact, as well as lessons learned, remaining gaps and challenges.

## **Session Objectives:**

- Identify key messages of each initiative: strategies, lessons learned, best practices, challenges and remaining gaps
- Highlight key challenges and best practices to overcome challenges
- Compare practices across initiatives, countries and contexts

## **Key messages:**

- 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, including co-benefits
- Significant gaps remain, including especially persisting structural barriers (against women, and against women’s access to spheres such as those relevant to REDD+)
- See *Figure No. 2*, page 44

See *Annex II: Working Group Guide No. 1* for the Working Group Guide for this session.

## **Summary:**

Having divided up into small groups of three people each, participants worked together to pull out the ‘big messages’ from Day 1. The group consolidated their discussions into two categories: Challenges and Best Practices.

The following presents first a ‘snapshot’ consolidated chart of some of the most often-mentioned Challenges and Best Practices, many of which were directly addressed in discussions and action planning in following days. Next, the full lists of all the best practices and challenges identified during this group work exercise are presented, lightly categorized (by the report authors) for ease of reading and for comparison. The full lists include additions made by participants after the second part of the Marketplace, the following day.

The vast majority of the challenges and best practices alike were drawn from the Marketplace presentations; thus, they offer context- and country-specific perspectives from particular REDD+ initiatives

FIGURE NO. 2: SNAPSHOT OF PERSISTENT CHALLENGES & BEST PRACTICES

## 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 tool/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



Photo by IUCN

## CHALLENGES (FULL LIST, CATEGORIZED<sup>3</sup>)

### Participation

- Lack of self-confidence amongst (potential) women participants and hesitation to engage
- Lack of respect for women's representation (or right to be represented) in REDD+ bodies/processes

### Social/ local/ livelihoods issues

- Working with and representing diverse groups of women and diverse multi-cultural contexts
- Promoting or guaranteeing livelihoods improvement with REDD+ programs
- Not adding further work burden to women when engaging in REDD+
- Difficulty in addressing cultural barriers such as child marriage, religious extremism, etc.
- Land and forest tenure barriers
- Lack of tool to integrate/evaluate/quantify women's labor value

### Law/ policy

- Conflicting statutory and customary laws on tenure
- Lack of internal champions institutionalizing gender agenda (e.g. in government)
- Lack of (or conflicting) political will
- Need for raising gender awareness at different levels (including with high-level decision makers)
- Insufficient law enforcement and implementation
- Inadequate/lack of policies and legislation in support of gender mainstreaming
- Lack of process and/or legal knowledge among women's groups
- Political instability (and change-over, e.g. with elections)

### Guidelines/ standards

- Challenge in tying success and compliance with SES principles to land tenure reform for women / funds not available
- Multiple guidelines/safeguards to address

<sup>3</sup> The categorization has been applied by report authors in an effort to simplify reading of the lists; it is important to note, however, that some of the issues overlap or are relevant to several categories

### **Technical/ capacity**

- Long-term and systematic capacity building needs at various levels
- Lack of mechanisms for replication
- Insufficient capacities across all levels

### **M&E/ impact**

- Lack of evidence or baselines to link improved REDD+ approaches to gender considerations
- Difficulty in monitoring desired outcomes/results with/through numerous and disparate indicators
- Lack of tool/know-how on how to measure success/ impact
- Measuring impact of gender-approach for reducing deforestation/ increasing carbon capture

### **Cohesion/ cross-sectoral**

- Need to come together as an international community of practice for cohesive guidelines, standards and methodologies
- Inter-ministerial coordination to ensure REDD+ integrates gender (and especially safeguards against vulnerability)
- Challenge to integrate REDD+ objectives into health and food security/agriculture (where there are many programs and may be [more reliable] resources)
- Role of extractive industries in REDD+

### **Process/ approach**

- Process takes a long time to demonstrate results
- Clarity needed on process for gender and social inclusion
- Tension between/balancing human rights-based approach and 3E approach
- [Varying] stages of REDD+ implementation in each country
- Exit strategies for pilots

### **Funding**

- Lack of funding (including for implementation of roadmap or pilot projects with already-documented results)
- Gender strategies successfully designed and endorsed but lack funds for piloting and scaling up within national REDD+ programs (e.g. Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda)
- Mainstreaming the added value of gender into international REDD+ financing mechanisms
- Ensure sustainability of gender-related REDD+ (e.g. financial mechanisms outside of REDD+)
- Donor accountability to gender mandates
- Ensuring non-monetary benefits in addition to monetary





Photo by IUCN

## BEST PRACTICES (FULL LIST, CATEGORIZED)

### Participation

- Women's participation in all levels (local to national)
- Strategic actions in Cameroon to leverage position at global level (FCPF Women Representative) to influence national decision makers
- Strengthening women's networks and local women's organizations
- Knowing women's availability to participate (e.g. timing, location)

### Social/ local/ livelihoods issues

- Focusing on roles and responsibilities
- Culturally-specific gender approach (e.g. for Dalit, Indigenous, etc.) – especially as in Nepal, Tanzania, Ecuador
- Including men in conversation; ensuring men and women engaged in 'gender'
- Integrating/focusing on gender in forest and land reform efforts
- Engaging all members of the family to foster sustainability
- Gender 'health checks'

### Benefits

- Incentivizing non-carbon benefits including women's contributions
- Developing benefit-sharing scheme that determines and ensures, from the beginning, women's control and access to money
- Pursuing innovative BSM in Tanzania
- Allocating specific percent of forest revenue allocated to poor women and socially excluded groups
- Putting money in the hands of women, resulting in better management of funds
- Benefit-sharing through best practices instead of PES (activities specifically for women) in Mexico

### Law/ policy/ governance

- Development of national initiatives and adaptation to national context, e.g. gender road maps
- Government involvement in addressing gender issues in REDD+
- Creation of gender and REDD+ focal point in government (e.g. Ghana)
- Creation of dashboard tool in addressing governance and gender issues in Tanzania.
- Gender action plans or roadmaps endorsed as components of REDD+ strategies (e.g. in Cameroon, Ghana, Uganda)

## Guidelines/ standards

- Action research by WEDO and REDD+SES/CARE in Tanzania

## Capacity/ communication/ awareness

- Academic support of practices that include women because it increases conservation success
- Women's empowerment and capacity building
- Focusing message that gender is about inclusiveness, and not only about women
- Communicating REDD+ at the grassroots level in Nepal and Ecuador
- Gender education campaigns targeting multiple stakeholders

## Assessment/ M&E

- Assessments of REDD+ process
- Participatory needs assessments
- Supply chain analysis of forest product value

## Process/ approach

- Building local, national, and international alliances and networks
- Development of public-civil society partnerships
- National-level gender team to contribute to and influence REDD+ strategies, e.g. in Cambodia, Ghana
- Internal champions institutionalizing gender agenda
- Mainstreaming gender across sectors
- REDD+ [leveraging progress] for other issues, e.g. land tenure

## Evaluation excerpts:

### WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

*"It was clear how different practitioners appreciate the best practices from different case studies. As such, a common understanding of the ongoing challenges and lessons was produced."*

*"Gender needs to be addressed and will be [better] included soon in [our] REDD+ implementation."*

*"The group work helped us think about priorities, [which was] strategic. However, there was not enough time to dig a little bit deeper and come up with very thorough considerations."*

**DAY TWO:  
AGENDA  
AND  
SESSION  
SUMMARIES**

Day 2 focus:  
**EXCHANGING  
EXPERIENCES  
AND  
IDENTIFYING  
SUCSESSES AND  
CHALLENGES**

**DAY 2 – Wednesday 14 May 2014**

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09:00

**Welcome back**

Mr. George Akwah, IUCN

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09:10

**Marketplace, Part II**

*Learning from each other – gender equality and women’s empowerment in REDD+ initiatives*

Moderator: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO

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11:10

**Coffee break**

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11:40

**Group work**

*Identification of major successes, challenges*

Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES

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12:00

**Lunch**

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01:00

**Group work (continuation above)**

*Identification of major successes, challenges*

Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES

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03:00

**Coffee break**

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03:15

**Reporting back**

*Consolidation of groups’ work and discussion in plenary*

Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP

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04:45

**Indications for Day Three**

*Wrap up and closing of Day Two*

## 2 DAY 2, SESSION 1 - MARKETPLACE, PART 2: LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER – GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN REDD+ INITIATIVES

Facilitator: Cate Owren, IUCN GGO

### Marketplace Overview, Objectives and

#### Key Messages:

See above description from Day 1 (page 24 of this report); this 'Part 2' session of the Marketplace was a continuation of Part 1, with nine new presentations.

#### Summary:

This session included the following presentations:

### ROUND 1: EXPERIENCES FROM TANZANIA, SURINAME AND THE ASIA REGION

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#### CARE HIMA Project, Tanzania

*Presented by Fatma Khamis, CARE HIMA*

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#### Purpose/Objective

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The purpose of the CARE HIMA project is to promote a pro-poor gender-equitable approach to community forest management in Zanzibar, including piloting of carbon financing for REDD, providing forest-dependent communities with secure property rights, equitable rewards for providing ecosystem services and other livelihood benefits.

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#### Strategies employed

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- Developing gender analysis and 'health check' to identify gender gaps to provide recommendations for implementation of gender-sensitive components
- Creating Community Forest Management (CoFM) guidelines with directives on establishing CoFM group; mandated one third of group to be women and encouraged them to be included in positions of leadership
- Building capacity and empowering women economically and socially through the Village Savings and Loan Groups, and involving women in income-generating activities
- Raising awareness and building capacity of communities on gender and REDD+ concepts

## Results to date

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- Implemented gender analysis and report with recommendations
  - Developed gender 'health check'
  - Involved women in the implementation of the HIMA project activities providing gender-sensitive income-generating activities
  - Increased capacity of communities to mainstream gender into REDD+ process
  - CARE HIMA recognized as leading, innovative approach, including for integrating gender
- 

## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Cultural barriers that limit women's involvement because of their household duties making engagement in productive activities difficult
- Religious barriers such as women seeking permission from men to participate in community forest activities
- Lack of confidence for women in communities to voice opinions in meeting settings where men are present
- Implementation process of gender action plans developed from the gender analysis
- Continuing to build capacity for mainstreaming gender in community
- Development of gender monitoring and evaluation system in project activities and documentation

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## **Ensuring community voices influence national REDD+ processes, Suriname**

*Presented by Marie-Josée Artist, VIDS*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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The purpose of this initiative is to ensure Indigenous Peoples' full participation in national REDD+ processes in complement to the realization of sustainable development from Indigenous Peoples' perspectives; this includes that Indigenous Peoples will be able to identify their own sustainable development goals and strategies in harmony with their environment.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Conducting community-based research by villagers, on-the-ground trainings, and awareness-raising initiatives to strengthen understanding, engagement and influence of communities at different governance levels
- Developing community-based research, exchange visits and long-term community vision planning that are participatory, bottom-up, culturally and gender-sensitive
- Complementarily undertaking initiatives and processes at community and national levels
- Aiming for long-term commitment of funders for sustainable initiative processes, working with international environmental donors to build knowledge and capacity of government officials on inclusive and participatory issues
- Holding separate meetings with women to increase women's comprehension of decision-making process and opportunities to participate
- Utilizing the UN recommended Human Rights Based Approach



## Results to date

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- Indigenous Peoples are recognized as groups with interests and are included in the Government's REDD+ process as members of major groups; resolution from RPP process now has 3 of 7 articles include text on participation, collaboration and inclusion of IP
- Indigenous Peoples are recognized as rights holders, rather than only stakeholders
- Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is recognized and is in the process of becoming part of the national law
- IP and gender-responsive activities budgeted in "Implementing Suriname REDD+ Readiness Plan 2014-2018"
- More Indigenous Peoples, both men and women, have an understanding of and are involved in REDD+ processes
- Indigenous village leaders (mostly men) understand the position and role of women in climate change, REDD+, and development plans

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Lack of knowledge in the government about the rights of Indigenous Peoples and gender component; limited faith in national process
- System for legally recognizing IP's rights regarding land and environment is not in place
- FPIC is not fully implemented
- Minimal participation of women at the national level; certain women are engaged because of their already-elevated social status but not empowering marginalized women
- Minimal budget allocated for gender at the national level—none at the community level
- Climate change and REDD+ are politically sensitive in Suriname and politicians are not involved enough yet
- Lack of transparency and finance; regulation of REDD+ process is not guaranteed post-2015 and the process for the grievance mechanism is not clearly set forth
- Villagers need income and cannot invest too much time in trainings
- The gap between IP international law and national implementation is becoming even larger

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## **USAID's Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF)**

*Presented by Natalie Elwell, USAID*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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This five-year regional project, which began in 2011 and is funded by USAID, works to produce more gender-equitable and sustainable climate change mitigation outcomes in the forestry sector by increasing the reach of interventions, developing more informed gender-equitable policies, strengthening women's leadership skills, and improving the capacity of national and regional organizations to address gender-related issues.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Employing dedicated gender staff on teams, rather than short-term consultants (supported by regional gender networks, as well)
- Combining of integrated and targeted approach in programming and budgeting: specific gender activities and budgets, as well as cross-cutting
- Integrating gender into project's M&E
- Building capacity on gender issues for all staff, complemented (championed) by committed leadership

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## Results to date

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- Ensured inclusion of gender component in REDD+ curriculum of 12 partner universities
- Trained professional-level planners on gender-integrated planning in climate change/REDD+ in Vietnam and Lao PDR
- Ensured focus on gender in SES training for all LEAF staff, local partners, and government counterparts from eight countries
- Supported joint initiative with UN-REDD and WOCAN
- Provided leadership training to a cadre of gender champions who will be supported through a regional leadership mentorship program for the next two years

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Securing adequate funding for integration of gender into programing from the core budget of the program; gender was integrated after the project was awarded
- Full integration of gender into LEAF's programing
- Technical projects do not allow for including income-generating activities within gender-related activities

**ROUND 2:  
EXPERIENCES  
FROM  
HONDURAS,  
NEPAL AND  
UGANDA**

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**Strengthening REDD+ Rights with CIEL, Honduras**

*Presented by Allison Silverman*

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**Purpose/Objective**

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The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) recognizes the vital role that forests play in mitigating climate change, protecting biodiversity and in supporting the lives and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities. CIEL takes a 'rights-based approach' when working on REDD+ issues, strengthening forest governance by ensuring the laws and standards in the emerging international framework are strong and well-enforced, and has developed REDD+ rights tools to empower local communities and indigenous peoples to defend their rights and their forests. These tools, built in close collaboration with partners in Honduras, support communities in evaluating national REDD+ policies against international standards and are now being disseminated around the world.

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**Strategies employed**

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- Responding to specific requests from partner organizations about the need for more comprehensible information related to REDD+ safeguards and rights
- Surveying potential users of tools to understand current level of knowledge on REDD+ safeguards and rights
- Developing REDD+ rights tools in an inclusive responsive manner with Honduran communities and other partners engaged in REDD+ safeguards work
- Recognizing the need for more gender-specific focus, and then encourage women in the community to review the material with an eye towards areas on which to focus
- Ensuring affected communities are equipped with the capacity to use the aforementioned tools
- Collaborating with partners to use these tools to advocate for promoting a rights-based approach to REDD+

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## Results to date

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- Two complementary capacity building tools for different audiences to provide communities with a solid understanding of their rights, thereby enabling them to better evaluate national REDD+ policies
- Creation of the *ForestDefender*<sup>4</sup> web-tool: an online database targeted at national-level lawyers and activists
- Publication of *My Guide*<sup>5</sup>, a community resource guide, designed for community leaders to provide an overview of REDD+, the REDD+ relevant rights, how to defend their rights, and a collection of questions community leaders should ask themselves, their community members and fellow lawyers and advocates
- Quantifiable data, demonstrating use of this tool by users around the world, plus positive response to tools from stakeholders
- Partners translating *My Guide* into their own languages and adapting the format for their preferred use in capacity building
- Recognition that these tools can be used for better understanding rights related to REDD+, as well as for other mechanisms and processes such as FLEGT

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Limited experiences on gender-specific work
- Limited funding for translation of the tools into additional languages
- Lack of funding to continue to disseminate the tools to new partners and continue to enhance the tools to incorporate additional information

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4. [www.forestdefender.org](http://www.forestdefender.org)

5. English version: [http://ciel.org/Publications/REDD\\_Guide\\_May2014.pdf](http://ciel.org/Publications/REDD_Guide_May2014.pdf);

Spanish version: [http://ciel.org/Publications/REDD\\_Guide\\_Espanol\\_May2014.pdf](http://ciel.org/Publications/REDD_Guide_Espanol_May2014.pdf)

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## **Hariyo Ban Project, Nepal**

*Presented by Shikha Shrestha*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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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. It aims to ensure meaningful engagement of women and socially excluded groups in REDD+ initiatives by increasing their knowledge, as well as increasing gender-responsive REDD+ policy design

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Conducting a gender analysis for status of country, for example identifying barriers women face in conservation, finding that 60% of women face gender-based violence in conservation sector; women can identify more forest species than men while exhibiting more versatility with NTFP; and migration of men is leaving women in charge
- Supporting women's networks and socially excluded groups, i.e. Himawanti and Danar, to enable their involvement in policy development
- Providing community center for learning and action for women and socially excluded groups to build confidence for involvement and ownership of projects in community forestry, and also with water use and education
- Consolidating social and development actions to strengthen infrastructure, roads and bridges to increase accessibility/mobility around rural communities
- Enhancing community outreach for sensitization and building capacity on gender issues to focus on underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation
- Creating/using manual of SES principles with gender-sensitive illustrations and concepts to more fully engage local communities, especially women

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## Results to date

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- Increased understanding of underlying causes of drivers of deforestation and degradation, highlighting that women's community roles/livelihoods are not the most detrimental driver
- Enhanced communications for information and knowledge base to strengthen the active engagement of women in REDD+ interventions and discourse
- Developed green enterprises to support alternative livelihoods for women through renewable energy (e.g. biogas, solar, etc.) and climate-smart adaptive measures for conservation
- Increased networking and confidence of women through the Community Learning and Action Center, and using it as a platform at the national level for increasing knowledge with women as climate change agents; strengthened civil society voices in REDD+ discourses
- Government acceptance for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in REDD+; Hariyo Ban project presents as the gender task force to the Ministry of Environment and is represented on different committees to promote the issues and progress of gender

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Difficulty in influencing REDD+ SES without strong/high profile gender champions in CSO or government, and without committed financial resources
- Technical content needs to be made more relevant and accessible for local communities to understand and engage with
- Organizational capacity needs to be further developed to be more strategic and productive especially at the community level to engage local people
- Focus on gender is usually because women's community roles are seen as the drivers of deforestation but need to identify what the underlying causes of drivers are
- Continuing to make manual more gender- and socially inclusive and participatory for implementation, and for driving forward the implementation process
- Inadequate action on national standards and frameworks for mainstreaming gender in REDD+; global policy needs to be stronger to influence REDD+ dialogues and integrate gender in climate change agenda
- Conservation organizations need to consider issue of GBV and work to identify perpetrators; work with community forest groups to take action and hold the government accountable for addressing issue



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## **Trees for Global Benefit, Uganda**

*Presented by Pauline Nantongo Kalunda*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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Trees for Global Benefit, an initiative of Ugandan NGO EcoTrust, is a cooperative community carbon offset scheme to enable poverty reduction through effective management and protection of forestry ecosystems on which people depend. This is achieved through Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), reducing unsustainable pressure on natural resources, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and building community resiliency while diversifying and increasing incomes for rural farming households.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Undertaking and applying gender-sensitive socio-economic analysis before introducing the program in a new community
- Working with all members of a households, including in situations with multiple spouses
- Designing activities around time-sensitive events during the day and in the community to include different groups
- Raising awareness of the potential extra workload the project may impose on some members of the household, especially women and youth
- Involving women in leadership responsibilities
- Working with organizations focused on vulnerable groups, including women's networks
- Utilizing a variety of income-generating initiatives
- Providing avenues for marginalized groups to access social services, e.g. those without assets are able to use carbon purchase agreements as collateral for loans

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## Results to date

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- Recruited, trained, and supported over 2,000 farmers to invest in sustainable management of their land, leading to improved management of at least 3,000 hectares of private land
- Mobilized over 3,000 households to participate in sustainable forest management, with 25% of the project activities led by women
- More than 400 of these women have been able to use their carbon purchase agreements as collateral for loans
- 520,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> sold on the voluntary carbon market in the past 10 years of the project using the Plan Vivo Standard
- Activities regularly verified to ensure that the project continues to meet the Plan Vivo requirements

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Difficulty mobilizing women to participate in project activities due to roles/responsibilities/cultural norms, e.g. women usually need permission to leave home, and the burden of their household duties do not allow them to participate in awareness meetings and trainings
- Increased cost of conducting gender-sensitive meetings (e.g. separate meetings; meetings in locations convenient for women)
- Women do not usually have land rights, thus participating in land use planning requires the consent of the man; tree planting also seen as men's work
- Despite evidence at community level that engaging women improves outcomes, project staff need more sustained gender capacity building

**ROUND 3:  
RESEARCH  
AND  
EXPERIENCE  
ACROSS  
MULTIPLE  
COUNTRIES**

---

**Gender differentiated analysis of value chains of forest products, IIED6**

*Presented by Isilda Nhantumbo*

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**Purpose/Objective**

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Identifying and understanding the economic arguments that guide land use choices helps to develop equitable strategy options, including for REDD+. Thus, the purpose of IIED's study briefly summarized herein, which was undertaken in Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania and Vietnam, is to promote gender sensitive and transformative REDD+ strategy options through use of value chain analysis to understand the nexus driver(s) of land use and land use change, commodities, and roles of men and women in different stages of production, commercialization and net deriving of benefits. (The presentation focused on the preliminary results from Nepal and Tanzania, where IIED has partnerships with Forest Action and Sokoine University of Agriculture, respectively.)

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**Strategies employed**

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- Researching customary and statutory rights to land, forests and carbon stocks, highlighting good practices in resources rights that can encourage adoption of sustainable land use practices and contribute to reducing emissions
- Analyzing power structures, focusing on representation as a means toward ensuring that women can influence decision making regarding the various aspects of REDD+
- Analyzing equity, considering both income generation (i.e. how men and women participate in production of commodities that drive change in land use and land cover) and income distribution (including the extent to which statutory and customary norms might define the distribution of performance-based payments)

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6. See <http://www.iied.org/gender-redd>

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## Results to date

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- Identification of key stages of country-/context-specific value chains, including drivers and commodities; this comprised the first part of the study
- Examination of the proximate drivers of deforestation in Nepal and Tanzania, including encroachment, agriculture, biomass energy, logging, infrastructure development, livestock rearing, bush fire, biofuels and refugees, and their differentiation by gender, and identification of income generated and distributed, differentiated by gender (For example, the analysis of biomass energy value chain indicates that the product commercialized in the Terai region in Nepal is firewood, while in Tanzania it is charcoal. In Nepal, women spend over 100 days/year collecting firewood, transporting the product on their backs to sell in tea shops, hotels and brick factories, or to bus and truck drivers, who then transport to the urban market. Men spend about 70 days transporting firewood on bicycles, and as a result they generate higher revenue compared to women. This suggests that, among other things, men play a bigger role in commercialization of biomass energy despite the fact that women spend more time)
- Identification of gender differentiated roles and responsibilities, as well as value chain impact (For example, in Tanzania, men tend to cut down the trees for firewood, while women harvest dead wood for domestic use. The final consumer or direct users of biomass energy are women who are responsible for providing food to their families; thus, banning charcoal production or restricting access to biomass energy is likely to have a negative impact on the household food security)
- Identification of strategy options for sustainable management of the resource base

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Quantification of costs and benefits of current land use practices and assessment of net return from sustainable options for men and women
- Analysis 'with' and 'without' REDD+ to assess the incremental benefits of change in land use practices and gender differentiated impacts

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

*Presented by Jeannette Gurung, WOCAN*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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The W+ Standard<sup>7</sup>, developed via an innovative results-based framework, is a unique certification label for endorsing projects that create increased social or 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.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Establishing innovative results-based framework to quantify and monetize social capital created by women to recognize and reward contributions to sustainable environments and communities
- Organizing the measurement of women's empowerment around six key themes/domains: Time, Income and Assets, Health, Leadership, Education and Knowledge, and Food Security
- Identifying criteria for projects to apply; projects applying the W+ standard must follow a process that assures a rigorous measurement of results, following quantification and verification of women's empowerment claims by WOCAN-approved external auditors
- Establishing a process for organizations/projects that have obtained satisfactory results to be issued W+ certificates for a specific number of units that can be sold to corporations, investors, and individual buyers
- Requiring that a significant portion of revenues from the sale of units is shared with women participants and their groups

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7. See <http://www.wplus.org/>

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## Results to date

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- Launch of the Standard in April 2013 with endorsement of Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary
- Establishment of Advisory Council of prominent public and private sector leaders
- Establishment of Standard Committee comprised of environmental, social, and financial auditors
- Development of methods for measuring the 'time' domain
- Piloting of project implementation within biogas project in Nepal
- Creation of process for producing quantifiable women-benefit units that contribute toward post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, climate financing, or Corporate Social Responsibility targets

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- Challenge in developing methodologies for measuring social impact that are rigorous yet realistic
- Development of methods for remaining five domains other than "time"
- Sale of W+ units not yet underway

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

*Presented by Anita Sæbø*

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### **Purpose/Objective**

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Working towards the improvement of women's social, economic, and political position internationally, FOKUS—a Norwegian umbrella NGO—has conducted an analysis of gender and REDD+ projects funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to first analyze and then advocate to ensure that REDD+ initiatives comply with/advance development principles and goals, including especially the promotion of gender equality.

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### **Strategies employed**

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- Analyzing Norway's role in REDD+ negotiations at international level, identifying supporting role in terms of integrating gender language
- Analyzing investment in REDD+ projects (in Tanzania and Brazil), generally finding that projects themselves were very weak on gender
- Developing specific recommendations, geared towards a range of stakeholders at different levels; e.g. involve women and women's organizations in project design from the beginning, require gender training for climate and environmental organizations leading projects, establish gender units/team/action plans, etc.

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## Results to date

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- Research activities themselves have raised awareness, increasing women's participation across most projects
- Tanzania national strategy has improved after engagement in research (especially WEDO/REDD+ SES action research)
- Tanzania national task force includes women
- Brazilian projects have developed indicators on gender for their national strategy
- Awareness raised amongst Norad staff; report recommendations considered
- Implementation of other recommendations underway, e.g. engaging women's organizations; ensuring women are involved in trainings, pilot projects, etc.

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## Persisting gaps & challenges

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- REDD+ pilot projects are being phased out without any plan to compile lessons learned and best practices of gender-responsive actions
- Projects are getting increasingly more money and want a stronger impact from the big NGOs rather than small women's organizations that are too small to apply
- Despite national mandates, implementing staff have low capacity on gender
- Women foresters need information on rights and roles and services they can access to enhance livelihoods
- Climate and environmental organizations in country need training on gender to be gender-sensitive in projects



## 2 DAY 2, SESSION 2 – IDENTIFYING MAJOR SUCCESSES, CHALLENGES AND GAPS, IN GROUP WORK

Facilitator: Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES

### Session Overview:

Having each now heard a total of six Marketplace presentations, via Part 1 and Part 2, as well as overview presentations the day prior, participants took time during this session to dig deeper, identifying major successes (best practices) and challenges, and then corresponding action that might fill significant gaps (See Annex IV for Group Guide No. 2, page 112). Two working groups focused at national level, while three working groups focused at subnational/local level. Participants whose work is predominantly at international or across levels chose a group most relevant or interesting to his or her programming. Groups identified challenges, best practices and actions according to six themes or work streams:

1. Design and implementation of REDD+ strategies/ programs
2. Safeguards/SIS
3. Benefit sharing
4. Governance
5. International and national policies/mandates
6. Compliance frameworks

At the end of the groups' work time, the two national groups merged, and the three subnational groups merged, to consolidate inputs.

In the following session, which is further elaborated below, the two merged groups reported back in plenary, presenting the consolidated inputs from

national and subnational/local levels. Next, participants each 'voted' on the top three actions they found to be most urgent or important, thereby indicating the group's top priorities (see *Day 2, Session 3, page 76 for more information*).

### Session Objectives:

- Consolidate key messages and issues from the initiatives that have addressed gender considerations, further honing in on best practices, challenges, and actions necessary to overcome challenges and fill gaps, or enhance and replicate best practices
- Categorize lessons into six different REDD+ work streams (e.g. governance; safeguards/SIS, as noted above)
- Consider most urgent actions identified at national and subnational levels to continue addressing gender considerations across the various REDD+ work streams

### Key messages:

A range of challenges exist, with multiple strategies to overcome them, many of which are supported by evidence of best practice at national and subnational/local level

Numerous actions are possible across multiple work streams to continue making progress toward more effective, efficient, equitable and gender-sensitive REDD+

### Summary:

The following tables—national, followed by subnational—present the groups' work, organized by theme/work stream, best practices, challenges and associated proposed actions. (Some specific proposed actions are targeted at regional or international

level, as indicated in the table.) These actions aim to replicate or scale best practices, as well as modify good practices to further overcome challenges.

are included (if no vote is indicated, then that action did not receive a 'priority' vote even though groups had previously included its importance); the actions that received **4 or more votes are in bold.**

The voting exercise that took place as part of the following session is indicated in these tables. All votes

## NATIONAL GROUP WORK

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REDD+ STRATEGIES/ PROGRAMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government-civil society partnership in the development of RPP; (e.g. Ghana, Cameroon)</li> <li>Development of Gender &amp; REDD+ Roadmaps (e.g. Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of cap for inclusion of gender in national REDD+ strategies</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Share and exchange experience between countries and regions*</p> <p>Advocate for the incorporation of gender and REDD+ actions into national budget devoted for REDD+ <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p><b>Develop and consolidate gender and REDD+ action plan w/ implementation and budget (5 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Ensure strong women's rep in REDD+ national strategy design, backed by professional women networks and experts <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Gender-responsive grievance mechanisms</p> <p><b>At regional/ international level:</b> Design and implement gender education programs in support of natural resource management and development policies; and establish and operate gender knowledge programs <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>SAFEGUARDS/ SIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring/including gender-sensitive indicators for safeguard information systems (SIS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient law enforcement and implementation</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Include women leaders in the management of natural resources</p> <p>Improve capacity of national institutions <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Ensure gender considerations/ differentiations included in safeguards, and are respected <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>

## NATIONAL GROUP WORK (CONTINUED)

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>BENEFIT-SHARING (B-S)/ COMPENSATION MECHANISMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of benefit-sharing schemes under a legal framework</li> <li>• Women's representation and voice in defining equitable benefit-sharing mechs</li> <li>• Collective and individual women's benefits considered in formulation</li> <li>• Women focal point engaging from national to subnational levels</li> <li>• Benefit sharing mechanisms: contribution, labor, knowledge; opportunity cost; tenure (ownership + access)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of tree/ forest tenure for women</li> <li>• Less/ lack of recognition of women's knowledge in/ for conservation</li> <li>• National-level (B-S) mechanisms too broad to consider local needs and on-the-ground realities</li> <li>• Lack of clear, equitable policies on land and resources, with link to REDD+ B-SM</li> <li>• Lack of mechanisms for valuing women's contribution to REDD+</li> <li>• Not recognizing or compensating women's labor</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Build benefit-sharing mechanisms based on gender-differentiated roles &amp; actions to reduce D&amp;D, including gender-based understanding of drivers/ reduction of deforestation and degradation <b>(4 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Perform participatory assessments of direct and indirect costs and benefit for women's participation in REDD+ <b>(6 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Adopt national standard that requires FPIC to consider women's contribution and benefits <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p>

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-sensitive criteria for nomination/ election of women to decision-making bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contradictory customary and statutory laws, especially regarding tenure</li> <li>• Lack of inter-ministerial coordination/ sectors-specific approach or segregation</li> <li>• Lack of political will in support of gender &amp; REDD+</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Increase civil society engagement, especially women's networks <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p>Ensure women's representative in benefit-sharing decision-making is supported and selected by women's networks/activists/etc. <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Create forum for women's engagement from all levels from parliamentarian and professional, to grassroots and activist <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>

## NATIONAL GROUP WORK (CONTINUED)

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL MANDATES/ POLICIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of gender considerations on REDD+-related legal and programmatic documents (RPP, forest law, VPA/FLEGT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of gender-responsive budgeting and planning</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>M+E/accountability mechanisms for gender budgets to be able to track where the money goes and its impact <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Integrate gender in economic development planning <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p>Support organizational development in government agencies for gender awareness and integration <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Leverage gender &amp; REDD+ for land use, land tenure, NRM, and climate change</p>	<p>toward harmonized gender- responsive policies and reforms <b>(7 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Adopt gender-responsive budget and dedicated budget lines <b>(3 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Organize exchange visits between parliamentarians in support of gender processes*</p> <p>At regional/ international level: Scale-up national experiences to regional/ international scales, especially for/via learning exchange <b>(3 VOTES)**</b></p>

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORKS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender legal reforms (harmonization) of/ across all REDD+-related laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of legal recognition of land/forest ownership and access for women</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Gender impact assessment <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Safe, accessible gender responsive grievance and redress mechanism <b>(4 VOTES)</b></p>

*\*Interestingly, while cross-regional/contextual exchange and learning received relatively few votes in this exercise, (only here \*\*) it was one of the most often-discussed topics, including during other workshop sessions, reflected to some extent in country/initiative actions, and in post-workshop discussions.*

## SUBNATIONAL GROUP WORK

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<p><b>DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REDD+ STRATEGIES/ PROGRAMS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodology for engagement and data collection at onset</li> <li>• Ensure full understanding and adoption of REDD+ concept and benefits</li> <li>• Recognizing assumptions about options-appreciative inquiry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Conduct context and situational analyses before devising strategies and options <b>(3 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Develop media strategy appropriate to local level and women <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p>Simplify relevant REDD+ and gender documents to ensure local understanding <b>(3 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Communicate clearly risks and benefits of REDD+ to all</p> <p>Enhance communication awareness of the importance of gender in REDD+ <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p>Community level: use communication channels used by local communities to unpack demystify, explain, make relevant safeguards <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>	<p>Advocate for participatory land use planning (gender-sensitive) <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Link actions to livelihoods, using entry points <b>(3 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Meeting people where they are (use community radio, hold meetings at time and place convenient for women, men, and youth)</p> <p>Creating male allies/champions for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Identifying entry points that can generate positive results without dramatically changing cultural systems <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p> <p>Enough budget allocated within REDD+ environment strategies and processes to ensure effective design, implementation, M&amp;E, in a gender-responsive manner at subnational levels <b>(4 VOTES)</b></p>

## SUBNATIONAL GROUP WORK (CONTINUED)

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>SAFEGUARDS/ SIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage as a theme that has two sides: inheritance system; early marriage</li> <li>• Verification of safeguards (including gender aspects) needs to be enhanced</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge on safeguards and rights as well as how to enforce and protect them</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Engage CSO and academia on checking/ verifying what has been reported of safeguards and SIS</p> <p>Translate these texts to local languages</p>	<p>Promote awareness of safeguards at the local level</p> <p>Integrate education on leadership and organizational skills including financial management and negotiations</p>
WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>BENEFIT-SHARING (B-S)/ COMPENSATION MECHANISMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits directly for women that enhance their commitment through other benefits</li> <li>• In Uganda: agreements with women that can bring other opportunities/benefits</li> <li>• Women groups and platforms to have exchanges between villages, programs, field visits and peer-to-peer exchanges</li> <li>• Mexico: BSM focused on best practices and not only on usual PRS</li> <li>• Tanzania: benefits according to # of children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual land tenure rights that lead to benefit rights access and resources</li> <li>• Benefit sharing related to land tenure that exclude women</li> <li>• Collective land tenure rights</li> <li>• Clarity on carbon rights</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Develop land tenure strategies to bypass land tenure complexities and instead focus on resources on land and not land itself (8 VOTES)</b></p> <p>Differentiated group investment plans of benefits <b>(I VOTE)</b></p>	<p>B-S more focused to resource-use, instead of land tenure <b>(I VOTE)</b></p> <p>Learn from successful BSM that have included gender and social equity-specific benefits and participation <b>(I VOTE)</b></p>

## SUBNATIONAL GROUP WORK (CONTINUED)

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing women governance structures to ensure their engagement</li> <li>Engage youth clubs, involving girls and boys too for behavioral change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to get poorest women/most vulnerable ones to participate and engage</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Set multi-sectoral/stakeholder discussion groups/platforms (engaging governments)</p>	<p>Evaluate governance structures including gender</p> <p>Plan REDD+ with this previous understanding <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL MANDATES/ POLICIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>In the SIS, require a specific/concrete indication on gender (with feedback from subnational levels to inform guidance <b>(5 VOTES)</b></p>	

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<b>COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORKS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Gender-related indicators for assessing policy implementation <b>(2 VOTES)</b></p>	<p>Provide accountability checks with donors to ensure gender guidance and mandates are complied with <b>(1 VOTE)</b></p>

## SUBNATIONAL GROUP WORK (CONTINUED)

WORK STREAM	BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES
<p><b>CROSS-CUTTING</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culturally specific gender approaches</li> <li>• Media and communications strategy</li> <li>• Engaging with faith-based groups for collective actions</li> <li>• Gender should not be only a women-centered approach</li> <li>• Socioeconomic analysis within the women's community</li> <li>• Value chain and economic analysis</li> <li>• Importance of literacy and numeracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues on timing and location of the meetings and workshops to schedule when women are available</li> <li>• Opportunity cost/value of women's activities</li> </ul>
	<p><b>NATIONAL ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Exchange existing tools to include gender into REDD+ processes (e.g. back board tool) <b>(I VOTE)</b></p> <p>Start with approaching traditional and local authorities and take time</p> <p>Peer-to-peer skills-exchange and networking <b>(I VOTE)</b></p>	<p>Good practices and lessons learned shared and exchange via online platform, video, radio, etc.)</p> <p>Integrating men and married life into gender approach/study and communications</p> <p>Design B-S value chain analysis of options <b>(I VOTE)</b></p>



## 2 DAY 2, SESSION 3 – REPORTING BACK: CONSOLIDATING GROUPS’ INPUTS AND PRIORITIZING KEY ACTIONS

*Facilitator: Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/UNDP*

### **Session Overview:**

Reporting back from the group work in the previous session, participants focused on consolidating the major successes presented throughout the first two days of the workshop, and discussing and prioritizing the major challenges and gaps remaining. Groups reported on their key identified actions, and then identified their own priorities. Using colorful leaf stickers, each participant voted on the three actions he or she found to be most important/urgent.

This session drew from the Marketplace presentations and the group work undertaken throughout the two days, but also—thinking ahead to Day Three’s sessions—started to consider key themes relevant in participants’ own work.

### **Session Objectives:**

- Identify main challenges experienced in incorporating gender considerations in national and subnational processes
- Distinguish possible actions to overcome the challenges at the national and subnational level
- Identify, and vote on, each participant’s top three preferred/ important/ urgently-needed actions

### **Key messages:**

- A range of actions are necessary—from subnational, to national, to international levels—to enhance gender-responsive REDD+, including the respect for, and promotion of, women’s rights and gender equality as a co-benefit
- A total of 8 actions received the most votes, but a total of 40 actions received at least one vote

### **Summary:**

After the groups’ report-backs, the prioritization exercise revealed which interventions participants found to be most urgent—or potentially most impactful. Most of the action items that received the most votes echoed the common themes of conversation throughout the days, and about half of them drew from best practices already demonstrated. Funding and sustainability mechanisms, as well as benefit-sharing and grievance mechanisms, appear to be among those priorities that still remain predominantly under the ‘challenges’ category. The action receiving the most votes—developing strategies to bypass land tenure complexities—was a predominant topic of discussion at both national and subnational level, and interestingly, the second most-voted upon action echoed a sentiment expressed early on in Day 1: that REDD+ is an opportunity for reform, but not in isolation of other sustainable development goals, principles, strategies and programs. Likewise, the learning and influence of ‘gender and REDD+’ offers the opportunity to trigger progress on long-standing areas of concern, such as—especially—land tenure.

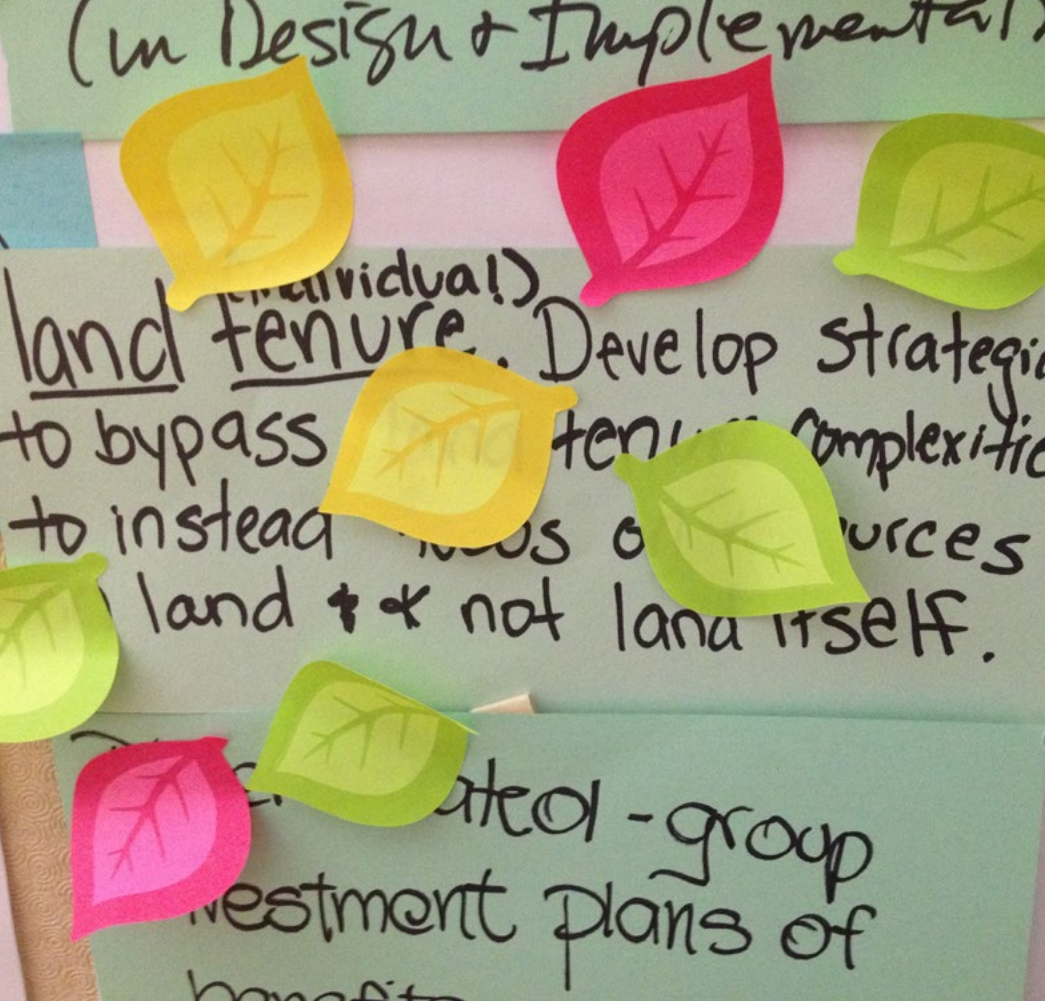


Photo by IUCN

A total of 93 votes were cast (i.e. 93 leaves were placed on action cards,) with a total of 40 actions receiving at least one vote. **Figure No. 3**, below presents the top 8 actions identified as necessary; this includes any action that received 4 or more votes.

All actions receiving at least one vote are clearly identified in the National and Subnational tables presented above, in the previous group work session. (If a vote is not indicated, the action did not receive a vote per se, even though previous group work had included the point as important to making progress.)

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

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### Figure No. 3: Top 8 Actions Identified as Necessary

These actions received the highest number of votes during the prioritization exercise. These actions then became the primary focus of the group work exercise that followed the next day. (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)

**DAY THREE:  
AGENDA  
AND  
SESSION  
SUMMARIES**

Day 3 focus:  
MAPPING THE WAY  
FORWARD

**DAY 3 – Thursday, 15 May 2014**

09:00	<b>Welcome back</b> Moderator: Mr. Andre Mershon, USAID
09:10	<b>Moving forward</b> <b>Identifying recommendations at national and sub-national/local level</b> Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, CCBA/ REDD+ SES
10:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
10:45	<b>Moving forward (continued)</b> <b>Report-backs in Plenary, Followed by Identification of Country- and Initiative-specific Actions</b> Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, CCBA/ REDD+ SES
01:30	<b>Lunch</b>
02:30	<b>What lies ahead?</b> <b>Update on global policy and regional processes, noting key milestones in the next two years</b> Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN
03:00	<b>Conclusions and thanks</b> <b>Workshop wrap-up and closing remarks</b> Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN & Ms. Natalie Elwell, USAID

### 3 DAY 3, SESSION 1.1 – MOVING FORWARD: IDENTIFYING RECOMMENDATIONS AT NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL/ LOCAL LEVEL, IN GROUP WORK

*Facilitator: Joanna Durbin, CCBA/ REDD+ SES, with group work guidance from George Akwah, IUCN; Andrea Quesada, REDD+ SES and WEDO; Eleanor Blomstrom, WEDO; Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP; and Natalie Elwell, USAID*

#### **Session Overview:**

Days 1 and 2 of the workshop 'set the stage' for gender and REDD+, exploring different ways that initiatives have endeavored to fill the 'gender gaps' and enhance efficacy of REDD+ processes at multiple levels by fostering women's involvement and empowerment and the co-benefits of advancing gender equality. Day 3 began with a focus toward consolidating those key issues that have emerged, 'mapping the way forward' by identifying, as concretely as possible, and at multiple levels, next steps for action.

In this session, participants organized again into five working groups, two at national level and three at subnational level. Groups used the prioritization exercise from the day prior as input: selecting any of the voted-upon actions of most use or interest to the group, they then elaborated specific elements that would be necessary to implement the action.

See *Annex V: Group Guide No. 3, page 113* (which was modified by the facilitators to reflect the dynamics of the session.)

#### **Session Objectives:**

- Identify opportunities and concrete actions necessary to enhance the integration of gender considerations in REDD+ processes at various levels

- Specify recommendations, noting sub-actions, who is responsible, target groups, timing and any other crucial information toward implementing the action

#### **Key messages:**

A range of actions are possible—from short-term to continuous/long-term—to continue to enhance potential REDD+ outcomes

A range of stakeholders must be engaged, from local land owners and traditional leaders, to Women's Ministries and women's networks, to government REDD cells, to media and academia

Workshop participants are in important positions to undertake or advocate for some of these key identified actions and are, in some cases, already making progress doing so

#### **Summary:**

In small working groups, again focused at either national or subnational level, with one group delving into village-level issues, workshop participants considered the priority actions identified in previous sessions and took time to consider the elements necessary to meet those objectives or implement those recommendations. Groups considered the sub-activities necessary to implement the action, the target audience, the necessary stakeholders (e.g. who is, or might be, responsible for implementing the activities,) and the urgency or process (i.e. the timeline.) The figures below present the consolidated activities, focusing on the priority actions (as identified in previous sessions,) and the sub-activities necessary—many of which resonate in the following sessions' identification of participants' own country's or initiative's next steps.

As the groups were free to pick any of the priority actions that most resonated with them, or were most influential for their own work/ context, it is worth noting the range of activities chosen to focus on. Enhancing—or simplifying—communication; establishing gender-responsive benefit-sharing schemes; creating participatory processes to enhance SIS as well as M&E; and identifying sufficient and sustained resources for implementation (at all phases) echoed as key themes.

In terms of timing, most activities were marked ‘soon’ or ongoing/ continuous, while some were

further specified: for example, allocation of budget and establishment of gender-specific indicators were emphasized as necessary at the project design phases; identifying and engaging stakeholders was also emphasized as necessary from the start; and identifying strategies for bypassing land tenure laws was noted as necessary prior to any REDD+ project development. Developing enhanced BSM was generally seen as the longer-term (i.e. 2015) activity, while identifying best practices for gender-responsive grievance mechanisms was noted as urgent.

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

### Subnational Level: Subactivities toward Priority Actions

*Responsible stakeholders include:* National and local CSOs; international NGOs; media; academia; REDD+ units in governments; gender units/Ministries; UN agencies such as UNWomen; IUCN GGO

#### SUBACTIVITIES

- Generate/gather information
- Translate text/docs into local languages
- Develop gender communications & media strategy

#### PRIORITY ACTION

**Enhance communication and awareness at all governance levels, including by simplifying relevant gender & REDD+ documents and consolidating existing tools (e.g. dashboard tool)**

*(target audiences: local communities & gov't)*

- Conduct stakeholder mapping exercise
- Define guidelines for engagement/ community of practice
- Engage stakeholders strategy

**Establish multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral discussion platforms**

*(target audiences: CSOs & gov't)*

## SUBACTIVITIES

- Engage CSOs & academia, verifying on what has been reported on safeguards/SIS [applicable to BSM]
- Analyze legal framework related to land tenure at national and regional levels
- Conduct socio-economic assessments to identify gender-sensitive REDD+ activities
- Design/implement gender-sensitive REDD+ activities



**Enhance gender-responsive benefit-sharing, including a.) learning from successful BSM that have included gender/social equity-specific benefits and participation; b.) pursuing BSM focused on resource use instead of land tenure; c.) differentiating group investment plans of benefits**

*(target audiences: CSOs & gov't, and local communities & forest users)*

- Build capacity of policy makers to lobby for increased budget allocation



**Allocate sufficient budget within REDD+ environment strategies and processes to ensure effective design, implementation, M&E, in a gender-responsive manner at subnational levels**

- Conduct stakeholder mapping of who is involved and their roles, including land owners, traditional leaders
- Create territorial and resource mapping with focus on vulnerable users and their rights
- Define tenure agreements
- Establish stakeholder feedback and validation for gender-responsive process



**Develop strategies to bypass land tenure complexities and instead focus on resources on land and not land itself**

*(target audiences: CSOs, local communities including land owners and traditional/indigenous leaders, & gov't)*

- Develop gender indicators, stand-alone as well as and cross-cutting, for safeguards
- Develop safeguard guidance on gender integration
- Conduct participatory assessment of how safeguards are being dealt with at the community level and then scale-up to national level process
- Ensure international guidance applied at country level based on participatory assessment process



**In the SIS, require specific/ concrete indicator(s) on gender (with feedback from subnational levels to inform guidance)**

*(target audiences: CSOs, local communities & gov't)*

## Subnational (especially at village-level): Subactivities toward Priority Actions

*Responsible stakeholders include:* National and local CSOs; international NGOs/IGOs; media; academia; governments and local governments; local communities

### SUBACTIVITIES

### PRIORITY ACTION

- Develop, promote and disseminate social assessment materials that are gender-responsive, through an accessible website
- Use participatory approach in conducting social assessment



**Conduct context and situational analyses before devising strategies and options**

- Define key messages and choose relevant channels to serve those messages
- Develop communications/media plan and budget



**Develop media strategy appropriate to local level and women**

*(target audience: gov't, local communities, general public)*

- Develop appropriate entry points with experts
- Use social assessment materials and results to define entry points into community
- Develop evidence-based method for alternative livelihoods, via portal
- Conduct value-chain analysis of options related to the evidence base



**Link actions to livelihoods, using entry points**

*(target audience: local communities, gov't, donors, NGOs)*

- Coordinate site visits for women's networks
- Plan and reinforce advocacy and negotiation skills to women's groups and networks for negotiations



**Peer-to-peer skills-exchange and networking**

*(target audience: local communities)*



## National level: Subactivities toward Priority Actions

*Responsible stakeholders include:* Government; NGOs and local communities; UN-REDD; women's networks; FCPF; World Bank; USAID and other donor agencies

### SUBACTIVITIES

- Identify affected stakeholders that include women's organizations and networks
- Enhance capacity, awareness, sensitization of women's organizations and government agencies on FPIC and participatory assessment
- Build national expertise based on international best practices; consolidate tools and build knowledge platform
- Pilot tools within a country's REDD+ process
- Ensure gender dimension to SESA and participatory governance assessment



### PRIORITY ACTION

**Establish gender-responsive BSM, including by a) ensuring women's representative in benefit-sharing decision-making is supported and selected by women's networks/activists/etc.; b) performing participatory assessments of direct and indirect costs and benefits for women's participation in REDD+; c) analyzing institutional arrangements and financial architectures for BS mechanisms implementation; d) ensuring national standard adopted, which requires FPIC to consider women's contribution and benefits; e) consolidating a package of tools**

**(target audience: women's networks/orgs; gender teams; gov't; economists and social scientists, including gender experts)**

*(target audience: local communities)*

- Assess existing grievance mechanisms from gender perspective
- Define potential grievances
- Identify grievance mechanisms that are safe and accessible
- Define institutional responsibilities for collecting, processing, and addressing grievances



**Establish gender-responsive grievance mechanisms**

*(target audience: local communities & gov'ts)*

- Identify relevant policies
- Review existing knowledge on gender gap policy analysis
- Design and implement pilots to demonstrate gender innovations and address policy gaps
- Include gender in existing pilots
- Design and implement advocacy strategy for influencing policies



**Enhance cohesive policy and impact: Leverage gender & REDD+ for land use, land tenure, natural resources management, and climate change, toward harmonized gender-responsive policies and reforms; and adopt gender-responsive budget and dedicated budget lines**

*(target audience: CSOs, gov'ts, local communities)*

## SUBACTIVITIES

## PRIORITY ACTION

- Develop tools to understand gender-differentiated drivers of deforestation and degradation



**Gender impact assessment that will build the understanding of gender as a tool to enhance reduced deforestation and degradation**

- Engage women's advocacy networks, concerned donors, and other gender champions
- Encourage and require gender-responsive budgets
- Coordinate meeting of donors to emphasize priorities from workshop



**Identify mechanisms for roll out, such as GCF, FCPF, UNFCCC**

- Support capacity building for gender focal points for climate change within national governments
- Facilitate exchange visits between parliamentarians and government officials in support of gender processes



**Build the capacity of national governments and institutions with the accountability authority**

### 3 DAY 3, SESSION 1.2 – MOVING FORWARD: REPORT-BACKS IN PLENARY, FOLLOWED BY IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTRY- AND INITIATIVE-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

*Facilitator: Joanna Durbin, CCBA/ REDD+ SES*

#### **Session Overview:**

This session consisted of two parts: first, the working groups shared in plenary their consolidated recommendations for national level and subnational/ local level. In the second portion of this session, representatives from countries and group initiatives took time to identify, as concretely as possible, which recommendations they could undertake in their own work upon returning home and, to the extent possible, commit to action.

#### **Session Objectives:**

- Identify and agree on key, concrete recommendations at the national and subnational/ local level
- Identify recommendations that each participant can undertake (e.g. individually; as an initiative; as a country; etc.)

#### **Key messages:**

- Many actions to strengthen gender dimensions can be implemented immediately, with few if any additional resources

#### **Summary:**

Throughout the workshop days, the evolutionary process of identifying challenges and best practices, as well as specific actions to enhance outcomes, overcome barriers and fill gaps, progressed toward this culminating session in which participants

identified actions necessary—many of which they themselves could undertake—in their own REDD+ initiatives/country upon returning home. 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 the days—that could specifically, strategically and significantly enhance the efficacy, efficiency, equity and gender-sensitivity of REDD+ efforts at multiple levels.

Several countries homed in on common strategies and goals, reflecting discussions over the workshop days and previously prioritized actions; four activities were emphasized by 8 out of the 11 country groups, for example (see below). **Figure no. 4** presents a list of specific activities included by more than one country or initiative.

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

### Figure no. 4: 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, 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)

The following table presents in full the country or agency/initiative/group and the actions and entry points identified by each country/group's representatives that could potentially be undertaken in their own work upon returning home.

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

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### GHANA

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#### National level

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- Ensure a functional REDD+ gender desk with support for gender inclusion in strategy drafts and functionality within the REDD+ Secretariat.
- Build capacity of parliamentarians and other decision makers on gender mainstreaming
- Develop road map to stimulate national dialogues on land tenure and gender considerations
- Ensure gender is featured prominently in the development of safeguards, BSM, grievances, etc.
- Review and update gender and REDD+ roadmap, ensuring national budget is available for implementation
- Write an article for publication in the national daily on gender and REDD+ for awareness at national level
- Organize stand on gender and REDD+/NRM at next Government policy fair

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#### Subnational level

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- Establish and train gender advocacy groups
- Develop Capacity Needs Assessment and Capacity Building Plan on REDD+ and Gender
- Present Assessment of Risk by REDD+ on livelihoods and gender-differentiated impacts
- Engage women as beneficiaries of livelihood-enhancing options and BS
- Collect best practices
- Provide technical backstopping to gender advocacy groups
- Facilitate landscape learning events to share lessons and best practices

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## **NEPAL**

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### **For the June 2015 Readiness phase**

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- Analyze underlying causes/ drivers of deforestation and degradation from gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) perspective
  - Provide recommendations for national REDD+ strategy
  - Build on the gender plan of action to inform the national REDD+ strategy
  - Develop capacity building plan for government and CSOs from GESI and REDD+
  - Translate training manuals into local languages
  - Document GESI and REDD+ learning to influence GESI-responsive REDD+ process
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## **SRI LANKA**

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- Prepare REDD+ roadmap with gender inclusive approach (engage FAO consultant working in Colombo)
  - Conduct a study on underlying causes of deforestation and degradation from gender perspective
  - Analyze forest management by ecological and socio-economic and gender perspectives
  - Document success cases of women and forest landscapes, homes & gardens
  - Introduce gender and REDD+ pilot cases with support from Australian Aid to work with gender expert and forest consultant
- 

## **MEXICO**

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### **National level**

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- Follow up on reform of legal framework in Climate Change Law and Sustainable Forest Development Law
- Mainstream gender into national REDD+ consultation strategy
- Include gender considerations in BSM recommendations
- Include gender into emission reduction program for the Carbon Fund (Mexico is already in the pipeline and is including grievance system and BSM to be taken into considerations for SIS)

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

- Ensure gender consideration into the design of national safeguards and include women into national committee
  - Strengthen women's participation in REDD+ SES standards committees
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### Subnational level

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- Mainstream gender into national guidelines for state-level REDD+ strategies
  - Create subnational platform focused in Yucatan Peninsula for climate change networks
  - Support CTC (states) to include gender in developing REDD+ strategies
  - Design gender-sensitive indicators for SES initiative in Yucatan Peninsula
  - Apply socioeconomic indicators for measuring the impact on the ground with poverty toolkit and household surveys
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### Across all levels

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- Share experiences and lessons at national/regional and international levels
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## GUATEMALA

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- Analyze available information, policies, legal and institutional frameworks on participation/equity and their links with forest or environmental sector at national level
- Conduct mapping exercise to identify actors/initiatives on gender and forest or NRM (REDD+)
- Strengthen capacities and consolidated views via meetings/experience-sharing events
- Draft a proposal on gender/equity enhancing actions to be discussed with key stakeholders at national level
- Conduct workshops/meetings to enhance capacities, validate analysis and proposal on gender enhancing actions
- Finalize proposal
- Adapt to the context of the communities and validate the proposal of gender enhancing actions with key stakeholders
- Build a roadmap to implement gender/equity actions at landscape level
- Support implementation of roadmap for gender actions
- Develop briefing document on the experience

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

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### CAMEROON

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#### Short term

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- Finalize, publish and disseminate of the Cameroon Road Map en gender Action plan (based on gender road map)
  - Pursue a scoping study on the role of women in deforestation and forest degradation to:
    - Identify gender issues pertinent to each ecological zone
    - Design measures that address gender specific issues pertinent to each ecological zone
  - Support landscape driven Gender Actions (CBNRM, access rights, land planning, etc.) - Piloting on the outcomes of the scoping studies on deforestation and degradation
  - Establish the mechanism for successful implementation of the gender road map as part of the national REDD+ strategy
  - Implement gender capacity building program and advocate for gender mainstreaming within National Planning and budget
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#### Across all levels

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- Mobilize gender and women networks to contribute to land reform process in Cameroon
  - Develop training materials on NRM and REDD+ issues accessible to women
  - Support for women consultation process for REDD+ strategy formulation
  - Mainstream gender on the REDD+ national strategy
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### UGANDA

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- Conduct mapping of existing platforms to build capacity and share information on gender
- Evaluate progress of gender in REDD+ and screen for areas that need to improve
- Enhance gender mainstreaming at local level
- Focus on rights-based approach
- Develop gender working group within the RPP and activate it



## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

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### TANZANIA

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- Map best practices and relevant stakeholders on gender and REDD+
- Approach ongoing REDD+-related intervention organizations with gender aspect and support inclusion
- Create a network on gender and REDD+
- Develop proposals on gender inclusion in REDD+ and climate change

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### ECUADOR

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- Conduct a mapping exercise on Gender and REDD+ to identify existing governance structures, the different ministries, and develop capacity of ministries
- Facilitate collaboration of Ministry of Environment and UNREDD projects developing tools on gender and REDD+
- Develop a Gender Action Plan for REDD+ (roadmap) with MAE and UNREDD
- Develop working group specifically for gender and REDD+ that can facilitate capacity building on gender to main stakeholders for staff and local CSOs
- Explore possibility for a regional working group on Gender and REDD+ with Ecuador, Peru and Mexico
- Build gender into the socio-economic assessments on FPTK and Household surveys which will support the design of the Conservation Agreements

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### INDONESIA

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- Develop pilot project on safeguards at the provincial level; 'green village projects' coming from women's groups
- Ensure National Forestry Council reviews the safeguards based on table work/desk study
- Involve UNREDD and JICA in review of the implementation of safeguards

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#### Potential activities

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- Field-test the gender safeguards within pilot ecosystem restoration project
- Monetize the safeguard implementation
- Implement safeguards at the jurisdictional level in the 5 different provinces

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

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### CAMBODIA

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- Create a gender expert team
- Develop gender strategy action plan
- Review recommendations to the technical teams in safeguards, BSM, grievances, MRV
- Train technical teams, build capacity and raise awareness on gender (REDD+ is also a new topic)
- Allocate funding (FCPF has allocated funding and asking from UNREDD)
- Support community-based REDD+ (under GEF funding) that is addressing gender needs to be parallel with the national gender policies

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### CARPE

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- Facilitate meeting of working group in Kinshasa with all CARPE partners, disseminate REDD+ and gender workshop information
- Assess knowledge and progress of all partners on REDD+ and gender
- Encourage harmonization
- Form a gender coordination group among CARPE partners with quarterly meetings
- CARPE partner Univ. of Maryland integrates gender focus of CARPE on website (REDD+ and gender progress)
- Engage Ministry of Environment and Gender and REDD focal point to coordinate efforts on gender integration in their progress of REDD+
- Aggregate and integrate data on gender with gender-based violence and social issues from CARPE sites and household survey information to feed into SCAEMPS for policy influence and Gender and REDD+ progress

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### INTERNATIONAL POLICY

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- Establish a working group on gender and REDD+ to follow up on implementation of this workshop
- 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

## ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS

- Add gender component and information on tools to 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
- Engage with Parties and Observers to UNFCCC to include gender in submissions on safeguards information systems (SIS)
- Pursue side event at Bonn to engage parties and observers to UNFCCC
- Produce documentation/recommendations for September submission on SIS

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### USAID

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- Consolidate materials on gender and REDD+ for knowledge platform
- Investigate possibilities for launching REDD+ knowledge management platform
- With partners, convene a donor platform to discuss and encourage support of gender and REDD+
- Promote integration of gender, and build capacity, throughout bureaus and colleagues to continue advocating for integration of gender across key programs



Photo by John Jacks/IUCN

### Evaluation excerpts:

## WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

*“Very good exercises to develop actions, and it was great to see how many can be implemented immediately with existing resources”*

*“Very helpful to identify what needs to be done to fill the gaps in the national REDD+ process from a gender lens”*

*“Good to allow participants to consider actions that they will/ can undertake for concrete [workshop] follow-up”*

### 3 DAY 3, SESSION 2 – WHAT LIES AHEAD: UPDATE ON GLOBAL POLICY AND REGIONAL PROCESSES, WITH KEY MILESTONES IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS

*Presenter/ Facilitator: Patrick Wylie, IUCN*

#### **Session Overview:**

Circling back to the first presentation of Day 1, which 'set the stage' by reviewing the history and mandates for 'gender considerations' in REDD+ particularly at global level, Day 3 concluded with a forward-looking presentation, identifying key policy milestones at international and regional levels over the next two years. Participants engaged in discussion, reflecting on opportunities for shared action.

#### **Session Objectives:**

- Identify global policy and regional processes relevant to participants' work, as well as key milestones over the next two years
- Discuss key negotiations and processes related to financing
- Distinguish possible shared actions to conduct, or areas of intervention, especially at the international level

#### **Key messages:**

- The lessons and best practices showcased and discussed during the workshop can and must feed back into global and regional policy-making processes and mechanisms
- The need for a community of practice on gender and REDD+ is clear, and participants can engage in multiple fora together, amplifying the best practices of each others' efforts

#### **Summary:**

Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN's Senior REDD+ Advisor and Climate Change Mitigation Policy Officer, shared a succinct overview of the international policy process on REDD+, noting this as important for leveraging the large-scale REDD+ funding that will likely roll out in the near future, and for honing and achieving better outcomes. He discussed the different mechanisms and avenues of funding—both new and being renewed—while focusing on the opportunities for incorporating a more inclusive, gender-responsive approach in REDD+ policy and implementation. Mr. Wylie also presented the key milestones and events on the "Road to Paris" (the twenty-first Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC) at the end of 2015, stressing the urgency for developing ideas and honing technical information and recommendations by COP20 in Lima, Peru, (December 2014); otherwise, he emphasized, the window for ensuring gender-responsive policy may close.

Participants engaged in discussion, noting fora (e.g. UNFCCC intersessionals, COPs, regional preparatory meetings, etc.) and opportunities in which to engage. Parties and admitted observer organizations to the UNFCCC are welcome and invited, for example, until September 24, 2014, to submit their views on safeguard information systems.

**FIGURE NO.5: POLICY DYNAMICS AND KEY MILESTONES ON THE WAY TO COP21, (PRESENTED BY PATRICK WYLIE, IUCN)**

### INTERNATIONAL POLICY DYNAMICS

1. COP19 (Warsaw 2013) agreed to the REDD+ rulebook after five plus years and,
2. UNFCCC Parties now highlight both climate finance and “Loss & Damage” as the two new essential negotiating areas in 2014
3. Green Climate Fund and the operationalization of associated financing mechanisms prior to COP20 Lima are seen as essential to Lima progress on road to Paris
4. Broader landuse accounting rules, outside of forests/LULUCF & associating REDD+ incentives for Global South, are the new negotiating child in 2014

### THE ROAD TO PARIS COP21 KEY EVENT MILESTONES

- 4-5 May 2014: Abu Dhabi Ascent
- 4-15 June 2014: SBSTA/SBI 40 Bonn, Germany
  - IUCN Official Side Event on Gender/REDD+
- 16-19 June 2014: FCPF CF10 Bonn, Germany
  - FCPF 10th Carbon Fund Meeting
- 1-9 July 2014: FCPF/UN-REDD Lima, Peru
  - FCPF 17th Participant’s Committee: July 1-4th
  - UN-REDD 12th Policy Board: July 7-9th
- 23 Sept 2014: Ban Ki-Moon Climate Summit New York City, USA
  - Day before the UN General Assembly
- Late October to early November 2014: FCPF/UN-REDD — Nigeria or Tanzania
  - UN-REDD 13th Policy Board
  - FCPF 18th Participant’s Committee
  - FCPF 11th Carbon Fund
- 1-12 Dec 2014: COP20 Lima, Peru
  - If not in brackets at Lima, not an idea for consideration by Governments
- Early June 2015: Bonn, Germany
  - Side events and final bracket negotiations
  - Critically important final stage for inclusion of text before Paris
- 30 Nov-11 Dec 2015: COP21 Paris, France
  - Essentially the milestone of Copenhagen 2015 with better end results





Photo by John Jacks/IUCN

## WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

*“Would be great to see if the way forward is also a chance to see support for gender safeguards at the national/subnational level”*

*“Very informative for accountability”*

*“We need more men gender champions!”*

*“Essential to have influence in the major events coming up”*

### Evaluation excerpts:

## D. CLOSING, EVALUATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP

Lorena Aguilar of IUCN and Natalie Elwell of USAID offered closing remarks at the end of the three-day workshop, acknowledging the invaluable support and guidance of the steering committee and applauding the tremendous efforts by participants to engage in the workshop sessions—toward great result. Both IUCN and USAID noted the specific recommendations made for continued collaboration, e.g. from Day 3’s International Policy working group. Key action items to be considered for priority implementation include creating a shared knowledge platform to consolidate best-practice tools, for

example, and sustaining the ‘community of practice’ established amongst participants to identify and influence key processes.

Participants shared evaluations of the workshop with organizers, the feedback from which will significantly influence future workshops of this kind, as well as other related programming. Workshop evaluations were generally very positive, with an average overall score of 5.16 on a scale from 1 (not useful/ interesting) to 6 (very useful/ interesting.) All categories averaged over 4 and most were in the 5 range. The most highly rated session was the two-part Marketplace presentations; participants emphasized the value in hearing first-hand the lessons and

effective strategies employed in different countries and contexts. Many evaluations cited specific learning from these presentations that would be applicable to his/her own work. Notably, while most evaluations favored specific, country- or initiative-specific action-oriented group work, the next preferred session overall was the final one, which mapped key milestones in REDD+ processes over the next few years. This suggests a strong willingness and interest of participants to continue to identify opportunities for collaboration and for strengthening gender responsiveness of REDD+ across all levels, for long-term sustainability, equality and impact.

As was discussed with participants, in close conjunction with the three-day technical workshop, organizers collaborated to facilitate several follow-up events through which to feature initiatives of workshop participants, and to highlight workshop messages and key results. One of those was an official side event during the UNFCCC intersessional held shortly after the workshop, in June, in Bonn, Germany. Organizers consolidated the key action areas identified in the workshop into a short policy paper for negotiators: see *Annex VI: Policy paper for UNFCCC*

*SBSTA, Bonn*. Representatives from WEDO, REDD+ SES, IUCN, the U.S. State Department, REFACOF and the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador were key speakers for this event

In Washington, DC, geared toward a wider climate change international development audience, organizers prepared a session at the renowned Wilson Center. *Raising the Bar for REDD+<sup>8</sup>* featured speakers from the U.S. State Department, IUCN, WEDO, the Hariyo Ban Project in Nepal and the MREDD program of Mexico.

Workshop organizers remain in communication to consider additional follow-up to the technical workshop, especially to implement its key outcomes. Workshop participants are invited to continue informally sharing updates with organizers and each other regarding implementation of key workshop ideas and other progress in their gender and REDD+ initiatives; organizers are encouraged and inspired by the many indications of implementation already underway from numerous participants' countries and organizations.

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**8.** For video and an analysis of the event, visit the Wilson Center website: [http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2014/06/redd-program-island-integrating-gender-forest-conservation-efforts/?mkt\\_tok=3RkMMJWWfF9wsRohu6jAZKXonjHpfsX56uopUaG%2FIM1%2F0ER3fOvrPUfGjI4ITcVnl%2BSLDwEYGJlv6SgFSLHMMaI2z7gLXxl%3D](http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2014/06/redd-program-island-integrating-gender-forest-conservation-efforts/?mkt_tok=3RkMMJWWfF9wsRohu6jAZKXonjHpfsX56uopUaG%2FIM1%2F0ER3fOvrPUfGjI4ITcVnl%2BSLDwEYGJlv6SgFSLHMMaI2z7gLXxl%3D)



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**Marquez**, Nury, *Jane Goodall Institute*

**Mershon**, Andre, *USAID Office of Global Climate Change*

**Metzner**, Keith, *USAID*

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**Nhantumbo**, Isilda, *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*

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## ANNEX I: THREE-DAY WORKSHOP AGENDA

### DAY I – Tuesday, 13 May 2014

08:30-9:00	Registration at venue; coffee
09:00	<b>Opening session</b> Welcome remarks: Ms. Natalie Elwell, USAID Welcome remarks: Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN GGO
09:15	<b>Introductions and workshop structure</b> Round of introductions and meeting expectations: Ms. Margaux Granat, IUCN GGO Objectives and methodology of the workshop: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO
10:00	<b>Setting the stage – Brief overview of ‘gender considerations’ and REDD+: policy mandates and rationales for integrating gender equality issues, strategies and actions</b> Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES
10:30	<b>Coffee break and group photo</b>
10:45	<b>Filling the Gaps – Early efforts to address the gender gaps in REDD+ programming</b> Moderator: Mr. Andre Mershon, USAID Armchair discussion with <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr. George Akwah, IUCN</li><li>• Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES</li><li>• Ms. Jeannette Gurung, WOCAN</li><li>• Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP</li></ul>
12:15	<b>Lunch</b>

## DAY 1 – Tuesday, 13 May 2014

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01:30 **Marketplace, Part I**  
**Learning from each other – gender equality and women’s empowerment in REDD+ initiatives**  
Moderator: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO

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03:35 **Coffee break and group photo**

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04:00 **What stands out? Consolidating big messages and lessons from marketplace and morning presentations**  
Moderator: Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN GGO

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04:45 Indications for Day Two  
Wrap up and closing of Day One

## DAY 2 – Wednesday, 14 May 2014

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09:00 **Welcome back**  
Mr. George Akwah, IUCN

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09:10 **Marketplace, Part II**  
**Learning from each other – gender equality and women’s empowerment in REDD+ initiatives**  
Moderator: Ms. Cate Owren, IUCN GGO

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11:10 **Coffee break**

## DAY 2 – Wednesday, 14 May 2014

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11:40

### **Group work**

**Identification of major successes, challenges and gaps**

Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES

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12:00

### **Lunch**

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01:00

### **Group work (continuation above)**

**Identification of major successes, challenges and gaps**

Moderator: Ms. Andrea Quesada, WEDO and REDD+ SES

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03:00

### **Coffee break**

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03:15

### **Reporting back**

**Consolidation of groups' work and discussion in plenary**

Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Eggerts, UNREDD/ UNDP

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04:45

### **Indications for Day Three**

**Wrap up and closing of Day Two**

## DAY 3 – Thursday, 15 May 2014

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09:00	<b>Welcome back</b> Ms. Eleanor Blomstrom, WEDO
09:10	<b>Moving forward</b> <b>Identifying recommendations at national and sub-national/local level</b> Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, REDD+ SES, with others
10:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
10:45	<b>Moving forward</b> <b>Group presentations in plenary, and additional discussions in teams to define next steps</b> Moderator: Ms. Joanna Durbin, REDD+ SES
01:00	<b>Lunch</b>
02:00	<b>What lies ahead?</b> <b>Update on global policy and regional processes, noting key milestones in the next two years</b> Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN
02:30	<b>Communal calendar of opportunity and action at international level</b> Moderator: Mr. Patrick Wylie, IUCN
03:00	<b>Conclusions and thanks</b> <b>Workshop wrap-up and closing remarks</b> Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN & Ms. Natalie Elwell, USAID

## ANNEX II: MARKETPLACE PRESENTATION DESCRIPTIONS

### MARKETPLACE, PARTS I & 2

#### Presentation Descriptions

### MARKETPLACE, PART I (DAY I)

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#### *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 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 PRISA'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 the UN-REDD Programme, LEAF and WOCAN under the Asia Pacific Regional Joint Initiative, as well as 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 the UN-REDD Programme in Sri Lanka intends to engage on 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.

#### **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.

#### **Identifying and overcoming barriers to women's inclusion in REDD+, Cambodia:**

Based on a country study, conducted as part of the UN-REDD Programme, LEAF and WOCAN Asia Pacific Regional Joint Initiative on the 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)

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### *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*

**Strengthening REDD+ Rights 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. 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.

**Creating a gender-responsive REDD+ Program and pilot projects, Mexico:** The Mexico REDD+ Program is a 5-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.

**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.

## ANNEX III: WORKING GROUP GUIDE NO. I (DAY I, SESSION 4)

### WORKING GROUP GUIDE NO. I

#### Before you start working:

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1. Define a presenter that will present the results of your group discussion afterwards.
2. The participants are divided in groups of three
3. Using different color cards, identify best practices/successes and challenges/gaps highlighted in the Marketplace and armchair discussion presentations
4. In reporting back to plenary, the first group to go will present all cards; the next group will only present new elements, to avoid repetition
5. At the end of the exercise, all participants will engage in plenary discussion to decide if “something is missing”

## ANNEX IV: WORKING GROUP GUIDE NO. 2 (DAY 2, SESSION 2)

### WORKING GROUP GUIDE NO. 2

**Before you start working:**

***Define a presenter that will present the results of your group discussion afterwards.***

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1. The participants will be divided according to interest in [five] working groups: 2 at national level and 3 at sub-national level.
2. The groups will be asked to use the information from the first day plenary discussion as well as the inputs from the second round of the “Marketplace”, pulling out key messages, successes, challenges/ gaps.
3. The participants could identify successes and challenges/gaps, considering some or all of the following issues/themes: *Note that these themes are not obligatory but suggestions to frame discussion, if useful.*
  - National REDD+ strategy or process (which includes RPIN/RPP)
  - Safeguards SIS
  - Benefits-sharing/compensation mechanisms
  - Governance (including forestry management systems)
  - International standards and compliance frameworks (which includes MRV, NFMS)
4. At about 2:30, the 2 national groups will meet, and the 2 sub-national groups will meet, to consolidate findings (for presentation in the next session)

## ANNEX V: GROUP GUIDE NO. 3 (DAY 3, SESSION 1)

### WORKING GROUP GUIDE NO. 3

**Before you start working:**

***Define a presenter that will present the results of your group discussion afterwards.***

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1. Participants select a group to join based on interest and relevance to work
2. Each group selects a presenter on behalf of the group
3. Beginning with priorities identified in previous session, participants identify key recommendations for action at national or sub-national/local level, being as specific as possible (who, how, what, when, how)
4. With 30 minutes before the end of the session, the two national groups will meet to discuss and agree on concrete recommendation to report in plenary; the two sub-national/local groups will meet to do the same

## **ANNEX VI: POLICY PAPER FOR UNFCCC SBSTA, BONN (4-15 JUNE 2014)**

### **Gender and REDD+: Key Issues and Recommendations, including for SBSTA 40**

#### ***Background: the basis for 'gender considerations' and REDD+***

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. The 2010 Cancun Agreements<sup>9</sup> and 2011 Durban Outcomes<sup>10</sup> called for REDD+ national strategies and systems for providing information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected to integrate 'gender considerations'. At regional, national and sub-national levels, various organizations and agencies have initiated activities that identify relevant gender issues and further demonstrate how 'gender considerations' can contribute to effective REDD+ programming and results.

#### ***Mapping the way forward: identifying lessons and best practices for enhanced implementation***

Seeking to foster direct learning exchange across countries and contexts to enhance gender-responsive REDD+ processes at all levels, IUCN and USAID, together with WEDO, REDD+ SES and the UN-REDD Programme, organized a technical workshop in Washington, DC, 13-15 May 2014. The workshop brought together 52 policymakers and practitioners from more than 20 countries. Presentation and analysis of specific approaches comprised the majority of the agenda.

#### ***Key results: worldwide lessons from gender and REDD+ initiatives***

During the three-day workshop, participants engaged in dynamic discussions on the lessons learned, best practices, challenges, gaps and needs among the different countries where gender and REDD+ initiatives have been developed or are at nascent stages. Specific examples of in-country actions to implement best practices or overcome challenges include:

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

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

CHALLENGE (CH) /BEST PRACTICE (BP)	COUNTRY, PROJECT AND WORK STREAM	COUNTRY/PROJECT ACTION
Enhanced networking and self-confidence of marginalized women (BP)	Nepal Hariyo Ban Program  <b>Governance</b>	Support for networks of women and socially excluded groups like HIMAWANTI and DANAR enabled strong engagement in policy dialogues and enhanced learning/networking
Ensure that the REDD+ Program safeguards the rights of women and develops gender-sensitive indicators for Nepal's safeguards information system based on REDD+ SES (CH)	Nepal REDD+ Cell REDD+ SES action research  <b>Safeguards and SIS</b>	Engaging in gender action research created awareness among the stakeholders on gender considerations in the REDD+ SES and developed indicators that incorporate social inclusion and gender considerations
Minimal participation of women; minimal gender budgeting and no budget for women in communities (CH)	Suriname Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS)  <b>National Process</b>	Developed a culture- and gender-sensitive approach that involved Indigenous village leaders (predominantly men) to increase understanding of women's position/ role/agency in climate change, REDD+ and development plans
Full integration of gender into LEAF's programming at all levels (CH)	USAID's Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF)  <b>Capacity Building</b>	Capacity-building of project team on gender mainstreaming skills promoted buy-in and brought in contextual sensitivity to undertake gender-specific interventions
Benefit-sharing mechanism ensures that women and socially excluded groups can access and control forest revenue (BP)	Tanzania TFCG and Mjumita Pilot Projects  <b>Benefit Sharing</b>	Designed an innovative benefit-sharing mechanism to ensure that women receive the resources (benefits are allocated based on the number of children)



**Next steps: supporting gender-responsive REDD+ through international and in-country processes**

Workshop participants identified the following priority actions necessary to enhance the work of gender and REDD+ at multiple levels:

**Policy:** Leverage 'gender & REDD+' for harmonized gender-responsive policies and reforms pertaining to, e.g., land use, land tenure, natural resource management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation

**Country Processes:** Develop and consolidate a gender and REDD+ action plan that is resourced for implementation

**Land tenure:** Develop strategies to bypass land tenure complexities, including by focusing on access to natural resources and use rights

**Participation:** Perform participatory assessments of direct and indirect costs and benefits for women's participation in REDD+

**Resources:** Allocate enough budget within REDD+ environment strategies and processes to ensure effective, gender-responsive design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, at national and subnational levels

**Benefit Sharing:** Develop benefit-sharing mechanisms based on gender-differentiated roles and actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including gender-based understanding of drivers/ reducers

**Safeguards and Safeguard Information System**

**(SIS):** Require specific/concrete indicator(s) on gender (with feedback from sub-national levels to inform guidance)

**Safeguards and Safeguard Information System**

**(SIS):** Develop and implement a safe, accessible gender-responsive grievance and redress mechanism

## **Recommendations: enhancing gender-responsive REDD+ through climate change policies and agreements**

Drawing from experiences across more than 20 countries, workshop outcomes suggest recommendations for future climate change negotiations regarding REDD+, land use and the land sector, including:

- **Current REDD+ negotiations regarding non-carbon benefits** should consider including performance on gender aspects of REDD+ in results-based payments; supporting enabling conditions needed to deliver gender-related non-carbon benefits; providing ex-ante finance to deliver gender-related non-carbon benefits; recognizing that gender related non-carbon benefits should be defined through multi-stakeholder participatory processes; and defining a framework of international criteria (including gender criteria) for the types of national non-carbon benefits.
- **Future REDD+ negotiations regarding guidance for systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected** should encourage countries to interpret Cancun Safeguards with a gender perspective; promote the development of SIS through a gender-responsive multi-stakeholder participatory process; and ensure that country SIS include gender indicators and report on SIS with gender disaggregated data and analysis.
- **Future land sector and land use negotiations** should recognize and incorporate gender as a crucial crosscutting issue; recognize women as stakeholders with unique needs, preferences and contributions; focus on resources on/from land, and not the land itself; ensure that actions proposed are based on a gender-responsive, pro-poor landscape approach that recognizes the gender-differentiated use of, access to and control of land resources; and propose processes that are inclusive, safe, democratic and transparent for all stakeholders, particularly women and marginalized and vulnerable groups.



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