

ENGENDERING REDD WORKSHOP



ENGENDERING **REDD** WORKSHOP

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The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)¹ with the support of Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and NRM (WOCAN) held a workshop from May 21-22, 2009, in Washington, D.C. on **Engendering REDD** (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation).

The purpose of the workshop was to produce criteria and standards for international and national/subnational processes related to REDD, and to define GGCA activities in this area. IUCN and the GGCA will apply the outcomes of the workshop in their collaborations on REDD with governments and institutions at the global and national level, in their partnership with REDD pilot countries, and in trainings for delegates and civil society.

Participants

The workshop was a working session with 18 participants, including REDD and gender experts representing IUCN, GGCA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), REDD pilot projects, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), Terra Global Capital and Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN). Participants came from Cameroon, Bolivia, Argentina, Costa Rica and the USA.

Summary

REDD provides a framework for supporting projects that can have positive impacts on communities, improve livelihoods, and conserve and restore forest resources. REDD clearly presents opportunities for positive outcomes for forest-dependent communities, but also risks serious negative outcomes, especially for women who rely on forest resources to sustain their families' livelihoods. Current discussions on REDD are very weak with respect to the gender dimension and to its impacts on rural women who have few or no

1 *The GGCA is a joint initiative of 25 UN agencies and civil society organizations working to ensure that climate change initiatives and decision-making are gender-responsive.*

options. It is critical that this gap be addressed so that the policies, mechanisms and processes take full account of the differentiated rights, roles and responsibilities of men and women, promote gender equality and equity in REDD policy and practice and reward women who protect and manage forest resources.

Since REDD is performance-based, it rewards programs that are more effective and more efficient. This provides a rationale for mainstreaming gender; it is important to demonstrate cases where women's involvement has shown to make a difference in terms of effectiveness and efficiency.

Presentations in this two day meeting informed participants of the ground-level realities of REDD-related activities in Bolivia, Argentina, the Congo Basin, and Cambodia, as well as the policies and programs of UN REDD, IUCN, GGCA, and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance.

Based on these realities, participants suggested that the following 12 Principles be adopted in REDD policies and programs:

1. The systematic **incorporation of a gender perspective** will ensure that the implementation of REDD is more effective, efficient, permanent, and sustainable, and reduces risks. Gender-sensitive REDD projects will enhance the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication goals.
2. A gender perspective should be included in existing international **standards and guidelines** on REDD to ensure that women have equal access to and control of all REDD benefits.
3. The current "readiness" stage and future REDD stages should incorporate **gender mainstreaming tools**, including *gender analysis* to identify the roles, responsibilities, and knowledge of women and men; *gender-differentiated* data in relation to the agents of deforestation and degradation; and *gender sensitive participatory tools* to include women's perspectives.
4. International and national **planning processes** on REDD, such as those of the UN-REDD project documents and

the World Bank Readiness Plans, should include gender responsive indicators and targets as part of performance-based funding.

5. In the implementation of REDD schemes, special attention should be given to the gender implications of **benefit sharing and payment structuring** frameworks based on the existing relationships of stakeholders to resource flows and the possibility of lowering the risk of REDD financial transactions by including women.
6. Recognizing that the importance of land and resources to women are frequently not recognized under statutory and customary laws, REDD projects should comply with **international agreements** related to women's equal access to land ownership and resource rights addressed by the Beijing Platform, CEDAW, Millennium Development Goals, Convention on Biodiversity, Convention on Desertification, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (WSSD), and Agenda 21.
7. **Women and women's networks** that are involved in, or are leaders in, natural resource management should be recognized as important stakeholders and empowered to participate in REDD consultations, the national REDD working groups, and the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of REDD projects. REDD should abide by good governance practices that incorporate inclusive participatory processes to address gender equality concerns.
8. All stakeholders, particularly women, should have equal and timely access to **information** regarding REDD planning and implementation to enable full and effective participation.
9. **Capacity-building** opportunities should be made available for women in order for them to participate effectively in REDD processes, as well as for decision-makers and REDD specialists in order to ensure that REDD schemes are gender responsive.
10. REDD schemes and research should value women's **traditional and scientific knowledge and entrepreneurial potential** in relation to natural resources.

11. In the REDD+ arena, **sustainable forest management** should be favored over conservation due to the fact that the former provides more security to the livelihoods of women and communities.
12. The connections between REDD and gender should be noted in the UNFCCC **Copenhagen agreement** and related AWG-LCA and SBSTA agreements.

Participants also produced a list of proposed activities that can be supported and implemented by various partners within the GGCA, IUCN and WOCAN networks.

Day 1

Presentation 1

REVISION ON REDD DISCUSSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS

Presenter

Connie Espinoza

Objective

To clarify the basic discussions regarding REDD, the state of negotiations and agreements and the uncertainties.

Main Points

- In the Kyoto Protocol forests were not recognized as a sink with capacity to be increased or a source of carbon emissions that will be considered under the flexible mechanism agreed (Clean Development Mechanism, JI, ET).
- Among the Green House Gasses (GHG), CO₂ (carbon dioxide) is the main gas released through forest deforestation and degradation. The main contributor to GHG comes from fossil fuel use.
- Forests contribute 17.4% to the global GHG emissions, as they are a massive reservoir of 4500 gigatonnes of carbon, more than the carbon of oil stocks and the carbon in the atmosphere. Tropical forests are disappearing at the rate of about 14 million hectare a year which results in a net loss of 9.4 /7.3 million hectares per year.
- Forests play a role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- Sustainable forest management can result in carbon conservation (through REDD), carbon sequestration (through forest restoration and afforestation), and carbon substitution (through wood products that can substitute for steel).

Forests in the UNFCCC

Kyoto recognized three flexible mechanisms: CDM (includes afforestation and reforestation activities), joint implementation, and emissions trading. One limitation of CDM is that until 2008 only one forest project had been accepted under the Convention; three more were accepted this year. The modalities of the CDM are complex and costly to implement. Also there has been a growth of voluntary carbon markets and forest projects that did not go through the Convention's modalities. The fact that the voluntary market has increased demonstrates that these projects are possible.

Deforestation had been avoided in the Kyoto protocol in part due to these complexities. When avoided deforestation entered the negotiations in Marrakesh (2001), problems related to leakage (diminishing the pressure on one forest and placing it on another forest at another location), additionality (the need to show that a carbon dioxide reduction project would not have occurred had it not been for concern for the mitigation of climate change) and baseline assessments were brought up. Another reason that deforestation was left out of the Kyoto Protocol was because the scale of carbon credits from deforestation avoidance could be quite large, potentially collapsing the carbon market and reducing the price of carbon credits.

Side questions

What is leakage? Deforestation that occurs due the implementation of a REDD project. These outside effects could be due to the migration of production and of people that continue their activities in another area. National leakage occurs within an area of the country, international leakage within the region; if a country changes activities, it will have an impact on the market and the activities will be done in other areas, therefore having no impact on emissions reduction. To avoid leakage it is important to have measurements of carbon emissions. The whole body of negotiations is not accounting

for this and does not resolve how to insist that countries conduct these measurements. A potential solution is to have national monitoring systems and to move to a national approach from a project-based approach.

The Bali Action Plan states that developing countries should take nationally appropriate mitigation actions that are measurable, reportable, and verifiable. Mitigation actions can include policy approaches on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Developed countries are to support developing countries take actions to reduce emissions by providing financing, technology transfer, and capacity building.

Understanding the future of REDD

REDD can be seen as a way to support governance reform, and as a contribution to sustain the development of forests and communities. Future discussions with regard to REDD will focus on defining what will be its scope - will it only include avoiding deforestation, will it include degradation, conservation, forest management, etc.? Discussions will also define the structure and characteristics of the forest carbon stocks.

If forest degradation is included in REDD it has the potential of contributing positively to forest conservation and management, and forest law governance (FLEC), all of which can warrant that REDD is going to last. REDD could potentially pay communities, reduce illegal logging, resolve land tenure issues, include the incorporation of taxes and clearance, support community forestry, promote agriculture intensification to relieve pressure on forests, contribute to strategic planning for improved roads, support forest fires prevention programs, etc.

One of the main problems is that when we talk of REDD people are not aware of the package, because the scope and scale of REDD is not defined. Also, the mechanisms for its implementation (connected with the financial mechanisms, carbon offsets, funds, or a combination thereof) and the finance mechanism that will determine the governance arrangements (actors' involvement, plans, distribution of benefits, capacities of actors, etc.) have not been defined.

The COP at Poznan provided a reality check showing that there is lack of scope, a misconception of definitions of REDD and forest degradation and what REDD+ (incorporating other land uses) involves. The center of the discussion in Copenhagen will be the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest (posing the question: how does REDD stimulate countries that have already been conserving forests?)

REDD has been discussed under the UNFCCC for the last 3 years under SBSTA, and was added under the Bali Action Plan, increasing its scope and opening a broader discussion under LCA to REDD and REDD plus (which includes conservation, forest management and stocks enhancement). There have therefore been multiple opportunities for discussions during the last round of negotiations on what REDD and REDD plus will look like in the new architecture. Nevertheless, parties have requested more time for REDD discussions.

The reality is that REDD is now applied in a phased approach (with a readiness stage), and countries need adequate financing for both the readiness and implementation phases. Some countries have been formally involved in REDD and have received funds from the World Bank FCPF to build capacities, to test programs of performance-based incentives, and to make payments in some pilot countries.

Participants' suggestions

- Financing should be through a combination of markets and funds, because there is a voluntary market for which countries are presenting certificates.
- For the long term, non-market funding is required, of a large quantity. There is a need to discuss the policies and mechanisms of these funds. If the funds are limited, countries should consider developing several small projects. NGOs have tried this approach but it has not been fruitful so far. It is important that the funding agreed upon is the appropriate quantity that will support the projects over the long run, because if not, governments will not commit.

- Some positive aspects of REDD: if a long term plan is instated it can contribute to forest governance reform, and can be a mechanism of adaptation and REDD should be seen as an incentive.

Comments

- Perhaps the indigenous people's movement is an entry point to the negotiations.
- UN REDD could assist developing countries prepare and implement REDD strategies as part of the Readiness Process of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) by:
 - Building capacities in developing countries
 - Testing programs of incentive-based payments in pilot countries
- UN REDD can transfer resources to its 9 countries to support the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches.
- UN REDD and FCPF funds overlap except in Zambia. The problem is that only 30 countries are getting funds, but the countries that are not included do not know how they can get ready.
- If countries do not commit for a long term plan what kind of REDD is possible?
- If degradation is not included, most African countries will be left aside.
- Special attention should be paid to the participation of stakeholders.

Presentation 2**UN REDD: ENTRY POINTS TO
MAINSTREAM GENDER****Presenter**

Elsbeth Halverson

Objective

Introduce the structure of the UN REDD program and highlight entry points for gender.

Background information

UN REDD is a partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP. In the partnership UNDP has the strongest links with the countries. So far the programme has nine pilot countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Tanzania, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Bolivia, Panama and Paraguay). In the first meeting of the Board, five pilot projects were approved: three full programs in Vietnam, Tanzania and Indonesia (these countries received \$ 3 million each) and two initial programs in Papua New Guinea and the DRC (PNG and Tanzania are in the engagement process). Indonesia and the PNG asked to go back to do stakeholder processes. It is predicted that in June one more will be approved. Of the \$ 52 million available, \$ 18 million has been delivered.

Countries that submit a project to UN REDD have to present a specific program and a national joint program document. These documents differ from the FCPF R Plan and R PIN, but there is an effort to streamline both submission documents so there is no duplication of effort. The criteria for projects are: willingness to participate; % of forest cover; and ability to deliver before Copenhagen. Key Principles of the UN Program are:

- One country-driven, national program that builds on existing processes of UNFCCC, World Bank, GEF, etc. and includes civil society and IPs).
- Focus on governance and local empowerment.
- Guided by the five inter-related principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG):
 - Human-rights-based approach
 - Gender equality
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Results-based management
 - Capacity development

Some of the issues countries face are related to communication and awareness, land tenure, delivering the UNDP principles, fulfilling readiness components, and appropriate involvement of indigenous people and forest dependent communities, among others.

Entry points to mainstream gender

1. Mainstreaming across “readiness components”:
 - Monitoring indicators
 - Payment structuring
 - Benefit sharing arrangements
 - Stakeholder participation processes
2. Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities
3. Phased Approach

Countries have to develop an approach phase, then go through a readiness phase and then develop a national REDD strategy before the performance-based payments are made for capacity building, large scale investment programmes and performance based mitigation. These present many steps where gender could be incorporated.

Stakeholder participation is key to the management of the Readiness Phase, through the REDD Implementation Framework, the National REDD Strategy, the Reference Scenario and National Carbon MRV system. A National REDD Working Group, such as that found in Zambia, uses a consultative process to develop communication plans, map relevant initiatives, document lessons learned and develop a national strategy.

The importance of holding stakeholder workshops with women's participation was highlighted in Papua New Guinea. There representatives of women's groups stated that they did not want to get involved in projects that offered payments not to cut trees, because they feared husbands will receive more resources to drink and they will get beaten.

Places for gender entry

Gender can be made a component of Indigenous Peoples and Forest Community Guidelines for:

- Representation on Policy Board and national committees
- Transparency and access to information
- Participation and inclusion with budget allocations in national programs
- Accountability

Civil society representatives on the Policy Board of UN REDD

One good opportunity for women to be represented at the global level is through the Policy Board of the UN REDD. The UN REDD Policy Board is composed of nine countries, donors, observers from FCPF and UNFCCC and civil society. Civil society observers have not been selected. Representatives will be from each of the three regions and one "northern" NGO, to be determined via a self selection process to be determined, to include the following:

- Indigenous Peoples & Forest Dependent Communities:
 - One full member (Chair of UNPFII – invited)

- Three observers (one from each region), as selected by the regional caucuses to the UNPFII
- Civil society:
 - One full member
 - Three observers

The Civil Society Advisory Group is to guide REDD, and will convene at the next Policy Board meeting. Initial membership is appointed by the Committee of Conference on Rights, Resources and Forests (RRI).

Making REDD work for gender equity

- Compliance with CEDAW
- Full integration in policy design
- Equitable access, paradigm shifting approaches
- Land tenure issues
- Training

Comments

- Which institutions are involved in REDD, how are the payments made, how is the reference of emissions obtained, and how is the MRV system established?
- There are some issues with the Management Readiness phase. For example, in Zambia, there are conflicting policies. The forest law is not in place while the Ministry of Agriculture has an expansion plan.
- There are two ways of seeing REDD: as a development strategy or a reduction of emissions strategy.
- It is important to evaluate the impact on the economy of a REDD strategy. It is important to integrate a national development plan.

Ideas for Action

- Bring gender in through the Civil Society Advisory Group, and the selection of representatives to the Policy Board. The GGCA has to find out the process to submit to the Policy Board and approach the Civil Society Advisory Group to seek membership there.
- Use “hooks”/mandates within the UN and other institutions to enforce gender accountability.
- IUCN could be involved in RRI.
- A bottom-up strategy will be that the regional office provides support for the REDD project. Since the top down policy has not been finalized, there is still an opportunity to define the entry point within the guidelines.
- IUCN could fund or support the development of gender trainings for ongoing work, direct importance to gender issues, and explain how the process is developed.
- Indigenous peoples have been very strategic, in implementing their declaration. Perhaps a similar strategy can be done with gender.
- It is important to analyze how CEDAW can be tied to REDD, and to determine who implements CEDAW to approach them so there can be a mandate to incorporate it. More capacity building on CEDAW is necessary; most technical people in forest-related organizations are not familiar with CEDAW.
- National Communications, baseline assessments, and MRV. The level of information is much more detailed than what is in the National Communications. National Communications are not helpful for reference scenarios because they are not the product of field measurements, but in the future, they can be an important tool.
- It is important to recognize that land tenure is a statutory right under CEDAW, contrary to customary rights of indigenous peoples. The problem is that it is very difficult to get governments to change land tenure laws; for example Zambia has long term lease hold rights as an alternative to changing the laws.

- There should be an incentive for good forest governance and decentralized forest management that is more responsive to women's needs.
- It could be helpful to use the Rio Declaration's definition of civil society (ECOSOC) to define civil society engagement processes.
- There needs to be capacity building for REDD experts, gender experts and agents.
- It is important to tap into the element of effectiveness as a rationale in favor of the inclusion of gender. The argument could be that mainstreaming gender will increase effectiveness. This could be a major entry point.
- Since REDD is performance-based, it promotes programs that are more effective, more efficient. Thus, it is important to provide good examples, that demonstrate the effectiveness of working with men and women. There is a need for an inventory of experiences where women's involvement has shown that it can make a difference in terms of effectiveness and efficiency.
- It is important to recognize that projects can have impact on the community, can potentially improve livelihoods, conserve, and restore forest resources.
- UN REDD is an entry point where IUCN can have a strong impact.
- There are safeguard principles within the World Bank programs, but these apply only for indigenous people – not for women.
- Recognizing customary rights is not always in the interest of women. There need to be a revision of the options women have under their customary laws.

Presentation 3**CCBA STANDARDS: FOCUS ON SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR LAND-BASED CARBON PROJECTS****Presenter***Joanna Durbin*

Standards developed by the CCBA have been adopted by other institutions; they have audited 30 projects. CCBA's interest in voluntary markets, as investors prefer to invest in socially responsible causes the highest motivation for purchasing offsets is for social and environmental benefits:

- 13% surveyed said they would pay more than \$6 premium
- 17% said would pay more than \$4 premium
- 70% would pay more than \$1 premium

CCBA is now considered THE standard, as they have raised the bar. CCBA's proposal is to set social and environmental standards for REDD and REDD+ (includes conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks). Standards are a set of principles + criteria + process for MRV that will provide guidance to help design, implement good practices. REDD standards are similar to other CCBA standards.

These standards are well-respected because they are higher performance standards and address how to deliver co-benefits. They are important for REDD host countries because their projects need to demonstrate that they respect people and promote biodiversity. It has been proposed that the use of these standards could lead to rewards for countries that apply them, such as preferential access to funding, access to co-financing and avoidance of problems that activists may bring on.

The main goal is to create effective social and environmental standards for REDD and other forest carbon programs to make a substantial contribution to human rights, poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation goals whilst avoiding social or environmental harm. The role of voluntary standards is to avoid conditionalities that will cause problems in many countries, and to build support for projects, eventually to obtain premium prices for carbon offsets.

Areas where gender could be addressed in the CCB standards:

1. Community Information section, to identify net positive community impacts.
2. Community benefits -differentiated approach to identify impacts on poorer households and disadvantaged groups, including women.

Comments

- It is important to determine how you evaluate different parts of a project, how it is reported, how conformance or compliance is revised, what are the sanctions? Standards are important to oblige countries to adopt gender mechanisms.
- It is important to bring together different people's ideas as suggestions, evaluations of processes, stakeholder involvement, evaluation of implementation of REDD policies and measures, to delegate implementation to departments and regional governments.
- Among the challenges of implementing REDD is to determine other considerations behind it. It is difficult to ensure that the country has the framework for the project to last; the standards could guide the countries to fulfill what is needed.
- There is a need for a checklist of development and design items.
- The use of these standards is expensive and complicated, so their usefulness is questionable. Standards might not be adopted they represent some degree of interference, that is why there should be some positive encouragement, like benefits, if the countries are to adopt the standards.

- The adoption of the standards ultimately will depend on where the money comes from; buyers will demand these kind of standards, to lower their risk. Some countries will not sell the carbon stocks if they do not comply with the standards.
- The private voluntary markets seek lower risks for investment. It would be useful to prepare a document that has the matrix of gender and risk to hand to the buyers.

GROUP WORK

Participants broke out into two groups to suggest “Principles” and “Criteria”.

Group 1

Principles

1. Readiness process incorporates gender analysis and ensures the participation of women. Gender analysis should identify the roles, responsibilities, contributions, needs, knowledge, and opportunities for women and men.

Criteria

- Readiness should produce gender differentiated data with regards to the agents of deforestation and degradation.
 - Gender sensitive participatory tools that include women’s perspectives are used.
2. In addressing REDD, countries should comply with principles stated in the Beijing Platform, CEDAW, the MDGs, and Agenda 21 in relation to land resources.
 3. Women affected by REDD should be included in national REDD working groups.

Criteria

- Identify within the AWG-LCA agenda where gender can be mainstreamed.
- Sustainable forest management should be favored over conservation.
- Good governance practices that incorporate inclusive participatory processes that address gender equality concerns should be followed.

- Countries should ensure that women have equal access to information and participation regarding REDD strategy planning and implementation.
- Countries should promote capacity building for women to participate effectively in REDD processes.

Group 2

Principles

1. The systematic **incorporation of a gender perspective** will ensure that the implementation of REDD is more effective, efficient, permanent, and sustainable, and reduces risks. Gender-sensitive REDD projects will enhance the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication goals.
2. A gender perspective should be included in existing international **standards and guidelines** on REDD to ensure that women have equal access to and control of all REDD benefits.
3. The current “readiness” stage and future REDD stages should incorporate **gender mainstreaming** tools, including *gender analysis* to identify the roles, responsibilities, and knowledge of women and men; *gender-differentiated data* in relation to the agents of deforestation and degradation; and *gender sensitive participatory tools* to include women’s perspectives.
4. International and national **planning processes** on REDD, such as the UN-REDD project documents and the World Bank Readiness Plans, should include gender responsive indicators and targets as part of performance-based funding.
5. In the implementation of REDD schemes, special attention should be given to the gender implications of **benefit sharing and payment structuring** frameworks based on the existing relationships of stakeholders to resource flows and the possibility of lowering the risk of REDD financial transactions by including women.

6. Recognizing that the importance of land and resources to women are frequently not recognized under statutory and customary laws, REDD projects should comply with **international agreements** related to women's equal access to land ownership and resource rights addressed by the Beijing Platform, CEDAW, Millennium Development Goals, Convention on Biodiversity, Convention on Desertification, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and Agenda 21.
7. **Women and women's networks** that are involved in, or are leaders in, natural resource management should be recognized as important stakeholders and empowered to participate in REDD consultations; the national REDD working groups; and the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of REDD projects. REDD should abide by **good governance** practices that incorporate inclusive participatory processes to address gender equality concerns.
8. All stakeholders, particularly women, should have equal and timely access to information regarding REDD planning and implementation to enable full and effective participation.
9. **Capacity-building** opportunities should be made available for women in order for them to participate effectively in REDD processes, as well as for decision-makers and REDD specialists in order to ensure that REDD schemes are gender responsive.
10. REDD schemes and research should value women's **traditional and scientific knowledge and entrepreneurial potential** in relation to natural resources.
11. In the REDD+ arena, **sustainable forest management** should be favored over conservation due to the fact that the former provides more security to the livelihoods of women and communities.
21. The connections between REDD and gender should be noted in the UNFCCC **Copenhagen agreement** and related AWG-LCA and SBSTA agreements.

DAY 2

Presentation 1

REDD IN THE CONGO BASIN EVOLUTION AND PERSPECTIVES

Presenter

Jane Tarh

Facts

- Congo Basin is the second largest rainforest in the world estimated at 1.5 million sq. miles, with a carbon storing capacity of between 25-30 billion tonnes.
- Spans over ten countries.
- 0.6% of the forests are being lost yearly totaling 934,000 ha/yr.
- Cameroon lost 1% of its forests between 2000-2005.
- The Congo Basin countries have opted to address REDD through a regional umbrella body, COMIFAC (Central African Forest Commission).
- Cameroon is ready to lease 830,000 ha of bio diverse tropical forest for conservation, with a carbon-storing capacity of 200 million tonnes of carbon, for the sum of \$1.6 billion.
- There are expert working groups; Wangari Maathai's organization gave a workshop for local communities to develop proposals.
- Cameroon statistics show that women constitute about 89% of the key actors in NTFPs exploitation for their livelihood. If they are denied access to the forest this will further exacerbate poverty for these women.

- Cameroon has ratified CEDAW and the Constitution provides for equal rights for both men and women, yet traditional laws give land rights only to men.
- All forests are under government domain.
- Women are usually absent in decision making bodies at all levels so their needs, and aspirations are not being considered. When using REDD funds for community projects or household benefits, if the compensation does not consider women, payments might go to the men.
- The FCPF fund does not consider women as a disadvantaged group, with regards to access and control over forests resources and how they can benefit. No women's interests have been mentioned.
- In the Kinshasa workshop, indigenous groups in the Congo Basin positioned themselves to better negotiate, and to benefit from REDD, but women's concerns were not addressed.
- REDD could contribute to poverty alleviation and the improvement of agricultural production, since in Cameroon 90% of the agriculture work is done by women who are involved in extensive agriculture (slash and burn).
- The negative aspect is that women lack knowledge and skills for intensive agriculture, and will be confined to a reduced area of land.
- We should raise awareness and lobby at COMIFAC, FCPF, CEPHADACU and UN REDD.
- Countries of the Congo Basin can develop Policy Strategy Papers; WOCAN can provide technical support for this.

Comments

- How we can support equitable process of benefit sharing where women benefit? Should it be through community level decision-making, once it is not gender blind?
- It is important to promote awareness of different support mechanisms that can facilitate equitable participation.

- Priorities for men and women should be identified, then women allowed to speak in women-only groups.
- What is the right implementation of gender? It is difficult to find a middle ground to give independence to communities but get them to include gender.
- There should be full partnership, with women using techniques developed in other areas; propose the use of standards, knowledge, and education.
- We need standards that put women on executive committees – this will bring change.

Presentation 2

ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL REDD PARA ARGENTINA

Presenter

Leandro Fernández

Facts

- Argentina is one of the top 10 countries with regards to deforestation. It occurs mainly in the Northern Chaqueño region, where the population density is low and the emissions come mainly from agriculture and cattle activities. Soy is the main cause of deforestation. Women are not related to the drivers of deforestation.
- 70% compensate land, incentives have diminished deforestation.
- There has not been a consultation process at the country level, so far the national REDD program will operate at the provincial and regional levels only.

Comments

- What are the women's activities in the areas of high deforestation?
- Women rights vs. forestry laws?
- Do compensation programs propose alternative activities?
- What is the role of women in agriculture in Argentina? 80% women are involved in agriculture in the Social Ministry program.

Presentation 3

REDD PILOT PROJECT & PROGRAMS IN BOLIVIA

Presenter

Gisela Ulloa

Facts

- The Bali decision further encourages Parties to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts, including demonstration activities, to address the drivers of deforestation relevant to their national circumstances, with a view to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and thus enhancing forest carbon stocks due to sustainable management of forests.
- Bali decision encourages, without prejudice to future decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the use of the indicative guidance provided in the annex as an aid in undertaking and evaluating the range of demonstration activities.
- Bali decision includes REDD and REDD+, provides guidelines and recommendations to develop activities.
- Bali suggests IPCC guidelines.

Indicative Guidelines

- Demonstration activities should be undertaken with the approval of the host Party.
- Estimates of reductions or increases of emissions should be results based, demonstrable, transparent, and verifiable, and estimated consistently over time; (MRV).

- The use of the methodologies described in paragraph 6 of this decision is encouraged as a basis for estimating and monitoring emissions; (IPCC).
- Emission reductions from national demonstration activities should be assessed on the basis of national emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (reference scenario).
- Subnational demonstration activities should be assessed within the boundary used for the demonstration, and assessed for associated displacement of emissions.
- Reductions in emissions or increases resulting from the demonstration activity should be based on historical emissions, taking into account national circumstances.
- Subnational approaches, where applied, should constitute a step towards the development of national approaches, reference levels and estimates.
- Demonstration activities should be consistent with sustainable forest management, noting, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity; experiences in implementing activities should be reported and made available via the Web platform.
- Reporting on demonstration activities should include a description of the activities and their effectiveness, and may include other information.
- Independent expert review is encouraged.
- In Bolivia 2008 large scale deforestation (> 25 ha) reached 270-300 ha. The principal drivers for this trend are: land use change to cash crop production and cattle ranching, forest fires, illegal logging, new settlements, and poverty as an underlying factor.
- The Noel Kempff project reduced deforestation around the park by stopping industrial timber harvesting (monitoring what is done with money given to the timber companies) and avoiding slash and burn. Leakage was calculated at 171,618t CO₂ and was deducted from gross carbon benefits taking into

account communities activities, logging activities and shift of domestic timber production.

- In the new Amazon Basin project, women participate mainly in rubber and cashew industry. These two sectors are women oriented.

Comments

- Sub-national activities as pilots should be allowed, but then national systems needs to be in place.
- REDD activities should be consistent with other conventions, REDD moving to similar revision of CDM.
- There is a lack of implementation of legal framework.
- Some of the challenges faced by compensation mechanisms are to improve access to social actors and to support rent generation.
- A community development model should be followed where income-generating activities are promoted.
- Research on the lessons learnt with relation to women's involvement in NKMP is needed.
- Pilot projects initiated should have real incentives that the project can offer so that the community changes their vision of national parks.
- It should be recognized that people that live in the forest need certain amount of forest area to develop their activities.
- How can women be involved in the new REDD programme aside from the cashew and rubber industry?
- Value chains and women's entrepreneurship should be explored. Women build the capacity to upscale and potentially increase value chains. It is important to determine how to move up the value chain and determine how to include this information. There has been a lot of work done in this area with women and value chains that you could tap into.
- Indigenous women's representation is important.

- The costs of implementation, coordination of funds and management, and monitoring are very high but over the long term, the incentives are huge. But the risks increase if women are not included. "Every buyer knows that without women, nothing will succeed".
- Readiness money is large, REDD income should pay for monitoring and incentives.

Presentation 4

CBNRM & REDD: PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES FROM CAMBODIA

Presenter

Sylvia Tognetti

Facts

Drivers of deforestation in Cambodia are: migrant encroachment, conversion to cropland, conversion to settlements, fuelwood gathering, fires to “clean” land, hunter induced forest fires, illegal logging (commercial), timber harvesting for local use, large and small economic land concessions (44,000 ha in 2007-2008 for sugarcane and palm oil), and timber concessions.

59 villages formed community forestry groups, governed by Community Forestry Management Committees (CFMC), with support from the Forestry Administration, the Children’s Development Association, the Buddhist Monks of Samrong Pagoda, and Community Forestry International.

These are enabled by the Cambodian Forest Law, and the Community Forestry Sub-Decree, through which Cambodia is supporting a transition to sustainable management in the forest sector.

REDD projects provide a framework for financing community based initiatives to protect forests that have emerged in response to resource pressures.

Revenue from the sale of carbon credits support project activities which include: reduced fuel consumption, forest protection activities (patrolling, social fencing, fire line construction and boundary

demarcation), assisted natural regeneration, fuel efficient stoves, and mosquito nets to protect livestock, agricultural intensification, grants for community NRM project proposals, NTFP development, and fire prevention and education, as well as reinforcing land tenure and land use planning. The communities benefit from employment and capacity building associated with project activities, and from a share in net income, which also supports micro-financing of livelihood enterprises.

Women are dependent on the forest in different ways than men. Generally speaking they collect firewood for household cooking needs, traditional medicines, and forest foods (leaves, fruits etc.).

Women are under-represented on the management committees. We try to encourage communities to elect women, but this is beyond our control. There is one CF group – Samaky CF – that is unusual in that it is led by a very strong woman leader. Other committees have just one or two women members.

Women don't participate in CF meetings or patrols as frequently as men. They may be more busy with household chores.

Women are often given the responsibility to handle funds. They are more trusted with money. Therefore the project has targeted women for training in bookkeeping for the CF organizations.

GROUP WORK

In a second round of group work, the two groups came up with proposed activities:

- Include gender/women's ministers in consultation of REDD programs, and maybe specifically UN-REDD.
- GGCA could start with mobilizing national women's organizations to get involved in REDD processes.
- GGCA could subscribe to and promote the CCB standards. Are they gender sensitive enough?
- Map target audiences, policy board, country offices, national implementing organizations.
- Build private sector and gender partnerships within REDD.
- Conduct an inventory of already gender mainstreamed programs/projects in different sectors (water, forestry, micro-credit, agriculture, etc.).
- Provide examples where taking gender into account has resulted in better results, *i.e.* as protectors of forest in Nepal.
- Prepare a booklet on CEDAW like the UN Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Get some countries to drive an initiative to include gender, provide leadership even to the World Bank.
- Build gender into the negotiated text, in relation to Indigenous Peoples, and local communities as this is accepted language.
- Direct funding to develop a gender aspect in REDD strategy development and also to support pilot programs or projects to develop gender standards for REDD.
- Develop a position paper.
- Make information about tools and mechanisms to incorporate gender and women's concerns and interests effectively

in consultation available to REDD planners to assist with equitable and effective benefit sharing.

- Engage civil society to engender UN REDD at the national level (WOCAN/IUCN).
- Raise awareness to influence REDD projects outside REDD, led particularly by UN agencies such as FAO, UNEP and UNDP.
- GGCA could facilitate the integration of gender group stakeholders and NGOs into national REDD strategies.
- GGCA could be the link between gender organizations and national REDD strategies and REDD focal points.
- Support the development of gender sensitive communication strategies for REDD related structures and activities.
- GGCA could raise awareness with funding activities and countries such as Norway, the Netherlands, etc.
- GGCA could support the collection and use of gender disaggregated data and information to influence decision making in REDD.
- GGCA can develop guidelines/methodology on how to integrate gender into REDD guidelines.
- At the national and regional levels the GGCA could facilitate the building of networks on gender and REDD possibly building on existing networks on related issues.
- GGCA can support capacity building of all structures of REDD for mainstreaming gender, starting with the REDD focal points.
- GGCA can lobby for the inclusion of compensation for women as forest dwellers, similar to that of indigenous people.
- GGCA could support the inclusion of gender considerations in the pilot programs and projects as well as REDD strategies through funding pilot gender projects.
- GGCA can engage with private sector actors, such as Terra Capital, to raise awareness of women as less risky actors in investments.

- GGCA should seek ways/opportunities to build public awareness through media/communication on the importance of gender within REDD.
- Engender REDD standards.
- Develop 2-3 pilot projects with Terra Global through women's community forestry/agroforestry groups in Nepal, Kenya.
- Engender the national readiness plan template.
- Advocated for a gender budget, within REDD policies and budgets.
- Use CEDAW and WSSD (African women's land rights) as leverage.
- GGCA should conduct a global inventory on existing deforestation/land degradation policies/programs/projects to identify gender aspects within these and where possible work towards mainstreaming gender in those involving REDD directly.

Other Points

- Women are seen as less of a risk (financially).
- Agroforestry is critical for women as it allows integration of agriculture, soil, management.
- Should countries adapt to customary laws or develop a scheme that addresses challenges to women in land rights?

Appendix 1

PARTICIPANTS

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Appendix 2

AGENDA FOR ENGENDERING REDD WORKSHOP

THURSDAY MAY 21

- 9:00 **Lorena Aguilar**, Global Senior Gender Advisor, IUCN
Welcome and introductions
- Jeannette Gurung**, WOCAN Director
Objectives for the workshop and agenda
- 9:30 Status of REDD at the global level
- **Connie Espinoza**, Senior Forest and Climate Change Officer, IUCN
Update on REDD: From International to national discussions; from practice to policy; from certainty to uncertainty and readiness process (FCPF, World Bank and UN REDD)
 - **Elsbeth Halverson**, UNDP
UN REDD: Entry points to mainstream gender
 - **Joanna Durbin**, CCBA
CCBA Standards for REDD
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 12:00 Discussion
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 **Jeannette Gurung**, WOCAN
Gender differentiated impacts of REDD and the development of social standards

- 2:00 Group work: Elaboration of criteria/standards for the international debate
- 5:00 Presentation in plenary of the groups' suggestions
- 6:00 Summary of Day 1 and Close

FRIDAY MAY 22

- 9:00 Review of country and regional experiences
- **Jane Tarh**, WOCAN West/Central Africa
REDD in the Congo Basin: Evolution and Perspectives
 - **Leandro Fernández**
Dirección de Cambio Climático, Argentina
 - **Gisela Ulloa**,
REDD Pilot Project in Bolivia
 - **Sylvia Tognetti and John Lewis**, Terra Global Capital,
Community-based NRM and REDD – Practical Experiences from Cambodia
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:30 Discussion
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 Group work: Gender criteria for national and sub-national
- 4:00 Presentation in plenary of the groups' suggestions
- 5:00 Summary and close

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Agenda 21	A global agenda for transition to sustainability in the 21 st Century, agreed to at the 1992 Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro.
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
CCBA	The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CDM	The Clean development Mechanism allows emission-reduction (or emission removal) projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tone of CO ₂ .
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COP	Conference of Parties
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MRV	The capacity to monitor, report and verify (MRV) emissions
NTFPs	Non traditional Forest Products
R-PIN	Readiness Plan Idea Note
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

